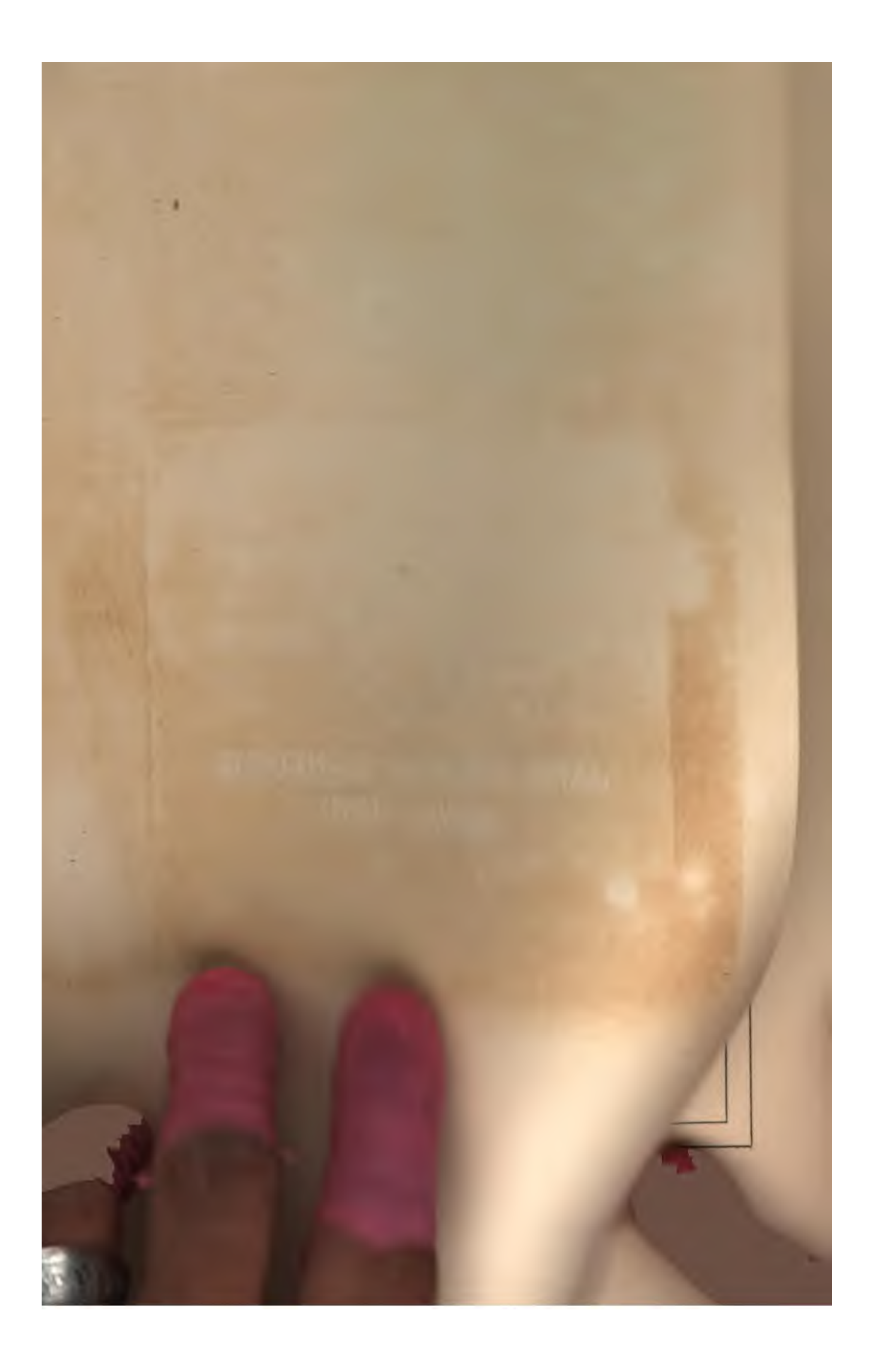


A TUBERCULOSIS DIRECTORY

CONTAINING

A LIST OF INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES DEALING WITH TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

COMPILED FOR

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

BY

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Introduction

The rapid increase in the number of anti-tuberculosis agencies in the United States since the appearance of the last issue of the Directory in 1908 has made a revision of that volume imperative. The same general plan and classification have been adopted in the present edition as in its predecessor. The attempt has been made to exclude all private institutions of undesirable character, but inclusion is not to be understood as a recommendation or endorsement. Otherwise no effort has been spared in making the Directory as complete as possible.

Certain changes in matter and in arrangement have been found necessary in the present edition of the book. The number of agencies now in the field has forced the exclusion of practically all descriptive material. This is unfortunate from certain points of view, but it has been unavoidable. Any other plan would have called for an expansion of the volume beyond the limits of practicability. It is hoped, however, that in its present form the Directory will still meet all the essential requirements of a book of authoritative reference.

In arrangement, the most notable change has been the grouping of the anti-tuberculosis agencies of Canada in an independent section. While the relation of the National Association to the Canadian field is naturally less intimate than to that of the United States it is believed that the Canadian section is approximately complete and will be found of service in both countries.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the cordial co-operation which has been met on every side in procuring the information here recorded.

A study of the extraordinary development of the national equipment against tuberculosis as described in the following pages, while revealing the familiar general lines of earlier operation, will also demonstrate the increasing definition of method which is characterizing the campaign.

The educational movement, which has been notably effective, has been grounded in the voluntary associations for the prevention of tuberculosis which have been organized during the last six years in all parts of the United States. When the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis, which met in Washington in 1908, afforded a favorable opportunity for a survey of conditions it was found that 195 associations were in existence. At this writing there are over 500 such societies representing all parts of the country and charged with

the responsibility of dealing with the problem in their respective states and communities.

The acknowledged function of these associations has been not only the education of their communities with regard to the causes, methods of prevention and cure of tuberculosis, but also the creation of a body of opinion which should demand the acceptance of responsibility by public officials and should support subsequent official action directed toward the suppression of the disease. It is to this latter end that the organized educational energy has been especially directed during the three years just past and with results which are strikingly shown in the sections dealing with institutional establishment and legislation. It is justly to be regarded as perhaps the most encouraging sign of progress that with each succeeding year less and less pressure is needed to obtain the recognition of responsibility on the part of the public authorities.

It was inevitable that this appreciation of responsibility should offer new problems of difficulty and these are now under active discussion. It is fairly generally agreed that the tuberculosis situation is one which cannot adequately be dealt with on a federal basis. The question of what political unit shall be regarded as best adapted to handle the problem is not entirely clear. There is a growing feeling that the State sanatorium, which signalized the first acceptance of responsibility in many commonwealths, fails to secure results of marked consequence. There would seem to be a growing opinion that in large cities municipal provision is logical and wise. There remains, however, the greater part of the population resident in small towns and rural districts. To reach such communities it is obvious that another unit must be selected and the county becomes the probable choice. While the efficiency of the county as the responsible agency has not yet been sufficiently tested there are indications that it will in the immediate future represent the most important political factor in our problem except where the largest cities are concerned.

It is probable that in certain sections, by reason of peculiar conditions both historical and psychological, the State may play the leading rôle. A uniform system seems to be impracticable and not necessarily advisable. It is also probable that a compromise in method may be reached by which responsibility shall be distributed between the state, county and municipality or other local unit as the case may be.

It has been suggested that such distribution might assign to the state the care of incipient cases and to the local authorities the provision for patients in advanced stages. With the tendency, now evident, to break down the lines between the different stages of the disease so far as institutional treatment is concerned it is doubtful if such distribution would stand the test of experience.

The problem is presenting itself with increasing insistence in connection

with the rapidly growing movement for the establishment of hospitals for advanced cases. It was evident three years ago that the movement for the establishment of sanatoria for curable cases would proceed by its own momentum. There was also evident a fairly satisfactory growth in the number of dispensaries, always recognized as a fundamental factor in the equipment. There was, however, at that time a striking lack of provision for advanced cases, also recognized as an essential point in the national defense.

Stimulated by the concentration of opinion on this point exhibited at the Washington Congress, the effort to obtain such hospitals was taken up with energy. It was in the prosecution of this effort that the importance of the county came to be recognized and the difficulties mentioned above were especially met. While it is too soon to forecast with confidence the ultimate outcome of the discussion it is certain that another triennial period will witness a much closer approach to unanimity of opinion.

Viewing the situation broadly the growth of the institutional equipment is highly encouraging. The last issue of the Directory listed 240 special institutions for the care of tuberculous patients. The present volume records 422 such foundations with an increase in bed capacity from 14,000 to 26,360.

When it is remembered that these public foundations usually require preliminary legislative enabling acts together with the necessarily slow procedure of appropriation and erection the growth is striking.

Aside from the more general recognition of the importance of the advanced case, perhaps the most salient feature in the recent development of the campaign is the emphasis upon the relation of the child to the tuberculosis problem. Various studies have appeared which show in a startling way the previously unsuspected prevalence of the disease in those of school age. As a consequence there is manifest on every side a desire to carry the teaching of personal and public hygiene into the schools and to afford provision for the care of predisposed or already tuberculous children in special classes or outdoor schools. This movement, now in its infancy, will doubtless require in the next issue of the Directory a much more voluminous section for its description.

With the movement for hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries and schools well organized and making satisfactory progress it is probable that the next phase to attract concentrated attention will be the development of plans for the care of consumptives in their homes under efficient supervision and management. Granted that it were desirable that all tuberculous patients should be segregated in institutions it is clear that such a condition is immediately, if not permanently, impracticable. Without relaxing the effort to secure as near an approach as may be to such ideal conditions, there remains the present necessity of dealing with the very large number of cases which for one reason or another remain

in their homes. Just how this problem will be met in its details it is impossible to say, but the success which is attending the wise coördination of dispensary work and visiting nursing in some of our larger cities indicates that an extension and adaptation of these methods to smaller towns and even rural communities will be a possible course.

It is obviously too early to expect a definite drop in the mortality curve as a result of the specific campaign against tuberculosis in the United States. Viewed from the national point of view, the movement is hardly six years old and the provisions which could produce observable results in vital statistics are naturally of still briefer standing. There are, however, in certain quarters indications which offer distinct encouragement, and perhaps it is within the limits of conservative judgment to look for a specific result within the next five years and for a reduction of marked dimensions within a decade.

LIVINGSTON FARRAND
Executive Secretary

NEW YORK, April 1, 1911

Sanatoria, Hospitals, and Day Camps

for the

Treatment of Tuberculosis in the United States

Sanatoria, Hospitals, and Day Camps
for the
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The expansion in the scope of institutional treatment of tuberculosis makes this section more than a catalog of sanatoria. The day camp, the night camp, the temporary hospital, open only part of the year, the general hospital and almshouse, making special provision for tuberculosis—these are all included in this section. Each variety of work is, however, plainly indicated. The dates in parentheses after the names of the sanatoria indicate, as a rule, the date when the institution was opened. Unless otherwise stated, the institution may be considered as solely for the treatment of tuberculosis.

The institutions are arranged alphabetically according to location under their separate States, the only exception being that the State Sanatoria are listed first in all cases.

Hospitals for the insane and penal institutions making special provision for tuberculosis and open-air schools are treated in separate sections.

Canadian sanatoria and hospitals are listed in the last section, which contains all of the Canadian anti-tuberculosis agencies.

ALABAMA

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

The State Legislature in 1907 appropriated $40,000 for a state sanatorium, to be made available at the discretion of the Governor. In 1911, a commission began to inspect sites with view to immediate building.

BIRMINGHAM

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (August 1, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—$20.00 per

month, when able to pay; no charges when indigent. **Secretary:**—William M. McGrath. **Visiting Physicians:**—Dr. Cabot Lull and Dr. H. S. Ward. **Application** should be made to the Secretary.

ALASKA

HAINES

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (December 12, 1907):
A general hospital making provision for all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—10. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Rev. A. F. McLean. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. C. W. Presnall.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX

EAST FARM SANATORIUM, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL (1909):
For tuberculous Indians. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—50. **Superintendent:**—Charles W. Goodman. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. E. A. Marden. **Note:**—Conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs.

THE HANWOOD HOME, R. F. D. No. 1 (February 1, 1911):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$12.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. A. Hughes. **Superintendent:**—Steward Warren Hanwood.

MARICOPA HOSPITAL, under direction of Associated Charities (February 1, 1909):
For advanced cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—Free for patients while undergoing investigation. **Superintendent:**—Miss C. G. Gilchrist, Room 12, City Hall. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. A. Hughes. **Application** should be made to the Associated Charities.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (1893):
A general hospital admitting all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—$16.00 to $20.00 per week. **Application** should be made to the Sister Superior.

ST. LUKE'S HOME (December 27, 1907):
Preferably for incipient cases, but others are admitted. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—$12.00 to $18.00 per week for those who are able to pay; others pay according to their ability. **President:**—Rt. Rev. J. W. Atwood. **Superintendent:**—Rev. B. R. Cocks, P. O. Box 278. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

PRESCOTT

PAMSETGAAF, AMONG THE PINES (May 1, 1903):
For cases of pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis which offer a reasonable prospect of arrest or cure. **Capacity:**—18. **Rates:**—$25.00 to $40.00 per week, for board, medical attendance and medicines. **Superintendent:**—Dr. John W. Flinn. **Consulting Physician:**—Major Charles N. Barney, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

TUCSON

ARIZONA HEALTH LEAGUE OPEN AIR CAMP (December 15, 1909):
For any person not constantly confined to bed, who is deserving and without means. **Capacity:**—8. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. G. W. Pittock.

Application should be made to the Superintendent. Only those who have been residents of Pima County for a year or longer are admitted.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (December, 1900):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—30. **Rates:**—$15.00 per week. **Application** should be made to the Sister Superior.

WHITERIVER

FORT APACHE TUBERCULAR CAMP (1910):
For tuberculous Indians. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—10. **Superintendent:**—C. W. Crouse. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Hubert V. Hailman. **Note:**—Conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs.

ARKANSAS

BOONEVILLE

ARKANSAS TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (State Sanatorium) (August, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—74. **Rates:**—$10.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. J. S. Shibley. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

CALIFORNIA

ALTA

WHITE CRUSADERS' SANATORIUM (August 1, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—$60.00 to $100.00 per month. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. Burt F. Howard. **Application** should be made to "The White Crusaders," P. O. Box 185, Sacramento, Cal.

BANNING

DOCTOR KING'S SANATORIUM (October 15, 1909):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—15. **Rates:**—$15.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John C. King. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

BELMONT (San Mateo County)

CALIFORNIA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (June 15, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—$30.00 per week and upwards. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Max Rothschild, 350 Post Street, San Francisco. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Agnes Walker. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

COLFAX

COLFAX SCHOOL FOR THE TUBERCULOUS (December, 1908):
For all cases offering hope of arrest. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—$75.00 to $100.00 per month. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Robert A. Peers. **Manager:**—J. E. Tade, 1001 K Street, Sacramento. **Application** should be made either to the Superintendent or the Manager.

FAIRFAX

AREQUIPA SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):
The Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association of San Francisco will erect a Sanatorium in 1911 for 20 patients at Fairfax, Marin County. The Medical Director will be Dr. Philip King Brown, 350 Post Street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES

THE BARLOW SANATORIUM (incorporated September, 1902):
For patients with pulmonary tuberculosis who have been residents of Los Angeles County for at least one year, who are without means to go elsewhere, and who are capable of cure or marked improvement. **Capacity:**—44. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week for those who are able to pay and for societies and associations who wish to keep patients in the sanatorium. This price includes everything, including laundry, medicine, etc. Several are cared for free of charge. **Medical Director:**—Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. R. L. Cunningham. **Application** should be made at the sanatorium, or 616 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

HIGHLAND PARK SANATORIUM (November 14, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $30.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Neil Trew. **General Superintendent:**—Miss Maude Summers, 5605 Hub Street. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

KASPARE COHN HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, Stephenson Avenue (August, 1910):
A general hospital admitting all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—10. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Henry H. Lissner, 611 Lissner Building.

LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL (1888):
A general hospital admitting advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—120. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Charles H. Whitman. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. J. M. Dunsmoore. **Application** should be made to county officials or at the office of the Associated Charities.

MONROVIA

POTTENGER SANATORIUM FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT (December, 1903):
For all patients that offer an opportunity of cure or of making material improvement. **Capacity:**—100. **Rates:**—$32.50 to $52.50 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. F. M. Pottenger. **Assistant Superintendent:**—Dr. J. E. Pottenger. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. **(See advertisement, p. v.)**

NEEDLES

NEEDLES COTTAGE SANATORIUM (December 24, 1908):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—24. **Rates:**—$40.00 per week; $150.00 per month. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Charles A. Shepard. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

OAKLAND

KING'S DAUGHTERS HOME FOR INCURABLES (July 1, 1897):
Receives advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—12. **Rates:**—$35.00 per month. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. A. S. Kelly. **President:**—Mrs. Matilda Brown. **Application** should be made at the Home.

PASADENA

LA VIÑA SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (August 22, 1909):
For patients in moderate circumstances or indigent who are residents of Pasadena and

vicinity. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—Maximum charge, $7.00 per week; patients pay what they can afford. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Henry B. Stehman, 70 South Grand Avenue. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Caroline McQuiston. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

MARTYN SANATORIUM (1909):
For women in early stages only. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$30.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Miss G. Graham. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. George Martyn. **Application** should be made to the Resident Physician, 825 Security Building, Los Angeles.

REDLANDS

THE MENTONE SANATORIUM (Formerly THE SETTLEMENT) (1901):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $35.00 per week; has a charity fund for the care of needy consumptives who have an established residence in Redlands. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Gayle G. Moseley. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

RIVERSIDE

BOX SPRING SANATORIUM (not yet in operation).—In December, 1910, an association of the leading citizens of Riverside was formed for the purpose of erecting a sanatorium at Box Spring, near the city, for the treatment of indigent consumptives resident in Riverside and vicinity. The institution will probably accommodate about 30 patients and will be erected in 1911.

SAN FRANCISCO

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL:
Special buildings for all classes of indigent consumptives who are residents of San Francisco. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—150. **Superintendent and Resident Physician:**—Dr. William R. Dorr. **Application** should be made at the Central Emergency Hospital.

THE DIGGINS SANATORIUM (August, 1909):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—6. **Rates:**—$25.00 per week exclusive of medical fees. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Edward A. Diggins, 277 Devisadero Street. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

SAN JOSE

SANTA CLARA COUNTY HOSPITAL (June 1, 1911) **(not yet in operation):**
Receives all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—26. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. J. Clark.

SAN LEANDRO

ALAMEDA COUNTY INFIRMARY (1903):
Receives all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—72. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. W. A. Clark. **Physician in charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Edward von Adelung. **Application** should be made to the County Supervisors.

SIERRE MADRE

EL REPOSO SANATORIUM (January 14, 1909):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $35.00 per week. **Superintendent and Manager:**—Mrs. H. H. Lund. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. George S. Wells. **Application** should be made to the Manager.

SOLDIERS' HOME

PACIFIC BRANCH NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS (1890):
For all tuberculous soldiers who have served in any war of the United States, and who

have received an honorable discharge. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Major and Surgeon:**—Dr. O. C. McNavy.

STOCKTON

RED CROSS TUBERCULOSIS CAMP OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (July 10, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—14. **Rates:**—$25.00 per month. **Superintendent:**—Miss N. E. Wells. **Medical Director:**—Dr. M. Goodman. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

CANADA

[See Supplementary Directory of Anti-tuberculosis Institutions and Organizations in Canada, page 281.]

COLORADO

ANTONITO

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CAMP SANATORIUM (not yet in operation) (June 1, 1911):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—$50.00 per month. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John Carling. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director. **Note:**—This sanatorium will be open only during the months from June 1 to October 1.

BRUSH

EBEN-EZER MERCY INSTITUTE (1904):

For incipient cases, but others are received. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$7.00 to $12.00 per week. Some free beds are maintained although none is endowed. Entrance examination, $5.00. **Superintendent:**—Rev. J. Madsen. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

COLORADO SPRINGS

COLORADO SPRINGS SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (not yet in operation):

The Associated Charities of Colorado Springs have selected a site for a sanatorium to accommodate 20 patients and have raised $20,000 for the erection of the sanatorium.

CRAGMOR SANATORIUM (June 1, 1907):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$25.00 per week. **Physician-in-Chief:**—Dr. Alexius M. Forster. **Consulting Physicians:**—Dr. Gerald B. Webb and Dr. William Whitridge Williams. **Application** should be made to the Physician-in-Chief. (See **advertisement, p. v.**)

GLOCKNER SANATORIUM (began treatment of tuberculosis in 1880):

A general sanatorium, but special provision is made for tuberculous patients in any stage of the disease. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—175. **Rates:**—$10.00 to $35.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Sister Rose Alexius. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA SANATORIUM (January 1, 1909):

For members of the Modern Woodmen of America in incipient and moderately advanced stages of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—180 at present; to be enlarged to 500 capacity. **Rates:**

—Free to beneficiary members of Modern Woodmen of America; no others admitted. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. John E. White.

THE NORDRACH RANCH SANATORIUM (1901):
For all classes of consumptives except the far advanced. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—$75.00 per month, which includes everything except personal laundry. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John E. White. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. George Rea. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

STAR RANCH, IN THE PINES (April 1, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—$3.00 per day; $15.00 to $20.00 per week; $60.00 to $80.00 per month, depending on size and location of room or cabin. **Manager:**—Maurice G. Witkind. **Application** should be made to the Manager.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME (1898):
Receives all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—70. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Charles W. Deacon. **Visiting Physician:**—Dr. D. I. Christopher. **Application:**—Any member in good standing of a subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, who has been such for five continuous years, may apply for admission. His application must be made upon the form provided by the trustees, be indorsed by the union with which he is affiliated, and must set forth, by a physician's certificate, his physical condition at date of application.

DENVER

THE AGNES MEMORIAL SANATORIUM (September, 1904):
Exclusively for early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. When accommodations are limited, preference will be given to candidates from western Pennsylvania. **Capacity:**—150. **Rates:**—$9.00 to $12.00 per week, which includes medical attendance and ordinary nursing. **Superintendent:**—Dr. G. Walter Holden. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent, Montclair Station, Denver, Colo.

THE ASSOCIATION HEALTH FARM (May, 1903) (**not in operation**):
Especially for early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but also for others in need of outdoor life. For young men of limited means who have a good prospect of recovery. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—$28.00 per month if able to live in tents; $32.00 in pavilion. The Young Men's Christian Association Health Farm was temporarily closed on May 1, 1910, and will probably not be re-opened until January 1, 1912.

THE HOME, an Episcopal Church Home (September, 1894):
The only requirements for admission are that a person is worthy of a Christian home, has a good chance of being benefited by the climate, and presents a letter from some clergyman or from some one the superintendent knows. **Capacity:**—150. **Rates:**—From $25.00 a month to $25.00 a week according to service. **Superintendent:**—Rev. Frederick W. Oakes. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MRS. LARE'S TENT SANATORIUM (1901):
For consumptives in any stage of the disease. **Capacity:**—33. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day and up according to nursing and care required. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. M. W. Lare. **Application** should be made to Mrs. M. W. Lare, 4633 Bert Street, Denver.

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES (1899):
For indigent consumptives in whose cases the prognosis is fair or good. **Capacity:**—135. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. Moses Collins. **Secretary:**—Mr. Alfred Muller. **Application** for admission can be made through directors of the Jewish Charities in all of the larger cities of the country. Each application must be accompanied by a guarantee that the patient shall not become a charge upon the community of Denver after he leaves the Hospital, and that his return transportation will be given in case of need.

SANATORIUM OF THE JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY (June, 1904):

For destitute consumptives in any stage of the disease. **Capacity**:—110. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. Herman Schwatt. **Secretary**:—Dr. C. D. Spivak, 337 Jackson Building, Denver. **Application** should be made to the Secretary.

THE SUNLIGHT SANATORIUM, 2727 W. 33d Avenue (1905):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—$10.00 to $25.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. M. W. Page. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SANATORIUM (July, 1906. Consolidated in 1909 with the Swedish Consumptive Sanatorium):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$6.00 per week; 25 per cent. of the patients are treated free, although there are no endowed beds. **Superintendent**:—Rev. W. F. Leufstedt. **Medical Director**:—Dr. John Lindahl. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

EDGEWATER

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SANATORIUM (1905):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—38. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week; $35.00 to $50.00 per month, including medical care and medicines. Some free beds are maintained, the number being fixed by the board of directors. **Superintendent**:—John Schlerf. **Medical Director**:—Dr. W. N. Beggs. **Financial Secretary**:—Mr. Will M. Walther. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent, R. F. D., Edgewater, Colo.

FERN HILL SANATORIUM, Cor. W. 26th Avenue and Sheridan Boulevard (1903):

For incipient and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—$10.00 to $35.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Mrs. Anna H. Ralston. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. C. P. Conroy. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

LA JUNTA

MENNONITE SANATORIUM (October 28, 1908):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—$30.00 per month. **Superintendent**:—J. M. Hershey. **Medical Director**:—Dr. W. M. Moore. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

LAS ANIMAS

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL (May 4, 1907):

For consumptives in all stages of the disease who are connected with the United States Navy and are recommended by the Surgeon-General of the Navy. **Capacity**:—254. **Medical Inspector**:—Dr. Philip Leach, U. S. N. **Application** for admission should be made through the medical officers of the navy. Only officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps are eligible for admission.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

HARTFORD COUNTY STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (Oct. 3, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—114. **Rates**:—There are no charges for indigent cases; other patients from $4.00 to $10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. C. C. Corson. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MERIDEN

NEW HAVEN COUNTY STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (January 1, 1910):

For all classes of cases, both medical and surgical. **Capacity**:—122. **Rates**:—There are no charges for indigent cases; other patients from $4.00 to $10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. J. B. Dinnan. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

SHELTON

FAIRFIELD COUNTY STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (August 10, 1909):

For all classes of cases, both medical and surgical. **Capacity**:—102. **Rates**:—There are no charges for indigent cases; other patients from $4.00 to $10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. W. M. Stockwell. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

BRIDGEPORT

LAKE VIEW TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (May 18, 1907):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—M. C. Cowles. **Application** should be made to J. V. Brennan, Superintendent of Poor. Applicant must be a resident of Bridgeport.

CROMWELL

MIDDLESEX TUBERCULOSIS CAMP (August 22, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—14. **Rates**:—$1.00 per day. **Matron**:—Annie E. Roxborough. **Medical Director**:—Dr. James Murphy. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

FALLS VILLAGE

DR. SHANNON'S SANITARIUM (November, 1906):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$25.00 to $35.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Thomas I. Shannon. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

GREENWICH

NATHANIEL WITHERELL MEMORIAL TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION OF THE GREENWICH GENERAL HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Late in 1910, Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell donated to the town of Greenwich a sum of money sufficient to erect a tuberculosis pavilion which will be built in 1911.

HARTFORD

FORESTERS OF AMERICA TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

The Supreme Court of the Foresters of America authorized the appointment of a committee at its annual meeting in 1910 to examine proposed sites for a National Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and Other Diseases, to procure estimates as to cost of building and maintenance and to report at the next meeting, in August, 1911. John F. Cosgrove, 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Supreme Chief Ranger.

THE PREVENTORIUM OF THE HARTFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (July, 1909):

For children with closed tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—5 cents per day when able to pay it. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Henry F. Stoll, 75 Pratt Street. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

WILDWOOD SANATORIUM (1902):

For early and curable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—$7.00 per week. Six private rooms at $10.00 per week are maintained. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. William B. Bartlett. **Application** should be made to the Resident Physician.

NEW CANAAN

DR. BROOKS SANATORIUM (1896):

For the treatment of the earlier stage cases of pulmonary tuberculosis only. **Capacity:**—28. **Rates:**—$25.00 per week, including everything. **Resident Physician and Superintendent:**—Dr. M. J. Brooks. **Application** should be made at the sanatorium, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN TUBERCULOSIS DAY CAMP OF THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (May 1, 1910):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. F. B. Standish, 310 Elm Street. **Application** should be made to the Visiting Nurse Association.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW HAVEN GENERAL HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

In 1910 a gift of $600,000 was made to the New Haven General Hospital by an anonymous donor, the fund to be devoted to tuberculosis work. Definite plans for the expenditure of this money had not been worked out on March 1, 1911, but a tract of 40 acres near New Haven had been purchased, for hospital and camp purposes.

STAMFORD

STAMFORD TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (June 1, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—Free to town poor, $1.00 per day for others. **Superintendent:**—T. Miller. **Application** should be made to the Selectmen or the Directors.

WALLINGFORD

GAYLORD FARM SANATORIUM (September, 1904):

Exclusively for persons in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis who are of very moderate means and residents of the State. **Capacity:**—85. **Rates:**—$7.00 per week. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. David R. Lyman. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

DELAWARE

MARSHALLTON (R. F. D.)

HOPE FARM (1907. Removed to present location, March, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—33. **Rates:**—$8.00 to $12.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Miss Rose Geiger. **Note:**—This sanatorium is operated by the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society and is subsidized by the State. It serves the purpose of a State sanatorium. **Application** should be made at any of the State tuberculosis dispensaries.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 14th and Upshur Streets, N. W. (July 1, 1908):

For indigent consumptives in all stages of the disease. **Capacity:**—120. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. W. D. Tewksbury. **Application** should be made to the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON RED CROSS DAY CAMP (1908):

For ambulatory cases only. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Isabell L. Strong. **Application** should be made to the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 923 H Street, N. W., or to the Superintendent of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, 2001 I Street, N. W.

SANATORIUM OF THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS (not yet in operation):

In 1910 a committee was appointed by the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks to consider the advisability of erecting a national sanatorium for members of the Order and to report at the annual meeting in 1911. Joseph A. Burkart, Washington, D. C., is chairman of this committee.

STARMONT SANATORIUM **(see Washington Grove, Md.)**

FLORIDA

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

The Legislature in 1909 gave to the State Board of Health permission to erect and maintain a State Sanatorium, but owing to a diversion of funds from the State Health appropriations, the sanatorium has not yet been established.

OKAHUMPKA

GRANDVIEW SANATORIUM (1887):

Open from November 1 to May 1. (See Newport, Tenn., for details.)

GEORGIA

ALTO

GEORGIA STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (March 15, 1911):

Capacity:—70. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. E. W. Glidden.

ATLANTA

BATTLE HILL TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (Municipal Sanatorium) (January 1, 1911):

For moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Application** should be made to the Health Officer.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, South Boulevard and Woodward Avenue. (Began special treatment of tuberculous patients in 1900):

For advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity of tuberculosis pavilion:**—14. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. Mollie Rosenberg. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

DR. E. C. THRASH'S SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (August, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—22. **Rates:**—$25.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. E. C. Thrash. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent at City Office, 4th National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA

RICHMOND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (May 1, 1909):

For consumptives in all stages. **Capacity:**—24. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Charles J. Montgomery. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

CAMP YONAH

CAMP YONAH SANATORIUM (October, 1907):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$65.00 per month. **Medical Director:**—Dr. W. C. Bryant. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

PINEDALE

PINE MOUNTAIN TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (April 1, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$2.50 per day; $13.50 per week; $60.00 per month and up. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Jesse Monroe Anderson, Pinedale, Talbot Co., Ga. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

HAWAII

HONOLULU

LEAHI HOME, HONOLULU HOME FOR INCURABLES:

Receives all classes of consumptives. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—36. **Rates:**—$1.50 per day; there are 8 free beds. **Superintendent:**—Dr. A. N. Sinclair, P. O. Box 801.

IDAHO

LAPWAI

FORT LAPWAI SANATORIUM (1910):

For tuberculous Indians. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—45. **Superintendent:**—Theodore Sharp. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. John N. Alley. **Note:**—Conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

CHICAGO FRESH AIR HOSPITAL (July 1, 1910):
Primarily for self-supporting patients in all stages. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—$2.00 per day; private rooms $3.50 per day. **Superintendent and Medical Director**:—Dr. Ethan A. Gray. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

CHICAGO HOME FOR INCURABLES, 5535 Ellis Avenue (1890):
Receives advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—60. **Rates**:—Some patients are treated free; others are charged varying amounts according to the circumstances of each individual. **Medical Director**:—Dr. W. P. Goodsmith. **Application** should be made to H. N. Higinbotham, President, 1200 First National Bank Building.

COOK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (September 1, 1909):
For advanced cases only. **Capacity**:—324. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Miss Catherine McNamara, Harrison and Lincoln Streets. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM OF CHICAGO (not yet in operation):
Provided for by a referendum vote in 1909, and a direct tax for the first year in 1910. Will be erected in 1911. **Probable capacity**:—300. **Rates**:—For the free treatment of citizens of Chicago. **Superintendent**:—Frank E. Wing, 157 West Adams Street.

VALMORA INDUSTRIAL SANATORIUM **(see Watrous, N. Mex.)**

CHICAGO (P. O. Oak Forest)

OPEN AIR PAVILIONS OF COOK COUNTY INFIRMARY (1910):
For tuberculous patients in the Infirmary only. **Capacity**:—120. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Ernest S. Moore.

NAPERVILLE

THE EDWARD SANATORIUM (January 15, 1907):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week. There are 16 supported beds. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Theodore B. Sachs. **Superintendent**:—Miss Winifred McEdward. **Application** should be made at the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, 157 West Adams Street, Chicago.

OTTAWA

OTTAWA TENT COLONY (1904):
For early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—$18.00 to $30.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. J. W. Pettit. **Superintendent**:—H. V. Pettit. **Application** for admission should be made to the Superintendent.

QUINCY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME (1911):
Receives incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—15. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—J. M. Elder.

ROCK ISLAND

ROCK ISLAND MUNICIPAL SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):
Provided for by a referendum vote in April, 1910. In 1911 about $5845 will be available for the sanatorium from a direct tax of one mill. No steps for construction will

be taken probably until more money is available. The directors of the sanatorium are Dr. Joseph De Silva, W. A. Rosenfield, and Dr. A. N. Mueller.

WAUKEGAN

LAKE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE COLONY (July 28, 1908):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—25 in winter and 32 in summer. **Rates**:—$1.00 per day to county patients, $10.00 to $12.50 per week and $40.00 to $50.00 per month for others. **Superintendent and Manager**:—Dr. W. H. Watterson, 125 North Genessee St., Waukegan. **Application** should be made to the Manager.

WINFIELD

CHICAGO WINFIELD TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (October, 1908):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—68. **Rates**:—There are no fixed charges. **Physician in chief**:—Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, 100 State St., Chicago. **Resident Physician and Superintendent**:—Dr. S. B. Hirshberg. **Application** for admission should be made to Mrs. Johanna M. Loeb, 4715 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA

ROCKVILLE

STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (April 1, 1911):

For incipient pulmonary cases only. **Capacity**:—100. **Rates**:—There are no charges for indigent cases; others are charged $9.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. H. B. Leavitt. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

DANVILLE

ROCKWOOD TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (October, 1907):

Chiefly for early cases, though special arrangements are made for advanced cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—$15.00, $20.00, and $25.00 per week. Arrangements are being made for some free beds. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Thomas J. Beasley. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

EVANSVILLE

BOEHNE FARM (December 1, 1910):

For incipient and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. James Y. Welborn. **Application** should be made at the tuberculosis clinic, Evansville. **Note**:—Conducted by the Evansville and Vanderburgh County Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

FORT WAYNE

ST. ROCHUS HOSPITAL:

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—10. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Application** should be made to the Sister Superior.

FRANKFORT

FRANKFORT TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (August, 1910):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$15.00 per week; $60 per month. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Charles Chittick. **Vice-President and Medical Director**:—Dr. Albert H. Coble. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

INDIANAPOLIS

FLOWER MISSION PAVILION FOR INCURABLES, CITY HOSPITAL (January, 1904):

For incurable cases of consumption who are recommended by the Flower Mission Society and approved by the superintendent of the Hospital. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—26. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. J. L. Freeland.

INDIANAPOLIS TUBERCULOSIS COLONY (May 4, 1909):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—16. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Jewett W. Reed, Market and Senate Streets. **Application** should be made at the Tuberculosis Clinic.

SOUTH BEND

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS PAVILIONS (January 1, 1909):

For all classes of consumptives. **Capacity of tuberculosis department**:—16. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. C. B. Crumpacker, 206 W. Jeff Street.

SOUTH BEND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMP, River Park (June 26, 1908):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—12. **Rates**:—Free for indigent cases; others, $9.00 per week. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. Walter H. Baker. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Mary S. Robinson, 925 West Washington Avenue, South Bend. **Note**:—County took over this colony on September 1, 1910, but Anti-Tuberculosis League still continues to provide medical supervision and administration. **Application** should be made to the secretary of the medical staff, Dr. R. L. Sensenick, Jefferson Building, South Bend.

IOWA

OAKDALE

STATE SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 1, 1908):

For incipient cases or those who offer a fair chance of recovery. **Capacity**:—120. **Rates**:—$30.00 per month for those who are able to pay; otherwise expenses are paid by the State. **Superintendent and Medical Director**:—Dr. H. E. Kirschner. **Application** should be made to examining physicians of the different counties, who fill out admission blanks and send them to the superintendent, who, in turn, decides on the suitability of the applicant.

DAVENPORT

SCOTT COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

In the fall of 1910, the voters of Scott County by a large majority approved of a bond issue of $20,000 for a county isolation hospital, with special provision for tuberculous patients. Owing to an irregularity in the election, the bonds were declared illegal, but legislation is expected in 1911 legalizing them.

DES MOINES

RIDGE CAMP (1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—14. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Secretary**:—H. S. Hollingsworth. **Application** should be made at the Associated Charities, by whom the camp is conducted.

FORT DODGE

BOULDER LODGE SANATORIUM (July, 1901):

Exclusively for the treatment of early cases of all forms of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—$25.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. J. W. Kime. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY HOSPITAL (1911) **(not yet in operation):**

A general hospital which will receive all classes of tuberculosis cases in a special building. **Capacity for tuberculosis patients:**—12.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY HOSPITAL (1911) **(not yet in operation):**

A general hospital which will receive all classes of tuberculosis cases in a special building. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—12.

KANSAS

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

In 1911 the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for a State sanatorium, to be erected in 1911 by an Advisory Commission of four.

ROSEDALE

ELEANOR TAYLOR BELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS TENTS (September, 1907):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—6. **Rates:**—$12.00 to $15.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. George Howard Hoxie.

TOPEKA

HEALTH CAMP OF TOPEKA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 1, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—11. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. W. M. Mills, Central Bank Building. **Application** should be made at the tuberculosis dispensary.

WICHITA

SEDGWICK HOME, 223 West 3rd Street (April, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—6. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. M. W. Woods. **Application** should be made at the Associated Charities, by whom the Home is conducted.

KENTUCKY

HENDERSON

HENDERSON TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

A small fund has been collected for a county sanatorium, and plans have been perfected or the erection of such an institution in 1911.

LOUISVILLE (R. F. D. 2)

THE HAZELWOOD SANATORIUM (September 9, 1907):

For curable cases, or those promising to derive permanent benefit. **Capacity**:—34. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week, which includes all expenses except a small charge for personal laundry. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Dunning S. Wilson. **Application**:—Patients are admitted only upon personal examination by the Medical Director.

OUCHTERLONY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

The Late Dr. John A. Ouchterlony, of Louisville, left a fund of $35,000 to erect and equip a tuberculosis hospital in Kentucky. The money was left in the hands of John W. Barr, Jr., John T. Malone, and the Rev. Charles Raffo. This board of trustees has selected a suitable site for such hospital, near Louisville. When completed, the institution will be turned over to the Nazarene Sisters, of Nelson County, Kentucky, who have agreed to maintain it thereafter. The institution will be eleemosynary in character.

WAVERLY HILL SANATORIUM OF BOARD OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (July 26, 1910):

For incipient cases. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—$3.00 to $5.00 per week for those able to pay; otherwise free. **Superintendent**:—Dr. S. Wickes Merritt. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Dunning S. Wilson. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director, 121 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville. **Note**:—This is a municipal institution.

PADUCAH

PADUCAH TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (1911) **(not yet in operation)**:

Capacity:—10. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Secretary**:—A. R. Meyers. **Note**:—Owned and operated by the Paducah Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA

COVINGTON

COVINGTON TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (December 16, 1904):

For all classes of cases, except the far advanced. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—$125.00 per month. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Wallace J. Durel. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

DOCTOR AMES' TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (August 1, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—100. **Rates**:—$25.00 per week. **Resident Physician and Proprietor**:—Dr. E. Y. Ames. **Application** should be made to the proprietor.

HAMMOND

DOCTOR McGEHEE'S COTTAGE COLONY (1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—24. **Rates**:—$1.00 to $5.00 per day. **Medical Director**:—Dr. E. L. McGehee. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director, 1227 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS

CAMP HYGEIA (March 18, 1908):

For incipient cases. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Application** should be made at the office of the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League, 1309 Tulane Avenue. **Note**:—The Camp is located outside of the city.

STATE CHARITY HOSPITAL OF NEW ORLEANS:
A general hospital admitting cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in all stages. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—40. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **House Surgeon:**—Dr. J. A. Danna. **Application** should be made at the hospital.

MAINE

HEBRON

THE MAINE SANATORIUM (November 1, 1904):
Exclusively for incipient cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—100. **Rates:**—$14.00 per week. Many patients from Maine are taken at reduced prices. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Estes Nichols. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent, Congress Building, Portland, or at Hebron. **Note:**—Conducted by a private society but serves as a State sanatorium.

ANDOVER

GLENELLIS SANATORIUM (January 1, 1905):
Receives incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—10. **Rates:**—$2.00 to $5.00 per day; $12.00 to $25.00 per week; $48.00 to $100.00 per month. **Superintendent:**—Dr. F. E. Leslie. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

BANGOR

CAMP OF THE BANGOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—6. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week. **Nurse in charge:**—Miss Alice Clements.

FAIRFIELD

SANATORIUM AND DAY CAMP OF CENTRAL MAINE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October 12, 1910):
Capacity:—25. **Rates:**—$4.00 per week. **Resident Physician and Medical Director:**—Dr. A. A. Downs. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

MARYLAND

SABILLASVILLE

MARYLAND STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (1908):
For all cases of tuberculosis which are deemed curable. White persons only admitted. **Capacity:**—225. Appropriation in 1910 provides for 200 additional beds. **Rates:**—50 cents per day. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Victor F. Cullen. **Application** blanks for admission may be obtained from the municipal or county Health Officer in the district in which the applicant lives, or by writing to any member of the Board of Directors. Applicants must have been residents of the State of Maryland for at least one year preceding the date of application.

BALTIMORE

HOSPITAL FOR THE RELIEF OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN OF BALTIMORE (1895):

Receives children with non-pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—50. **Rates:**—There are City, State, endowed and pay beds. **Superintendent:**—Dr. R. T. Taylor, 2000 N. Charles St. **Resident Physician:**—Henry W. Kenwood. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL:

For destitute tuberculosis patients of Baltimore. **Capacity:**—165. **Rates:**—There are no charges; no pay patients are received. **Physician in charge:**—Dr. Gordon Wilson, 1318 N. Charles St. **Application:**—Control of and admission to the hospital is lodged in the hands of the Supervisors of City Charities.

REISTERSTOWN

JEWISH HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES OF BALTIMORE CITY (July 1, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—46. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Louis Rubin. **Application** for admission should be made to the Superintendent, or to Louis H. Levin, Secretary, 411 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore.

TOWSON

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES OF MARYLAND, EUDOWOOD SANATORIUM (1896):

For white citizens of Maryland in incipient and advanced stages of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—112, including a sanatorium for incipient cases with 50 beds; a hospital for advanced cases with 34 beds; a farm colony for convalescent, arrested, or cured cases with 13 beds; and 15 beds at the sanatorium and hospital occupied by employed ex-patients, who continue in a measure to take the "cure." A training-school for nurses is also maintained for women who have had tuberculosis. **Rates:**—$3.00 to $12.00 per week to those able to pay; free to others. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Martin F. Sloan. **Applications** for admission are made to the resident physician, who attends, on three mornings of the week, the tuberculosis clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

WASHINGTON GROVE

STARMONT SANATORIUM (October, 1905):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—$10.00 to $15.00 per week. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. John H. Lindsey. **Medical Director:**—Gen. George M. Sternberg, 2005 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. **Application** should be made to the Resident Physician or the Medical Director.

MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLEBORO

LAKEVILLE STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (January, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—150. **Rates:**—$4.00 per week; indigent cases treated at town or state expense. **Superintendent and Resident Physician:**—Dr. Sumner Coolidge. **Application** may be made to any registered physician in the State of Massachusetts.

NORTH READING

NORTH READING STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (September 22, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—150. **Rates:**—$4.00 per week; indigent cases

treated at town or state expense. **Superintendent and Resident Physician**:—Dr. E. B. Emerson. **Application** may be made to any registered physician in the State of Massachusetts.

RUTLAND

RUTLAND STATE SANATORIUM (October, 1898):

For early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; patients must be citizens of the United States not too far advanced to admit of reasonable hope of radical improvement. **Capacity**:—350. **Rates**:—$4.00 per week; indigent cases treated at town or state expense. There are no free beds, but in many cases the bills are paid by cities or charitable organizations. **Superintendent**:—Dr. P. Challis Bartlett. **Application** may be made to any registered physician in the State of Massachusetts.

WESTFIELD

WESTFIELD STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (February, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—150. **Rates**:—$4.00 per week; indigent cases treated at town or state expense. **Superintendent and Resident Physician**:—Dr. H. D. Chadwick. **Application** may be made to any registered physician in the State of Massachusetts.

TEWKSBURY

STATE INFIRMARY (Tuberculosis building opened in 1900):

Separate buildings for consumptives who are state charges; all classes of cases are received. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—300. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. John H. Nichols. **Application**:—Admission is granted by the Overseers of the Poor.

ADAMS

SUMMER CAMP SANATORIUM OF ADAMS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (August 8, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—10. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Miss Elizabeth Collins.

BOSTON

BOSTON CONSUMPTIVES HOSPITAL AND DAY CAMP (Main Hospital building opened October 26, 1909):

Capacity:—250. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. Simon F. Cox. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. F. P. McCarthy. **Chief of Staff**:—Dr. Edwin A. Locke. **Application** should be made at the Out-patient Department, 13 Burroughs Place.

CHANNING HOME, Francis and Bellevue Streets (1857):

For white women in all stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—23. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Mrs. E. P. Fennell. There is no resident physician, but an **attending staff**:—Dr. William H. Smith and Dr. Frederick T. Lord. **Application for admission** should be made to any of the staff or to the Superintendent.

THE CULLIS CONSUMPTIVES' HOME, Grove Hall Station, Boston (1864):

For persons in the last stages of pulmonary tuberculosis who are without means of support or friends able to care for them. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Rev. Edward D. Mallory. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

FREE HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, 428 Quincy Street, Dorchester (1892):

For poor consumptives of every age, stage, nationality, creed, and color. **Capacity**:—

110. **Rates**:—There are no charges. There is no resident physician, but the list of visiting and consulting physicians includes the names of well-known specialists. **Application** for admission should be made at the Home.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN, corner Francis and Binney Streets (1861):
Gives free care and medical treatment to white women and children; patients are received in all stages of tuberculosis, and are separated from other patients. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—68, of which 25 beds are in day camps. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Miss Louise Coleman. **Visiting Physicians**:—Dr. Arthur K. Stone and Dr. Roger I. Lee. **Application** for admission should be made to the Superintendent between the hours of 9 and 12.

McCREIGHT SANITARIUM, 56–58 Bowdoin Avenue, Dorchester (1904):
Receives incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—12. **Rates**:—$8.00 to $25.00 per week. **Physician in charge**:—Dr. William B. Keelor.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL, Boston Harbor:
A general hospital, admitting all classes of destitute consumptives. **Capacity**:—85. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. George W. Holmes. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Charles E. Donlan. **Application** should be made to the Institutions Registration Department, 28 Court Square, Boston.

PRENDERGAST CAMP, Harvard and Ashland Streets (Aug. 6, 1909):
For male patients discharged as arrested and able to work from State and other sanatoria. **Capacity**:—12. **Rates**:—$6.00 per week. **Application** should be made to the Boston Association for Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, 4 Joy Street.

ST. MONICA'S HOME, 125 Highland Street, Roxbury (1888):
Receives tuberculosis cases in all stages; for colored women and children only. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—10. **Rates**:—$5.00 to $8.00 per week. Most of the patients are supported by the city. **Superintendent**:—Sister Vera Margaret. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ROOKLINE

BROOKLINE BOARD OF HEALTH HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT (1905):
For men in advanced stages. **Capacity**:—6. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week, if board is paid by patient or other party; others are admitted free. **Superintendent and Visiting Physician**:—Dr. H. Lincoln Chase. **Matron and Resident Nurse**:—Miss Martha W. Meek. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent or to the Board of Health.

DAY CAMP FOR CHILDREN (July 2, 1908):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. H. Lincoln Chase. **Camp Physician**:—Dr. Arthur A. Cushing. **Application** should be made either to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the Board of Health, or the Camp Physician.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Concord Avenue (July 23, 1908):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—Permanent patients, $8.00 per week for residents of Cambridge; $10.00 per week for non-residents; day patients, $3.50 per week. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. Bradford H. Pierce. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. Felix F. McGirr. **Application** should be made to the Board of Health.

HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Cambridge Street (1894):
Receives advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity of tuberculosis department**:—45.

Rates:—25 free beds; $7.00 per week for others in wards. **Superintendent:**—Sister N. D'Arche. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John S. Sommers. **Application should be made to the** Superintendent.

CHELSEA

SOLDIERS' HOME (1909):

Receives all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—12. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Physician in charge of tuberculosis department:**—Dr. G. H. Maxfield.

CLINTON

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP OF THE CLINTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, Box 67 (May 21, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—8. **Rates:**—$4.00 to $6.00 per week. **Matron:**—Mrs. Jacob Bowman. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Irene M. Morse. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

THE MILLET SANATORIUM (May, 1900):

Exclusively for curable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $40.00 per week; a limited number of patients can be received at reduced rates. **Medical Director:**—Dr. C. S. Millet, Brockton, Mass. **Application** should be made to the Millet Sanatorium.

FALL RIVER

BAY VIEW HOSPITAL, Corner of Bay and Woodman Street (July 1, 1907; new hospital in December 1, 1910):

For moderately advanced and advanced cases; incipient cases are received only temporarily until they can be removed to a State sanatorium. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. David H. Fuller. **Application** should be made to the Board of Health.

HOLYOKE

DAY CAMP FOR CONSUMPTIVES (June 1, 1908):

For moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—Actual cost of maintenance for those who are able to pay; others free, or according to their means. **Medical Director:**—Dr. C. A. Allen. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director. Residents of Holyoke are given the preference.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION AT POOR FARM (not yet in operation) (1911):

Capacity:—28. **Note:**—This pavilion will be erected in 1911.

LAWRENCE

DAY CAMP OF THE LAWRENCE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (May 16, 1908):

For ambulant cases. **Capacity:**—16. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. F. Dearborn. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS (October 26, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—88. **Rates:**—$4.00 per week for city cases; $12.00 per week for non-residents. **Medical Director:**—Dr. A. L. Siskind. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

LOWELL

LOWELL GENERAL HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CAMP (1906):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—28. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Miss Sara A. Bowen. **Application** should be made at the hospital.

LUNNENBURG

HILLCROFT (October 1, 1909):
For any case not in the last stages. **Capacity:**—4. **Rates:**—$2.00 per day and $10.00 to $15.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. George Justice Ewing. **Visiting Physician:**—Dr. Robert A. Rice. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

LYNN

LYNN TUBERCULOSIS CAMP (July, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases; children given the preference. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$4.00 per week; no charge to worthy cases; Board of Health assists by paying $4.00 per week for city cases. **Resident Physician and Medical Director:**—Dr. H. P. Bennett, 41 Lewis Street. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

NEW BEDFORD

SANATORIUM OF THE NEW BEDFORD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 26, 1908; new sanatorium in 1911):
For all classes of needy consumptives. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no fixed charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. E. F. Cody. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director. **Note:**—A new sanatorium was begun early in 1910 at Sassaquin on the outskirts of New Bedford, and will be completed in 1911. The sanatorium in the city will then be abandoned.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS

NEWTON HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (April, 1910):
Capacity:—10. **Rates:**—$15.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Miss Mary M. Riddle.

PITTSFIELD

SPRINGSIDE SANATORIUM (December, 1906):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—$18.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Miss Mary E. Sullivan. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

QUINCY

CAMP MOUNT PLEASANT (May 28, 1910):
For advanced and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—10 for day and night patients; 50 for day patients only. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day. **President:**—Henry M. Faxon. **Application** should be made to the President.

RUTLAND

CENTRAL ELM SANATORIUM (1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—18. **Rates:**—$8.00 to $10.00 per week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George N. Lapham. **Application** should be made to the Physician in Charge.

THE CRANE SANATORIUM (November 12, 1910):
For promising cases in any stage. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $25.00 per week. **Consulting Physician:**—Dr. Walter C. Bailey. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Bayard T. Crane. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

HUNTRESS HOUSE (1909):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$10.00 to $15.00 per week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George N. Lapham. **Application** should be made to the Physician in Charge.

MAPLE LODGE SANATORIUM (October, 1906):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $18.00 per week. **Physician in charge:**—Dr. George N. Lapham. **Superintendent:**—Miss Rose M. Bodman. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

PINE COTTAGE (1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—11. **Rates:**—$8.00 to $10.00 per week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George N. Lapham. **Application** should be made to the Physician in Charge.

POWER COTTAGE (1909):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—6. **Rates:**—$8.00 per week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George N. Lapham. **Application** should be made to the Physician in Charge.

WACHUSETT COTTAGE (1903):

For promising cases in any stage. **Capacity:**—15. **Rates:**—$12.00 to $15.00 per week. **Attending Physician:**—Dr. Bayard T. Crane. **Application** should be made to the Attending Physician.

SALEM

HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (December, 1907):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—8. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Augustus H. Galvin. **Physician in charge:**—Dr. William H. Noyce.

SALEM DAY CAMP (July 1, 1908):

Capacity:—50. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Miss Teresa A. Trepaney. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Walter G. Phippen. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent, 10 Washington Square, West.

SHARON

THE SHARON SANATORIUM (February, 1891):

For women of limited means who are in comparatively early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis; not for the far advanced. **Capacity:**—23. **Rates:**—$10.00 per week, exclusive of laundry. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Boston. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Walter A. Griffin. **Superintendent:**—Miss Alice R. Hodges. **Application** must be made to the Superintendent.

SOMERVILLE

CITY OF SOMERVILLE, HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES (not yet in operation) (1911):

Capacity:—30. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Frank L. Morse.

SPRINGFIELD

SUMMER CAMP OF THE SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (June 4, 1908):

For early cases only. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—$2.50 per week for those able to pay. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Ralph B. Ober.

WALTHAM

WALTHAM TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Provision has been made for a municipal tuberculosis hospital, but the site has not yet been chosen.

WELLESLEY HILLS

THE CONVALESCENT HOME OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (1903):
Receives children who have been under treatment for tuberculous diseases of bones, glands, etc., in the Children's Hospital of Boston. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—35, though more can be cared for if necessary. (Pulmonary tuberculosis not treated.) **Rates**:—$7.00 per week or whatever the patients can pay. **Superintendent**:—Sister Susanna Margaret. **Secretary**:—Mrs. H. S. Hunnewell, 146 Beacon Street, Boston. **Application** should be made at the Children's Hospital, Huntington Avenue, Boston.

MICHIGAN

HOWELL

MICHIGAN STATE SANATORIUM (September 1, 1907):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—16. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Eugene B. Pierce. **Rates**:—$11.50 per week. Those unable to pay are cared for as state and county charges. **Application** should be made on printed blanks to the Superintendent through a regular examining physician.

ANN ARBOR

SANATORIUM OF THE ANN ARBOR ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (not yet in operation):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—10. **Rates**:—$10.00 up per week. **Chairman of Committee**:—Dr. A. W. Hewlett.

DETROIT

DETROIT TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (January, 1911):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—40. **Superintendent**:—Dr. H. A. Shankwiler. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH (July, 1908):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—75. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. G. L. Kiefer. **Attending Physician**:—Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Jr. **Application** should be made to the Board of Health.

ELOISE

WAYNE COUNTY HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT (1904):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—24. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. J. J. Marker. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent of the Poor at Detroit.

GRAND RAPIDS

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (June, 1907):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—48. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week for non-residents. Indigent consumptives of Grand Rapids are treated free. **Attending Physician**:—Dr. Ralph Apted. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Clyde C. Slemons. **Application** should be made to Secretary of the Board of Health, Charles Carpenter.

HOUGHTON

HOUGHTON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (January 1, 1911):
Capacity:—50. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. W. H. Jackson. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

IONIA

IONIA COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION, COUNTY FARM (not yet in operation):

Capacity:—8. **Note**:—An appropriation of $1,500 was made for a tuberculosis pavilion in October, 1910.

KALAMAZOO

KALAMAZOO TUBERCULOSIS COLONY (April 1, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—10. **Rates**:—$1.50 per day and $10.00 per week. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. W. E. Collins. **Medical Director**:—Dr. A. H. Rockewell. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

MARQUETTE

MARQUETTE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

Capacity:—20. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. F. McD. Harkin.

SAGINAW

SAGINAW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation) (1911):
Capacity:—12. **Rates**:—There are no charges.

SAULT STE. MARIE

CHIPPEWA COUNTY HOSPITAL (At County Poor Farm) (not yet in operation):

In October, 1910, a small appropriation was made for a tuberculosis pavilion to be constructed at the County Poor Farm. The contract was let on December 4th and the building will be ready for use in 1911.

MINNESOTA

WALKER

STATE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (January 1, 1908):

For persons in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis who have been residents of Minnesota for at least one year. **Capacity**:—90. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week. No free beds, but county and city officials pay expenses of some patients. **Superintendent and Resident Physician**:—Dr. L. B. Ohlinger. **Application** should be made to the local medical examiners in various parts of the state or to any of the city or county officials of the poor.

DULUTH

ST. LOUIS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (1911) (not yet in operation):

For incipient and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. William M. Hart. **Note**:—Hospital being erected by County Sanatorium Commission. Details of administration not yet settled. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION OF THE COUNTY FARM (January, 1910):

For consumptives resident at the county farm in all stages of the disease. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Robert Graham.

GLADSTONE

CUENCA SANATORIUM, R. F. D. No. 2 (January 25, 1910)—Owned and operated by the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee:

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day; $7.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. Longstreet Taylor. **Resident Nurse:**—Miss Olive Rosenhaug. **Application** should be made to the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, 61 East 6th Street, B. Rosing, Executive Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS

HOPEWELL HOSPITAL (Tuberculosis Department of Minneapolis City Hospital) (Aug. 1, 1908):

For indigent advanced cases. **Capacity:**—110. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Herbert O. Collins. **Application** should be made to the superintendent.

SUMMER CAMP FOR CHILDREN OF VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (July, 1908):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. C. B. Wright. **Head Nurse:**—Miss Minnie F. Paterson.

THE THOMAS HOSPITAL (October 1, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—48. **Rates:**—$10.00 per week for ward patients; $12, $15 and $20 for private rooms. **Superintendent:**—Miss Emilie M. Eggen, 2340 Sixth Street, South. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

PINE CITY

POKEGAMA SANATORIUM (1905):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—$16 to $30 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. L. Taylor. **Superintendent:**—Dr. E. B. Daugherty. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director, Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL

CUENCA SANATORIUM (See Gladstone, Minn.).

EVA SHAPIRO MEMORIAL CAMP FOR PREDISPOSED AND ANÆMIC CHILDREN (See White Bear Lake, Minn.).

WHITE BEAR LAKE

EVA SHAPIRO MEMORIAL CAMP FOR PREDISPOSED AND ANÆMIC CHILDREN (August 8, 1910)—Under the control and management of the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee:

Capacity:—20. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Matron:**—Miss Margaret Blank. **Application** should be made to the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, 61 East 6th Street, St. Paul, B. Rosing, Executive Secretary.

MISSOURI

MOUNT VERNON

MISSOURI STATE SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT TUBERCULOSIS (August 1, 1907):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—155. **Rates:**—Pay patients, $50.00 per month. Free patients are sent by their counties, which pay $5.00 per week. The State pays deficit,

which is $6.25 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. John Stewart. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Carlos C. English. **Application** should be made through the local medical examiners to the Superintendent.

KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION, Twenty-second and Cherry Streets (October 15, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—22. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. E. W. Schauffler, 317 Argyle Building. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

In 1910 the voters of the city approved a bond issue of $75,000 for a municipal tuberculosis sanatorium to be erected on city land at Leeds, about nine miles from the city.

QUARANTINE

ROBERT KOCH HOSPITAL (September 21, 1910):

For all classes of consumptives. **Capacity:**—120. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. M. J. Dwyer. **Application** should be made to the Hospital Department of the City of St. Louis. **Note:**—This is a municipal hospital for the city of St. Louis.

ST. JOSEPH

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT:

For all classes of consumptives. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—5. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. E. S. Ballard.

ST. LOUIS

JEWISH HOME FOR INCURABLES AND CONSUMPTIVES (not yet in operation):

An organization was perfected in 1910 for the erection of this institution, but up to January 1, 1911, nothing further had been done, except to secure an option on a site.

MOUNT ST. ROSE HOSPITAL, 9100 South Broadway (1902):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—75. **Rates:**—$5.00 to $25.00 per week for those able to pay; others admitted free if there is room. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Louis C. Boisliniere. **Application** for admission should be made to Mount St. Rose Hospital.

ROBERT KOCH HOSPITAL **(See Quarantine, Mo.).**

ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S FREE HOSPITAL (1910):

For tuberculous children. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—7. **Rates:**—There are no charges.

MONTANA

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

The legislature of 1911 voted to establish the Montana State Tuberculosis Sanitarium and appropriated $20,000 for the erection and $10,000 for the maintenance of the institution. The sanatorium will be erected in 1911.

NEBRASKA

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

The Legislature in 1911 appropriated $40,000 for a State sanatorium, which will probably be erected in 1911.

OMAHA

DOUGLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS WARD (June, 1908):
For consumptive inmates of the County Hospital. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Andrew Farrar.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WARREN SUMMIT

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SANATORIUM (September, 1909):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—34. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week. If applicant cannot pay $10.00, State Board of Charities and Correction determines rate. Average rate per week, $4.75. **Superintendent**:—Dr. J. E. Runnells. **Application** should be made to a state sanatorium examiner in the district where the patient resides.

CONCORD

PEMBROKE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (1901):
For early and moderately advanced cases of consumption. **Capacity**:—35. **Rates**:—$15.00 to $25.00 per week. **President**:—Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., Manchester. **Superintendent**:—Jennie M. Fontaine, R.N. **Application** for admission should be made to Physician in charge, Pembroke Sanatorium, Concord, N. H.

GRASMERE

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (not yet in operation):
An appropriation of $15,000 has been made by Hillsborough County to erect a tuberculosis pavilion at the county hospital. The pavilion will accommodate about 40 patients and will be opened in 1911.

NEW JERSEY

GLEN GARDNER

NEW JERSEY SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES (Oct. 25, 1907):
A State sanatorium for cases of a curable nature. **Capacity**:—170. **Rates**:—$5.00 per week. Patients are admitted without charge whose inability to pay $5.00 a week is determined by a competent court. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Samuel B. English. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. H. B. Dunham. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

BELLEVILLE (Essex County)

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (April, 1911):
For advanced cases only. **Capacity**:—96. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Henry E. Ricketts. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent or to the city Dispensary.

FARMINGDALE

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM FOR CHILDREN (July, 1909):
For children between the ages of four and fourteen years who are surrounded in their homes by individuals who have open tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Mrs. A. James. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Alfred F. Hess, 154 West 72nd Street, New York City. **Application** is granted through the clinics in the New York City and Brooklyn Associations of Tuberculosis Clinics.

HACKENSACK

HILL CREST OPEN AIR SANATORIUM (April, 1907):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—Private rooms, $15.00 to $25.00 per week; wards, $10.00 to $12.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Horace Greeley, Pacific and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director at the sanatorium or at his office from 1 to 2 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.

NEWARK

DAY CAMP OF THE NEWARK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, 425 South Orange Avenue (June 28, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. T. W. Corwin. **Nurse in charge**:—Mrs. Eleanor A. Fornachon. **Application** should be made to the Newark Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 40 Clinton Street.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF THE ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES **(See Belleville).**

NEWARK CITY HOSPITAL (April, 1909):
A general hospital, admitting advanced cases of tuberculosis only. **Capacity**:—36. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Charles E. Talbot. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

NEWARK CITY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM **(See Verona).**

NORTH VINELAND

THE GROVE (January, 1910):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—10. **Rates**:—$10.00 to $15.00 per week; children $7.00 to $10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Miss Agnes J. Brophy Smith, P. O. Box 37A. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ORANGE

DAY CAMP OF THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF THE ORANGES (July 7, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—15. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. Ralph H. Hunt. **Application** should be made at the office of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 224 Essex Avenue (Special building opened in 1906):
A general hospital with a separate pavilion for all tuberculosis cases. **Capacity of the**

tuberculosis building:—26. **Rates**:—For patients able to pay, $8.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Miss Grace E. Stamp. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Ralph H. Hunt. **Application** for admission should be made at the office of the Hospital.

PASSAIC

CITY HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (July 31, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—14. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Nelson Elliot. **Application** should be made to the Health Officer.

PATERSON

PATERSON ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (January 30, 1910):

For advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Visiting Physician**:—Dr. Frank E. Agnew. **Superintendent**:—Patrick Croughan. **Application** should be made to the Board of Health.

PLAINFIELD

PLAINFIELD TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (December 1, 1909):

For incipient cases. **Capacity**:—8. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Miss Josephine Hughes. **Medical Director**:—Dr. F. J. Hughes. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

SECAUCUS

HUDSON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (October, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—132. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Berthold S. Pollak, 241 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

UNION COUNTY

UNION COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

In 1910 the Board of Freeholders appropriated $50,000 for a county tuberculosis hospital. A site has been selected and buildings will be erected in 1911.

VERONA

NEWARK CITY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (April 1, 1908):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—$5.00 per week; there are four private beds. **Superintendent**:—Miss Edith Riley. **Application** should be made at the Newark City Dispensary on Broad Street.

NEW MEXICO

ALAMOGORDO

ALAMO COTTAGE SANATORIUM (December 1, 1908):

Capacity:—10. **Rates**:—$75.00 per month. **Superintendent**:—Dr. O. W. Miller.

ALAMOGORDO SANATORIUM (Succeeding Fraternal City Sanatorium in 1909. August, 1906):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—$15.00 per week and up. **Medical Superintendent and Resident Physician**:—Dr. W. R. Saltzgaber. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ALBUQUERQUE

ALBUQUERQUE SANATORIUM (April 1, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—$20.00 to $25.00 per week. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. A. G. Shortle. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANATORIUM (May, 1902; special building for tuberculosis, October, 1903):

Not exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, but the annex is reserved for their accommodation; all stages of the disease are received. **Capacity of Annex:**—40. **Rates:**—There are 15 free beds; for other patients the rates are $10.00 per week in wards; $15.00 to $25.00 in private rooms and in tents, $15.00. There is no resident physician, but a visiting and consulting staff of fifteen. There is also a training school for nurses. **Application** should be addressed to the Sister Superior.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN SANATORIUM (July 1, 1908):

For all classes of cases, except those in the hopeless stages of the disease. **Capacity:**—30, to be increased to 60 by April, 1911. **Rates:**—$45.00 per month. **Superintendent:**—Rev. Hugh A. Cooper. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

EAST LAS VEGAS

ST. ANTHONY'S SANATORIUM (1896):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—35. **Rates:**—$9.00 to $15.00 per week. There is no resident physician. **Application** should be made to the Sister Superior.

FORT BAYARD

UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL (1899):

For tuberculous soldiers of the regular army; for discharged tuberculous soldiers who are beneficiaries of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; and for officers of the army on the active or retired list who have tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—400. **Rates:**—For officers, $1.00 per day. The expenses of maintenance of the other patients are defrayed from army appropriations and from the funds of the Soldiers' Home. **Commanding Officer:**—Lt.-Col. G. E. Bushnell. Six other physicians are on duty at the hospital. **Application** should be made to the Surgeon-General or Adjutant-General, all admissions being by authority of the War Department. Civilians not connected with the military establishment are not admitted to this hospital.

FORT STANTON (Railway and Express Station, Capitan)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE SANATORIUM (1899):

Exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis; admission is governed by regulations of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; eligible persons are received in any stage of the disease. **Capacity:**—250. **Rates:**—There are no charges for accepted applicants. **Medical Officer in Command:**—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mathewson; there are also in residence four assistant physicians and two pharmacists. **Application** should be made to the Surgeon-General, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

LAGUNA

LAGUNA SANATORIUM (1910):

For tuberculous Indians. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—20. **Superintendent:**—Reuben Perry, Albuquerque. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Fred Dillon. **Note:**—Conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs.

LINCOLN

RANCH SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (July 1, 1906):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—$12.50 to $15.00 per week, including

all expenses at the sanatorium except medicines and laundry. **Superintendent and Resident Physician**:—Dr. James W. Laws. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. (**See advertisement, p. iv.**)

SANTA FE

ST. VINCENT'S SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL:

Not primarily for tuberculosis, but cases of consumption are admitted in any stage. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—75. **Rates**:—$10.00 to $25.00 per week, general nursing included. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. J. H. Sloan. **Application** should be made to the Sister Superior.

SUNMOUNT SANATORIUM (1907):

For consumptives in the first and second stages of the disease. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$15.00 per week and upward. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. Frank E. Mera. **Business Manager**:—J. S. Harris. **Application** should be made to the Business Manager.

SILVER CITY

NEW MEXICO COTTAGE SANATORIUM (1905):

For pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis in curable or improvable stages of the disease. **Capacity**:—80. **Rates**:—Porch cottages, $100 per month; cement cottages and infirmary, $95.00 per month; Tent Cottages, $90.00 per month; laryngeal treatment, nursing, medicine, and laundry extra. There are two endowed cottages. **Medical Directors**:—Drs. E. S. Bullock and Leroy S. Peters. **Business Manager**:—Wayne MacV. Wilson. **Application** should be made to the Business Manager. (**See advertisement, p. iii.**)

ST. JOSEPH'S SANATORIUM (October, 1901):

For cases of pulmonary tuberculosis promising cure. **Capacity**:—35. **Rates**:—$100 per month, including all necessary expenses. **Superintendent**:—Sister Dominic. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Oliver T. Hyde. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director. (**See advertisement, p. iv.**)

WATROUS

VALMORA INDUSTRIAL SANATORIUM (September 1, 1910):

Capacity:—30. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. William T. Brown. **President**:—Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, 34 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. **Application** should be made to the President. Residents of Chicago are given the preference.

NEW YORK

RAY BROOK (Essex County)

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (July 1, 1904):

Primarily for the poor, but pay patients will be received when there is room for them; one year's residence in this State is a required condition. Incipient cases only are admitted. **Capacity**:—260. **Rates**:—By a provision of its charter the Hospital is required to give preference to the indigent, admitting others only when vacancies occur. The authorities by whom the patient is sent are required to pay transportation to and from the Hospital and $5.00 per week for maintenance. **Physician in Charge and Superintendent**:—Dr. Albert H. Garvin. **Application** should be made to the nearest public authorities having charge of the relief of the poor, or to the official medical examiners, whose names may be obtained from the Superintendent.

ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE:

For advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—34. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—William H. Storrs. **Application** should be made to the Overseers of the Poor.

ALBANY HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (April 10, 1910):

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—60. **Rates:**—$8.00 per week; some charitable cases are received. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Harold C. Goodwin. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent at the hospital.

CENTRAL FEDERATION OF LABOR TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION, McCarthy Avenue (August 1, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—14. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day and $7.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Andrew McFarlane. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

BATH

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME (January, 1911):

Receives all stages of the disease. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—100. **Rates:** —There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. C. K. Haskell. **Commandant:** —J. E. Ewell. The Tuberculosis Department is only for inmates of the Home who have tuberculosis.

BEDFORD STATION (Westchester County)

MONTEFIORE HOME COUNTRY SANATORIUM (1897):

Exclusively for poor consumptives in the early stages of the disease. **Capacity:**—180. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. L. Rosenberg. **Consulting Physician:**—Dr. Alfred Meyer. **Application** should be made at the city office, 138th Street and Broadway, New York City. (See New York, Borough of Manhattan.)

BINGHAMTON

MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM OF THE BINGHAMTON CITY HOSPITAL (July 9, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—19. **Rates:**—City patients are required to pay all or part of fees if they are able; out of town patients, full charge. **Superintendent:**—Miss Grace C. Wagner. **Visiting Physician:**—Dr. J. W. Sheffield. **Application** should be made to the Visiting Physician.

BROOKLYN (See New York, Borough of Brooklyn).

BUFFALO

J. N. ADAM HOSPITAL FOR INCIPIENT TUBERCULOSIS (not yet in operation):

For incipient cases only. Provided by grant of municipal council in 1910 of $200,000. Hospital will accommodate 140 patients, and will be free to indigent cases of Buffalo. It will not be completed before March, 1912. **President of Board of Trustees:**—Dr. John H. Pryor.

DAY CAMP FOR CONSUMPTIVES (July 1, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George J. Eckel. **Supervisor and Visiting Physician:**—Dr. John H. Pryor. **Application** should be made to the physician in charge at the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, 165 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ERIE COUNTY HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS WARD, 3399 Main Street (March 25, 1902):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—90. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week if able to pay; there are no charges for others. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Carroll J. Roberts.

TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION OF THE BUFFALO CITY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

The city officials of Buffalo in 1910 authorized the erection of a general hospital to cost not less than $500,000. In connection with this hospital, a special pavilion for 200 advanced cases of tuberculosis will be erected. The hospital will be located within the city limits.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in April, 1911, to the Board of Supervisors.

EAST BLOOMFIELD

OAK MOUNT, ONTARIO COUNTY SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS INVALIDS (November 15, 1910):

For incipient, moderately advanced, and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—16. **Rates:**—Maximum charge, $8.50 per week. Patients pay according to their ability. **Superintendent:**—Dr. S. R. Wheeler. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

EAST VIEW

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (1904):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—64. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Frank E. Russell, Tarrytown. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent of the Poor of Westchester County. **Note:**—This institution is part of the Westchester County Almshouse.

ELMIRA

ELMIRA CITY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, R. F. D. No. 3 (August 2, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$10.00 per week; free to citizens of Elmira. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Arthur W. Booth. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

FULTON COUNTY

FULTON COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in 1911 to the Board of Supervisors.

GABRIELS STATION (P. O. Gabriels)

SANATORIUM GABRIELS (1897):

For early cases of consumption and convalescents from other pulmonary diseases. **Capacity:**—70. **Rates:**—From $10.00 to $15.00 per week, according to location of rooms; a limited number of free patients are taken. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. H. J. Blankemeyer. **Application** should be made to the Mother Superior. **(See advertisement, p. vii.)**

JEFFERSON COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

A site has been selected at Natural Bridge and a bond issue of $15,000 has been authorized. The institution will probably be erected in 1911.

KINGSTON

ULSTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (August 10, 1909, as a camp; 1910 as county hospital):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. A. C. Gates. **Note:**—Operated jointly by the county and the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

LAKE KUSHAQUA

STONY WOLD SANATORIUM (October, 1903):

For women and children in the early stages of tuberculosis who are not able to pay in full for treatment. **Capacity:**—106, of whom 22 are children. The plan contemplates room for 150. **Rates:**—$7.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. H. S. Goodall. **President:**—Mrs. James E. Newcomb, 118 West 69th Street, New York City. **Application** should be made to the President.

LIBERTY

THE BUCKLEY HOUSE (June 1, 1895):

For incipient cases. **Capacity:**—75. **Rates:**—$2.00 per day, $10.00 to $25.00 per week, and $40.00 up per month. **Proprietor:**—A. P. Buckley.

THE HALLIDAY COTTAGE, 76 Wedemeyer Terrace (January 1, 1907):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—$1.75 per day and $8.00 to $15.00 per week. **Proprietor:**—Mrs. Kate Halliday.

LOOMIS SANATORIUM (1896):

Exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—125 in the Sanatorium proper (**Rates:**—$15.00 to $40.00 per week); 40 in the Annex (**Rates:**—$5.00 per week); 14 in the intermediate division (**Rates:**—$10.00 per week); there are 29 supported beds. **Physician-in-Chief:**—Dr. Herbert Maxon King; there are three assistants, who are also in residence at the Sanatorium. **Application:**—All inquiries of a medical nature or regarding the admission of patients should be addressed to the Physician-in-Chief.

THE METROPOLITAN COTTAGE, 199 Chestnut Street (1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—14. **Rates:**—$1.25 per day, $8.00 per week, and $34.50 per month. **Proprietor:**—S. Rappoport.

SUNNYSIDE, Box 716 (July 1, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$1.50 per day and $8.00 up per week. **Proprietor:**—Mrs. L. M. Ryan.

TOBIN COTTAGE, 116 Wedemeyer Terrace (December 1, 1908):

For convalescents from tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—8. **Rates:**—$10.00 to $15.00 per week. **Proprietor:**—Mrs. Thomas Tobin.

WILKINSON HOUSE (1909):

For incipient and convalescent cases. **Capacity:**—13. **Rates:**—$10.00 to $18.00 per week. **Proprietor:**—Miss Esther Wilkinson, R. N.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE'S TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (February 12, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—80. **Rates:**—Six months free treatment to the members of the Workmen's Circle (a fraternal organization). **Resident Physician:**—Dr. E. Singer. **Visiting Physician:**—Dr. Charles Rayevsky.

MONROE COUNTY

MONROE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL **(See Iola Sanatorium, Rochester).**

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in 1911 to the Board of Supervisors.

MOUNT McGREGOR (Saratoga County)

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S SANATORIUM (1912) **(not yet in operation):**

For tuberculous employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. **Capacity:**—100. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Note:**—This sanatorium will probably be finished early in 1912. Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, is in charge of the work.

NEWBURGH

NEWBURGH TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (Opened July 8, 1910, with camp of six tents; November 28, 1910, moved into permanent building):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day. **Medical Staff:**—Drs. William H. Snyder, John T. Howell, Charles E. Townsend, and W. S. Gleason. **Secretary:**—George R. Brewster, 45 Third Street. **Application** should be made to the Secretary.

NEW YORK (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx)

FERRY BOAT MIDDLETOWN DAY CAMP (May, 1907) Conducted by the Department of Health:

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—126. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Miss M. C. Plunkett. **Medical Director:**—Dr. B. H. Waters.

FERRY BOAT SOUTHFIELD DAY CAMP (June 1, 1908) Conducted by Bellevue and Allied Hospitals:

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—100; there is also a night camp for 20 cases. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. James Alexander Miller. **Application** should be made at the Tuberculosis Clinic of Bellevue Hospital.

FERRY BOAT WESTFIELD DAY CAMP, Jackson Slip, foot of Jackson Street (May 10, 1909) Conducted by Bellevue and Allied Hospitals:

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—100. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John H. Huddleston. **Application** may be made through any tuberculosis clinic in New York City.

THE HOME FOR INCURABLES, occupying the blocks on Third Avenue between 181st and 184th Streets:

Receives a few consumptives in single rooms. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—12. **Rates:**—$10.00 per week and up, in single rooms. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Israel C. Jones. **Application** should be made to the Medical Superintendent.

THE HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Bolton Road and 209th Street (1869):

Chiefly for advanced cases. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—George F. Sauer. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY DIVISION (January, 1902) Conducted by the Department of Charities:

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—800. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Charles B. Bacon. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. William A. Polglase. **Application** should be made at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue.

MONTEFIORE HOME, A Hospital for Chronic Invalids and a Country Sanatorium for Consumptives, Broadway and 138th Street (1884):

One ward is reserved for patients in advanced stages of consumption who are unable to pay for treatment. **Capacity of the consumptive ward:**—44. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—A. Hausmann. There are four resident physicians. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. (See Bedford Station.)

NEW YORK COUNTY RED CROSS DAY CAMP (October 1, 1908):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—75. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Charles B. Grimshaw. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Morris Class. **Application** should be made at the Vanderbilt Clinic, but tuberculosis cases from other clinics are received.

OTISVILLE SANATORIUM OF THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (See Otisville, N. Y.).

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM FOR CHILDREN (See Farmingdale, N. J.).

RIVERSIDE SANATORIUM FOR PULMONARY DISEASES (1903) Conducted by the Department of Health:

For poor consumptives of New York City in any stage of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—322. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. F. S. Westmorland. **Application** for admission should be made at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue.

ST. GEORGE'S ROOF CAMP FOR TUBERCULOSIS, 208 East 16th Street (February 26, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases of women and children only. **Capacity:**—20 for day and night patients. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. N. Gilbert Seymour, 129 East 17th Street, New York City.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, St. Ann's Avenue and 143rd Street (1882):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—525. **Rates:**—There are 450 free beds; the charge in private wards is $5.00 per week; in private rooms, $10.00. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Henry Wollner. **Application** should be made to the Sister Superior.

SEA BREEZE HOSPITAL (See New York, Borough of Brooklyn).

SEA VIEW HOSPITAL (See New York, Borough of Richmond).

SETON HOSPITAL, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (1895):

For all stages of pulmonary tuberculosis and for other forms of tuberculosis in children. **Capacity:**—In Seton proper, 200 men; in new annex at Nazareth, 175 women and children. **Rates:**—The wards of the hospital are generally kept filled with patients dependent on the Department of Public Charities, and the cost of their treatment is met by the city. There are also twenty-five or thirty private rooms for persons able to pay from $10.00 to $20.00 per week. **Application:**—Private patients should apply directly to the superintendent of the Hospital; by others application should be made at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue, New York City.

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP OF THE NEW YORK THROAT, NOSE AND LUNG HOSPITAL, 229–233 East 57th Street (1909):

For all classes in the day camp; night camp receives only moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—40 in day camp; 25 in night camp. **Rates:**—No charges in day camp; maximum charge in night camp, $7.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis. **Surgeon-in-Chief:**—Dr. E. J. Birmingham. **Application** should be made at the Hospital.

NEW YORK (Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens)

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LABOR UNION TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (not yet in operation):

A site for this institution has been secured in Suffolk County, and a considerable fund has been subscribed. The institution will probably be erected in 1911. It will be open for all consumptives, whether members of a labor union or not.

BROOKLYN HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES, 240 Kingston Avenue (1881):

For all classes of cases who are residents of Brooklyn. **Capacity:**—115. **Rates:**—There are no charges. Twelve visiting physicians attend the institution. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. F. M. Perkins. **Application** for admission should be made at the Home, or at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue.

TUBERCULOSIS COTTAGES OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL (1909) Conducted by the Department of Charities:

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—93. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. John F. Fitzgerald. **Application** should be made at the Brooklyn office of the Department of Charities, or at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL, Woodhaven **(not yet in operation):**

A hospital for incurables which will receive advanced cases of tuberculosis. Will probably be opened in 1911 or early in 1912. Under the direction of The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, Henry, Congress and Warren Streets:

A general hospital, but five wards are reserved for consumptive patients. **Capacity. of consumptive wards:**—124. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. T. M. Lloyd, J. A. Kene, T. A. McGoldrick, P. F. Pyburn, C. A. Phillips, P. J. York, L. M. Ryan and W. G. Siegel. **Application** for admission should be made at the Hospital between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. and 3 and 5 P. M., or at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue.

SEA BREEZE HOSPITAL, 29th Street and Surf Avenue (Coney Island) (June, 1904):

For tuberculosis of the bones, joints, or glands in young children. **Capacity:**—43. **Rates:**—$8.00 per week. Some of the patients do not pay, but there is no fixed number of free beds. **Superintendent:**—Miss Alice Page Thomson. **Attending Surgeon:**—Dr. Frederick H. Albee. **Application** should be made to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

SUSQUEHANNA FERRY BOAT DAY CAMP (July 16, 1909):

For persons in fair physical condition. **Capacity:**—200. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Lucy F. Ryder, R. N. **Secretary:**—James Jenkins, Jr., 69 Schermerhorn Street. **Application** should be made to the Secretary, or at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 426 First Avenue.

NEW YORK (Borough of Richmond)

SEA VIEW HOSPITAL (not yet in operation) (January, 1912):

Capacity:—800. **Note:**—This hospital is being erected by the New York City Department of Charities at a cost of more than $2,000,000. The contract calls for completion in January, 1912.

NIAGARA COUNTY

NIAGARA COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in 1911 to the Board of Supervisors.

ONONDAGA COUNTY

ONONDAGA COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

A site has been selected at Onondaga Valley but no appropriation has been made.

ONTARIO COUNTY

ONTARIO COUNTY SANATORIUM (See East Bloomfield).

OSWEGO COUNTY

OSWEGO COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in 1911 to the Board of Supervisors.

OTISVILLE

OTISVILLE SANATORIUM OF THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (July, 1906):

For incipient and hopeful cases. **Capacity:**—402. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Frederick Springer. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. S. McSweeny. **Application** should be made at Tuberculosis Hospitals Admission Bureau of the City of New York, 426 First Avenue, New York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL (June 7, 1909):

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day; $7.00 per week; $30.00 per month to city and county cases. To cases out of county, $9.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. A. B. Ferguson. **Application** should be made to the Chairman of the Hospital Committee, Dr. Grace N. Kimball, 337 Mill Street. **Note:**—This hospital was established by the Board of Health, but in 1910 the Supervisors of Dutchess County voted $25,000 for the enlargement of the institution, and after new buildings are erected in 1911, the hospital will be a joint city and county foundation.

RAINBOW LAKE

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS' RAINBOW SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (July 1, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—75. **Rates:**—Free to members of the Order, male or female. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. D. Albert Rose.

RAY BROOK

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW SANATORIUM (March 1, 1911):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$3.00 per day; $15.00 per week and up; $50.00 per month and up. **Superintendent:**—Mrs. M. C. MacCauseland. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

RENSSELAER COUNTY

RENSSELAER COUNTY HOSPITAL (See Lakeview Sanatorium, Troy).

ROCHESTER

DAY CAMP OF THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (July 15, 1908):

For ambulant cases only. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Montgomery E. Leary. **Application** should be made at the office of the Rochester Public Health Association.

IOLA SANATORIUM (Monroe County Tuberculosis Hospital) (October 1, 1910):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—Maximum charge, $10.00 per week. Patients pay according to their ability. **Superintendent**:—Dr. M. E. Leary, 397 West Avenue. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (May, 1904):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—72. **Rates**:—According to the ability of the patient, up to $7.00 per week. Some pay a little. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. G. W. Goler. **Superintendent**:—J. W. Thompson. **Application** should be made to the Physician in Charge, at the Bureau of Health.

ROME

TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION OF THE ROME FEDERATION OF LABOR AND TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION (not yet in operation):
A site for this joint pavilion has been secured and it will probably be erected in 1911.

SANTA CLARA

HILL CREST AND UPLANDS (June, 1895):
For working girls and women in incipient and moderately advanced stages of tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—54. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Marie L. Chard. **Application** should be made to Miss E. A. Buchanan, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. **Note**:—These two cottages are open only for summer months from June 1st to October 15th.

SARANAC LAKE

ADIRONDACK COTTAGE SANITARIUM, P. O. Trudeau (1885):
For persons who cannot afford to pay more than $7.00 per week and who are in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, or are at least favorable types. **Capacity**:—110. **Rates**:—The uniform charge is $7.00 per week; there is a free bed fund, the interest of which is applied to prolonging the stay of needy patients. **President**:—Dr. Edward L. Trudeau. **Resident Physicians**:—Drs. Lawrason Brown, F. H. Heise, and A. T. Laird, Pathologist. **Application** should be made to any of the following physicians: Dr. Lawrason Brown, Saranac Lake; Dr. James Alexander Miller, New York City; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, New York City.

COLLINS COTTAGE, 96 Park Avenue:
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—5. **Rates**:—$25.00 to $45.00 per week. **Proprietor**:—Miss Ruth Collins. **Application** should be made to the Proprietor.

EVERGREEN LODGE (1906):
For incipient and curable cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—$2.50 per day; $17.00 to $35.00 per week. **Proprietors**:—The Misses Mahan. Patients may have choice of seven visiting physicians residing in Saranac Lake. **Application** should be made to the Proprietors.

HILLCREST COTTAGE, 5 Shepard Avenue:
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—11. **Rates**:—$12.00 to $20.00 per week. **Proprietor**:—Mrs. E. H. Jones. **Application** should be made to the Proprietor.

MARQUIS COTTAGE, 42 Baker Street:
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—8. **Rates**:—$25.00 to $40.00 per week. **Proprietor**:—Mrs. M. A. Marquis. **Application** should be made to the Proprietor.

NEAL COTTAGE, 36 Franklin Avenue:
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—7. **Rates**:—$13.00 to $25.00 per week. **Proprietors**:—The Misses Neal. **Application** should be made to the Proprietors.

THE RECEPTION HOSPITAL FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (1903):
First—To provide temporary care for tuberculous patients who reside in Saranac Lake and vicinity, and who require nursing. Second—To provide nursing and a short period of treatment for patients who come with the expectation of admission to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, but are refused because of acute or advanced disease. **Capacity**:—18. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week, including board, rooms, medical care, and nursing. Two weeks' board payable in advance. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Edward R. Baldwin. **Superintendent**:—Miss Sophie M. Hoerner. **Visiting Physicians**:—Drs. Charles C. Trembly, Hugh M. Kinghorn, Lawrason Brown, and J. Woods Price. **Application**:—Patients are received only when at Saranac Lake and by applying to Dr. Baldwin or one of the Visiting Physicians. A waiting list precludes the admission of patients directly from out of town.

THE RUMENAPP COTTAGE (July, 1902):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—14 in winter; 22 in summer. **Rates**:—$2.00 per day, $12.00 per week. **Application** should be made to Miss Edith Rumenapp, Moody Pond Road.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE (June, 1910):
For advanced cases only. **Capacity**:—16. **Rates**:—From $5.00 to $25.00 per week; limited number of free patients. **Supervisor**:—Sister Mary Catherine, 94 Ampersand Avenue, Saranac Lake. **Application** should be made to the Supervisor.

SARATOGA COUNTY

SARATOGA COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):
Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in 1911 to the Board of Supervisors.

SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (July 1, 1908, as Red Cross Day Camp; as county hospital, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—There are no fixed charges. Patients pay according to their ability. **Superintendent**:—Miss Sarah Palmer. **Medical Director**:—Dr. P. McPartlon. **Application** should be made at the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary. **Note**:—The County in 1909 took over and enlarged the Red Cross Day Camp as a temporary hospital, and in 1910 it was decided to erect a permanent hospital at a cost of $35,000, which was appropriated by the county.

STEUBEN COUNTY

STEUBEN COUNTY HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):
Has been substantially authorized and a committee has been appointed to inspect sites and report in 1911 to the Board of Supervisors.

SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TUBERCULOSIS WARD (1909):
All forms of tuberculosis received, except pulmonary tuberculosis in children. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—20. **Rates**:—$1.00 to $4.00 per day. **Superintendent**:—Miss Laura A. Slee. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

TROY

LAKEVIEW SANATORIUM (August 9, 1910):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—52. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—S. E. Cordial. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. W. Carey, 87 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y. **Application** should be made to the local Commissioner of Charities. **Note**:—This sanatorium is connected with the Rensselaer County Hospital.

TUPPER LAKE

TUPPER LAKE SANATORIUM (October, 1910):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—$25.00 to $40.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Charles Ryttenberg. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent, or to Examining Physicians in New York City.

ULSTER COUNTY

ULSTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (See Kingston).

UTICA

CAMP HEALTHMORE (June, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—There are no fixed charges. **Chairman**:—Dr. Florence I. Staunton, 14 Cottage Place.

WARREN COUNTY

WARREN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

A site has been selected but no appropriation has been made.

WEST HAVERSTRAW

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN (1900, began treatment of tuberculous cases):

Receives children with tuberculosis of bones and joints in special wards and pavilions. **Capacity for tuberculous children**:—36. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Newton M. Shaffer. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. O. Howard Cobb. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. Only indigent cases who are residents of New York State are admitted.

WOODHAVEN

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL (See New York, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens).

YONKERS

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES (not yet in operation):

An appropriation of $50,000 was made in 1910 by the city of Yonkers for a tuberculosis hospital, and a committee is considering sites.

SPRAIN RIDGE HOSPITAL (April 6, 1908):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$5.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Mrs. Helen Smith. **Attending Physician**:—Dr. William J. Vogeler, 177 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. **Application** should be made to the Attending Physician. Only residents of Yonkers are admitted.

NORTH CAROLINA

MONTROSE

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (November 6, 1908):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—$10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. J. E. Brooks. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ASHEVILLE

Eight cottages are conducted by their proprietors for the exclusive use of patients under the treatment of Dr. Charles L. Minor. No one can be admitted to any of these cottages without consulting Dr. Minor, and all applications for admission should be addressed to him. All classes of cases are received and are referred to different cottages according to their condition.

Two cottages are conducted also in a similar manner for Dr. William L. Dunn, and no one can be admitted to them without consulting Dr. Dunn.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANATORIUM (1910):
Capacity:—20. **Superintendent**:—Sister Scholastica.

THE WINYAH SANATORIUM (October, 1888):
For diseases of the lungs and throat; advanced or hopelessly exhausted cases of consumption are not admitted. **Capacity**:—80. **Rates**:—$30.00 per week and upward. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Silvio von Ruck. **Consultant**:—Dr. Karl von Ruck. **Application** should be addressed to the Winyah Sanatorium. (**See advertisement, p. vi.**)

BILTMORE

ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE SANATORIUM (January, 1908):
For early cases only. **Capacity**:—35. **Rates**:—$8.00 to $25.00 per week; $60.00 to $100.00 per month; medical services are extra. **Proprietor**:—Miss Amelia Pulliam. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Paul Paquin. **Application** should be made to the Proprietor.

BLACK MOUNTAIN

CRAGMONT SANATORIUM (1906):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—$20.00 to $35.00 per week. **Medical Director and Superintendent**:—Dr. I. J. Archer. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director upon advice of family physician.

FELLOWSHIP SANATORIUM OF THE ROYAL LEAGUE (August 23, 1905):
For members of the Royal League in all stages of tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$1.00 per day to those who can pay; an arrangement may be perfected with the local lodge, so that cases may be received, though unable to pay. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. I. J. Archer. **Applicants** are admitted through the officials of their local council.

THE PINES SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (1901):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—15. **Rates**:—$20.00 to $30.00 per week, including nursing and medical attention. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Clyde E. Cotton. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

FLAT ROCK

HEIDELBERG SANATORIUM (January 1, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—$25.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Arthur R. Guerard. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

HENDERSONVILLE

DR. MORSE'S SANATORIUM (July 1, 1908):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—$20.00 to $35.00 per week. **Superintendent and Resident Physician**:—Dr. Lucius B. Morse. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

THE TUDOR AND CARSON COTTAGES (January, 1910):
All classes received; different classes are placed in different cottages. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—$7.00 to $10.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Wm. Redin Kirk. **Applica-**

tion should be made to the Medical Director. **Note:**—Dr. Kirk conducts 12 cottages for tuberculous patients.

HIGHLANDS

HIGHLANDS CAMP SANATORIUM (July, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—$20.00 per week. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Mary E. Lapham. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

SOUTHERN PINES

SOUTHERN PINES SANITARIUM (1898):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$15.00 per week and upward. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Edwin Gladmon. **Application** should be made to the Medical Superintendent. **(See advertisement, p. vi.)**

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

A commission was appointed in accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1909 and $10,000 was appropriated for a site of a state sanatorium for tuberculosis and the improvement thereof. A site has been selected at Dunseith, and an appropriation of $37,500 for buildings was made by the Legislature in 1911.

OHIO

MOUNT VERNON

OHIO STATE SANATORIUM (December 1, 1909):

For incipient pulmonary tuberculosis only. **Ultimate Capacity:**—200. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week; cases up to two per cent. of the available capacity may be admitted for a sum less than $5.00, as determined by the Board of Trustees. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Clayton B. Conwell. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

AKRON

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF STARK, SUMMIT, PORTAGE, COLUMBIANA AND MAHONING COUNTIES (not yet in operation):

In 1910 the five counties above mentioned agreed to build a joint hospital at Springfield Lake about three miles from Akron in Summit County. The hospital will cost about $100,000 and will accommodate about 80 patients. The buildings will probably be erected in 1911.

CINCINNATI

BRANCH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES (July, 1897):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—300. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Charles S. Rockhill. **Application** should be made at the Cincinnati Hospital.

DAY CAMP OF THE CINCINNATI ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (July 11, 1910):

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—80. **Rates:**—

There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—S. P. Withrow. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Charles S. Rockhill. **Application** should be made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

CLEVELAND

MUNICIPAL SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND (See Warrensville).

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

At a general election in July, 1910, a bond issue of $250,000 for a Tuberculosis Sanatorium to be erected at Warrensville was authorized. Work on plans was begun at once, and the hospital will be ready early in 1912. The hospital will accommodate 150 advanced and 80 incipient cases, and 100 more beds will be added later. The work is being done under the supervision of F. C. Hogan, Director of Public Safety.

TENT COLONY OF THE CHILDREN'S FRESH AIR CAMP, Buckeye Road (May, 1908):

For all classes. **Capacity:**—30 children. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM OF THE CLEVELAND CITY HOSPITAL (October, 1900):

For moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—100. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. J. D. McAfee. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. J. C. Fox. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

COLUMBUS

FRANKLIN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (two pavilions opened January 8, 1909; $80,000 Hospital for all classes of cases, in process of construction, will probably be opened in June, 1911):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—32; Complete institution will accommodate 120. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—O. K. Ellis. **Chief Nurse:**—Miss M. H. Pierson. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

DAYTON

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF MONTGOMERY AND PREBLE COUNTIES (March 1, 1909):

For all classes of pulmonary cases. **Capacity:**—24. **Rates:**—$7.00 to $10.00 per week. **Matron:**—Mrs. Mattie E. Ahlborn. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Edward B. Markey, 1121 North Main Street, Dayton, Ohio. **Application** should be made to the Matron, who refers all cases to the proper Medical Examiner.

THE MIAMI VALLEY HOSPITAL (1903):

Receives consumptives in all stages of the disease. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—6. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Miss Florence A. Bishop. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT (1904):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity of Tuberculosis Department:**—30. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. F. W. Roush. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. Only volunteer soldiers who have served in war are admitted.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

DEFIANCE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

The County Commissioners have decided to erect a county hospital near Defiance. It will probably be opened in 1911 or early in 1912.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):
The County Commissioners have decided to erect a county hospital near Steubenville. It will probably be opened in 1911 or early in 1912.

LIMA

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF ALLEN, AUGLAIZE, SHELBY, MERCER AND VAN WERT COUNTIES (April 1, 1911):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—28. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. J. W. Costolo. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

LORAIN COUNTY

LORAIN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):
Plans have been approved for a tuberculosis hospital to be erected near Elyria in 1911.

LUCAS COUNTY

LUCAS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM: (See Toledo).

SPRINGFIELD

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF CLARKE, MADISON, AND CHAMPAIGN COUNTIES (October 20, 1910):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no fixed charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Henry Baldwin. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

KLEEMAN MEMORIAL TUBERCULOSIS CAMP (June 1, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—16. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Miss Anna Lohrer. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. I. E. Seward, 310 West Main Street, Springfield, Ohio.

TOLEDO

LUCAS COUNTY INFIRMARY, TUBERCULOSIS PORCHES (1909):
For advanced cases only. **Capacity:**—16. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculous Department:**—Dr. Abraham J. Hammer. **Superintendent:**—John S. Hofner.

LUCAS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (1911) **(not yet in operation):**
A county hospital accommodating 60 patients will be erected near Toledo at a cost of $40,000 in 1911.

THALIAN FRESH AIR CAMP (May 1, 1910):
For women in incipient and moderately advanced stages of tuberculosis. No advanced cases taken. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Miss Clara Anth. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Ralph P. Daniells. **Application** should be made at the Thalian Dispensary.

TROY

DISTRICT HOSPITAL OF MIAMI AND DRAKE COUNTIES (not yet in operation):
In December, 1910, Dr. Warren Coleman of Troy and Hon. J. M. Bickle of Greenville were chosen as commissioners to erect a joint county hospital for Miami and Drake Counties on a site selected at Troy, Ohio. The building will probably be erected in 1911.

WARRENSVILLE

MUNICIPAL SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND (1906):

For cases of tuberculosis in first and second stages of the disease. **Capacity:**—80. **Rates:**—Practically all beds are free. A few patients pay a nominal charge. **Superintendent:**—Dr. E. R. Brooks. **Application should be made at the Anti-Tuberculosis League or Health Department Dispensaries in Cleveland.**

YOUNGSTOWN

MAHONING COUNTY INFIRMARY, TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (1908):

For male tuberculous inmates of the Infirmary. **Capacity:**—14. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—R. S. Taylor.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY DETENTION HOSPITAL (February 1, 1910):

Receives all classes of cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—20. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John W. Riley. **Application should be made to the Medical Director.**

OREGON

SALEM

OREGON STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (September 1, 1910):

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Dr. P. H. Fitz Gerald. **Application may be** made through any examining physician to the Superintendent.

CHEMAWA

SALEM INDIAN SCHOOL SANATORIUM (1909):

For tuberculous Indians. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—25. **Superintendent:** E. L. Chalcraft. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Clarence D. Fulkerson. **Note:** Conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs.

PORTLAND (Milwaukee Heights)

THE PORTLAND OPEN AIR SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY DISEASES (1905):

Preferably for incipient cases, but moderately advanced cases are also received. **Capacity:** 40. **Rates:** $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Marion H. Ober. **Medical Director:** Dr. E. A. Pierce. **Application should be made to the Medical** Director, 1008 Corbett Building.

TUBERCULOSIS PAVILIONS OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY POOR FARM (1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity of Tuberculosis Department:**—24. **Rates:**—There

are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Edward P. Geary, County Physician. **Application** should be made to the County Physician, Oregonian Building. **Note:**—New buildings will be erected in 1911 at the new poor farm.

PENNSYLVANIA

MONT ALTO (Franklin County)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOUTH MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM (1907):

For indigent citizens of Pennsylvania suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—850. **Rates:**—There are no charges except for laundry. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Fred C. Johnson. **Deputy Medical Director:**—Dr. B. Swayne Putts. **Application** should be made at the State tuberculosis dispensary in the district where the patient resides.

CRESSON (Cambria County)

STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (not yet in operation):

Begun in 1910. Erected by State Department of Health, under appropriation of Legislature of 1909. Cost to be about $250,000. **Capacity:**—250. Will receive consumptives in all stages of the disease. This sanatorium is designed to accommodate patients chiefly from the western part of the state. **Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon.

HAMBURG (Berks County)

STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (not yet in operation):

Site purchased in 1910. Sanatorium will be erected by State Department of Health and will accommodate 250. It will receive consumptives in all stages and is designed to accommodate patients chiefly from the eastern part of the state. **Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon.

BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT

THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM (1905):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases of pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—30 in winter and 35 in summer. **Rates:**—$12.00 to $25.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Florence M. Gottshall. **Resident Physician and Medical Director:**—Dr. A. Barr Snively. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director. **(See advertisement, p. ix.)**

BRADFORD

BON AIR SANATORIUM (May 1, 1908):

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—36. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. O. F. Kunkel. **Manager:**—M. F. Melvin. **Application** should be made to the Manager.

EAGLEVILLE (Montgomery County)

PHILADELPHIA JEWISH SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (September 4, 1909):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—C. S. Butts. **Medical Director:**—Dr. A. J. Cohen, 723 Pine Street, Philadelphia. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

LITITZ

LITITZ SPRINGS SANATORIUM (1904):

For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—32. **Rates:**—$2.00 per day; $10.00 per week; $35.00 per month. **Superintendent and Resident Physician:**—Dr. James C. Brobst. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MARSHALSEA (Boyce P. O.)

PITTSBURG CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL (1906):

Receives all classes of tuberculous patients, but particularly for advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—125. **Rates:**—$3.00 to $5.00 per week, but most of the patients are admitted without charge as indigents. **Superintendent:**—M. F. Larkin. **Director of Department of Charities:**—Dr. E. R. Walters. **Application** should be made to the Department of Charities, 511 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MONT ALTO

FORNEY SANATORIUM (September 25, 1910):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$15.00 per week. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. William S. Ash. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MORTON (Delaware County)

THE DERMADY COTTAGE SANATORIUM (1903):

Exclusively for pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$15.00 to $35.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Miss Margaret G. O'Hara. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

OIL CITY

GRAND VIEW SANATORIUM FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF POOR CONSUMPTIVES (December, 1904):

For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—Some beds are free. **Superintendent:**—M. J. Elizabeth Carpenter. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA

THE HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES OF THE PHILADELPHIA PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION, Chestnut Hill (1876):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—80. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Superintendent:**—Rev. Herman L. Duhring, D.D. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Charles M. Montgomery. **Application:**—Blank forms of application are issued by the central office of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, 225 South 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

HOSPITAL OF THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Corner 7th and Lombard Streets (1903):

For incipient and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—24. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Clinical Director:**—Dr. H. R. M. Landis. **Director of Laboratory:**—Dr. Paul A. Lewis. **Sociological and Executive Director:**—Alexander M. Wilson. **Application** should be made at the Institute. **Note:**—A new building with open air roof will be erected in 1911.

LUCIEN MOSS HOME, Jewish Hospital, York Pike and Tabor Road (June, 1900):

For poor consumptives of Jewish faith, in any stage of the disease. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Chief Resident Physician:**—Dr. Edwin A. Jarecki. **Application** should be made to the Chief Resident Physician.

PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, 34th and Pine Streets (1898):

For the poor of the city; consumptives are segregated in special buildings. **Capacity of the tuberculosis buildings:**—430. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Chief Resident**

Physician:—Dr. Henry Sykes. **Application** should be made to the Chief Resident Physician.

RUSH HOSPITAL, Lancaster Avenue and Thirty-third Street (1892):
Exclusively for the treatment of pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis; patients in all stages are received. **Capacity**:—City Hospital, 50, including 9 private rooms; Country Branch, 40. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week in the wards; $10.00 to $20.00 in private rooms. **Visiting Physicians**:—Drs. S. Solis Cohen, T. Mellor Tyson, and John D. McLean; there is no resident physician. **Superintendent**:—Miss Elizabeth Brophy. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):
In 1910 a bond issue of $250,000 for a municipal tuberculosis hospital was approved. A site will be selected and work started probably in 1911. The work will be carried on under the direction of the Municipal Tuberculosis Commission.

PITTSBURG CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL (See Marshalsea).

THE TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURG, Corner Bedford Avenue and Wandless Street (February, 1907):
For incipient and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—80. **Rates**:—$1.00 to $1.50 per day; $7.00 to $10.00 per week. From 35 to 40 free beds are maintained. Conducts a night camp, an open air school at the hospital, a farm at Allison Park, Pa., a post-graduate course for nurses, and clinics for medical students. **Medical Director**:—Dr. William Charles White. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. K. H. Van Norman. **Superintendent**:—Miss Alice E. Stewart. **Application** should be made at the hospital or at the dispensary in connection with the Hospital.

READING

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL'S SANATORIUM (October 21, 1910):
For Sisters of any Roman Catholic religious community in Pennsylvania in any stage of tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Visiting Physician**:—Dr. A. M. Rothrock. **Director**:—Rev. Mgr. George Borneman. **Application** should be made to the Director.

NEVERSINK MOUNTAIN TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (May 9, 1910):
For incipient, moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent and Medical Director**:—Dr. A. M. Rothrock. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

SCRANTON

WEST MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM (August, 1903):
For poor consumptives resident in Scranton; all stages are received. **Capacity**:—24. **Rates**:—There is a maximum charge of $5.00 per week for Scranton patients who are able to pay; patients from outside the city are charged $7.00 per week. Scranton patients who are unable to pay are admitted free. There is no physician in residence, but there is an attending staff of six. **Medical Director**:—Dr. J. M. Wainwright, 436 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

WHITE HAVEN

CLAIR MONT SANATORIUM, P. O. Box 97 (August 1, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—10. **Rates**:—$10.00, $12.00, and $15.00 per week. **Managers and Nurses in Charge**:—Miss Agnes M. Heibel and Miss Carrie V. Ames. **Applications** should be addressed to the Sanatorium.

FERN CLIFF SANATORIUM (1904):
For moderately advanced cases only. **Capacity**:—30. **Rates**:—$12.00 to $15.00 per

week. **Superintendent**:—Miss Margaret McDonald. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. (**See advertisement, p. viii.**)

SUNNYREST SANATORIUM (November, 1901):
For pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—$20.00 to $30.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Elwell Stockdale. **Visiting Physicians**:—Dr. A. M. Shoemaker and Walter F. Wood. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. (**See advertisement, p. viii.**)

WHITE HAVEN SANATORIUM (1901):
For all cases of tuberculosis who are not financially able to provide treatment for themselves. **Capacity**:—216. **Rates**:—$7.00 to $10.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Alexander Armstrong. **President of the Board of Managers**:—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick. **Secretary**:—Miss Helen C. McDevitt, 204 South 7th Street, Philadelphia. **Application** should be made to the Secretary, to the Superintendent, or to any Official Examining Physician.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BAGUIO (Benguet Province)

BAGUIO TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH (March 1, 1910):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—12. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Victor G. Heiser. **Resident Physician**:—Dr. F. W. Vincent. **Application** should be made to the Bureau of Health.

MANILA

SAN JUAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMP OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH (September 27, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—130. **Rates**:—Free for indigents; for others, $7.50 per month; for separate room accommodations, $25.00 per month. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Victor G. Heiser. **Resident Physicians**:—Dr. W. E. Musgrave and Dr. Arturo Garcia. **Application** should be made to the Bureau of Health.

SAN JUAN DE DIOS CITY HOSPITAL (January 1, 1911):
For advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—50. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Victor G. Heiser. **Application** should be made to the Bureau of Health.

PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN (Santurce)

OPEN-AIR SANATORIUM OF THE PORTO RICO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (April 1, 1907):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—55. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez. **Superintendent**:—Miss Marie Louise Craven. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

RHODE ISLAND

WALLUM LAKE

RHODE ISLAND STATE SANATORIUM (1905):

For incipient and early cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—130. **Rates**:—$5.00 per week. Trustees may admit patients free of charge. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Harry Lee Barnes. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. Only residents of Rhode Island are admitted.

EAST GREENWICH

CRAWFORD ALLEN MEMORIAL BRANCH, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (May, 1907):

For tuberculosis of the bones and joints in children. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. John M. Peters. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence. The branch hospital is open only in the summer months.

HILL'S GROVE

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL ANNEX (1905):

For incurable cases chiefly. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—$7.00 per week. Most patients are admitted free. **Superintendent**:—Sister Mary Eulalia. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent, St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence.

HOWARD

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TUBERCULOSIS WARDS (1897):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—44. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Fred B. Jewett.

PROVIDENCE

CITY HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS WARD (1910):

For advanced cases. **Capacity**:—35. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. D. L. Richardson. **Application** should be made at the hospital.

DAY CAMP OF THE PROVIDENCE LEAGUE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—There are no charges. Car fare and heavy wraps furnished to the very poor. **Application** should be made at the office of the League for the Suppression of Tuberculosis, 55 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I., or at the Out-Patient Department of the Rhode Island Hospital.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL **(See Hill's Grove).**

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN

THE AIKEN COTTAGES (October, 1896):

For men in reduced circumstances with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—16. **Rates**:—$5.00 per week; there are four free beds. **Application** should be made to Dr. H. T. Hall, Aiken, S. C., or to Dr. E. S. Cross, Aiken, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CUSTER

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (March 1, 1911):

For curable cases only. **Capacity**:—14. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent and Medical Director**:—Dr. H. J. James. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

HOT SPRINGS

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF THE BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, NATIONAL HOME FOR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS (November 1, 1909):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Governor and Surgeon**:—Col. James E. Miller. **Application** should be made to the Governor and Surgeon. Only volunteer soldiers who have served in some war of the United States are admitted.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA

CHATTANOOGA TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (1911) **(not yet in operation)**:

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—36. **Rates**:—Not yet fixed. **Chairman, Building Committee**:—E. Y. Chapin, 815 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (July 1, 1908):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—16. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. M. Goltman. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

NASHVILLE

CITY AND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

In 1910, an appropriation of $10,000 was made for a city and county tuberculosis hospital. A site has been selected and the institution will be erected in 1911.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, MOUNTAIN BRANCH (1905):

For all tuberculous soldiers who have served in any war for United States, and who have received an honorable discharge. **Capacity**:—85. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent**:—Major James C. Butler. **Note**:—It is planned to transfer tuberculous members of the Homes in the Central and Eastern parts of the country to the Mountain Branch for treatment.

NEWPORT (From May 1 to November 1); OKAHUMPKA, FLA. (From November 1 to May 1)

GRANDVIEW SANATORIUM (1887):

Receives all cases that offer any hope of recovery. **Capacity of Newport Sanatorium:**—45; **of Okahumpka Sanatorium:**—30. **Rates:**—$3.00 to $4.00 per day; $21.00 to $28.00 per week; $90.00 to $120.00 per month. **Superintendent:**—Dr. J. M. Masters. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ROGERSVILLE (R. F. D. No. 9)

PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA'S SANATORIUM (June, 1911) **(not yet in operation):**

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **President:**—George A. Berry, Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. **Application** should be made to the President. Only members of the Union are admitted.

TEXAS

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

In March, 1911, the Legislature appropriated $100,000 for the erection of two tuberculosis colonies with a minimum capacity of 60 patients each, and $40,000 for maintenance. The sanatoria will be erected by a commission of which the State Health Officer, Dr. Ralph Steiner, Austin, is chairman. They will probably be opened in 1911.

EL PASO

THE HOMAN SANATORIUM, Succeeding the Albert Baldwin Sanatorium (1908):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—45. **Rates:**—$25.00 to $40.00 per week including all medical and nursing attention. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Robert B. Homan. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

SISTERS' HOSPITAL, HOTEL DIEU (1894):

A general hospital; consumptives cared for in separate wing. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—50. **Superintendent:**—Sister Catherine. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

LLANO

TEXAS SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS (1903):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—$25.00 per week; $100.00 per month. **Medical Director:**—Dr. C. W. Coutant. **Secretary:** Dr. M. M. Smith, 415 Wilson Building, Dallas. **Application** should be made to the Secretary.

SAN ANGELO

SAN ANGELO HEIGHTS SANATORIUM (1906):

For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$80.00 to $100.00 per month. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. F. B. Magruder. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

THE SUNNYCREST BUNGALOWS, Box 267 (August 3, 1908):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases only. **Capacity:**—20. **Rates:**—$70.00 per month and upwards. **Medical Director:**—Dr. James D. Brooks.

SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO TENT COLONY (1906):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—$20.00 to $50.00 per week. **Superintendent:**—Dr. W. C. Farmer. **Application should be made to the Superintendent.**

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BRATTLEBORO TUBERCULOSIS DAY CAMP (April 1, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—10. **Rates:**—$1.00 per day, $7.00 per week; most of those treated are charity patients. **Superintendent:**—Miss Mary E. Schumacher.

PITTSFORD

VERMONT SANATORIUM (December 16, 1907):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:** $1.00 per day; $7.00 per week; $7.50 including board, laundry and supplies. **Superintendent and Medical Director:**—Dr. Walter C. Klotz. Application should be made to the Superintendent. Except under special conditions, patients must be residents of Vermont.

VIRGINIA

CATAWBA (Roanoke County)

CATAWBA SANATORIUM (**Virginia State Sanatorium**) (July 15, 1909):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity:**—110. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week. **Business Manager:**—[illegible] Martin. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. W. E. Jennings. Application should be made to the Resident Physician.

CATAWBA

[illegible] COTTAGE (February, 1910):
For incipient cases. **Capacity:**—14. **Rates:**—$12.00 per week. **Manager:**—Mrs. [illegible] **Visiting Physician:**—Dr. W. E. Jennings.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

CHARLOTTESVILLE TUBERCULOSIS CAMP (1907):
For moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Director:**—Dr. R. W. Garnett. Application should be made to the Medical Director.

NORFOLK

[illegible] CAMP OF THE NORFOLK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June, [illegible]):
[illegible] in which there is tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—12. **Rates:**—[illegible] **Medical Director:**—Dr. Charles R. Grandy. **Applicants are admitted** [illegible] of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION AT CITY HOME (1909):
For advanced cases. **Capacity**:—30; for white and colored. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—J. E. Parr.

PETERSBURG

BIRDVILLE SANATORIUM (January 1, 1911):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. William F. Drewry. **Secretary**:—Mrs. G. Cleveland Wright. **Application** should be made to the Secretary.

RICHMOND (Brook Hill)

PINE CAMP (November 30, 1910):
For moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Giles B. Cook, 300 West Grace Street. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ROANOKE

ROANOKE CITY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (August 10, 1910):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—16. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. T. D. Armistead. **Application** should be made to the Health Officer.

WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP OF THE WHATCOM COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Capacity:—10. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Medical Director**:—Dr. E. C. Ruge, 305 Sunset Building. **Application** should be made tc the Medical Director.

SEATTLE

WALTER H. HENRY MEMORIAL SANATORIUM (1911):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—40. **Secretary**:—W. K. McKibben. **Application** should be made to the Anti-Tuberculosis League of King County.

KING COUNTY HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS WARD (Georgetown P. O.) (1903):
For consumptives without resources. **Capacity for tuberculous patients**:—40. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Superintendent**:—Dr. W. H. Corson. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

PULMONARY HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE (February 1, 1910):
For incipient cases only. **Capacity**:—32. **Rates**:—$10.00 to $25.00 per week. **Superintendent**:—Dr. A. L. Cook. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Elmer E. Heg. **Application** should be made to the Medical Director.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE SANATORIUM (not yet in operation)

In February, 1911, the Legislature passed a bill appropriating $40,000 for a State Sanatorium to be erected and maintained under the direction of the Boards of Control and Health. The sanatorium will be erected in 1911.

WHEELING

OHIO COUNTY INFIRMARY TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION (not yet in operation):

An appropriation has been made for the erection of a tuberculosis pavilion at the Ohio County Infirmary. It will be opened in 1911.

OHIO COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (not yet in operation):

In 1910, a campaign was started to raise $15,000 for a sanatorium for Wheeling and vicinity. By January 1, 1911, a considerable sum had been collected, and a site chosen. The sanatorium will probably be opened in June, 1911.

WISCONSIN

WALES

WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (November 7, 1907):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—130. **Rates:**—$5.00 to $10.00 per week for those able to pay. Others are admitted free as county charges. **Superintendent and Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. W. Coon. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent. In the case of indigent patients, admission is by order of a county judge.

MILWAUKEE (Wauwatosa)

BLUE MOUND SANATORIUM (May 19, 1907):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—$10.00 per week. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. G. W. Moorehouse. **Application** should be made to the Secretary, 309 Goldsmith Building.

MILWAUKEE MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation) (1911):

Capacity:—40. **Rates:**—There are no charges.

MILWAUKEE

TUBERCULOSIS WARD OF THE MILWAUKEE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 219 Tenth Street (1907):

For cases of tuberculosis of the bones. **Capacity of Tuberculosis Ward:**—18. **Rates:**—Free for indigent cases, and $1.00 per day for others. **Superintendent:**—Miss Helen Wapshott. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

STEVENS POINT

RIVER PINES COTTAGE SANATORIUM (1906):

For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—40. **Rates:**—$25.00 to $50.00 per week; $100.00 to $140.00 per month, including all medical and nursing attendance. **Resident Surgeon:**—Dr. F. E. Walbridge. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Thomas H. Hay. **Application** should be made either to the Medical Director at the sanatorium or to the Associate Director, Dr. H. E. Dearholt, Goldsmith Building, Milwaukee. (**See advertisement, p. vii.**)

SUPERIOR

DOUGLAS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):

The Supervisors of Douglas County in 1910 appropriated $7000 for a county hospital which will be opened in 1911.

Hospitals for the Insane Making Special Provision for their Tuberculous Patients

in the

United States

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In this section and the one on Penal Institutions an effort has been made to list every State hospital and prison which provides for its tuberculous patients or inmates in special wards, tents, pavilions, or isolates them in some particular manner. The marked benefits derived from the outdoor treatment of the insane and criminals have led to a large increase in this class of special institutions. The dates given in parentheses are those of the establishment of the tuberculosis departments of the several institutions.

A few epileptic colonies and other institutions for the treatment of defectives have been included in this section.

ALABAMA

MOUNT VERNON

THE MT. VERNON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—25. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. J. T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala. **Assistant Superintendent:**—Dr. E. L. McCafferty.

TUSCALOOSA

BRYCE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1903):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. J. T. Searcy.

CALIFORNIA

PATTON

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL (July 1, 1907):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—36. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. E. S. Blair. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Jessie H. Simpson.

TALMAGE

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—100. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. E. W. King. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. G. D. Marvin.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1900):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—30. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Henry S. Noble.

DELAWARE

FARNHURST

DELAWARE STATE HOSPITAL (1903):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Superintendent:**—Dr. William R. Hancker.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1901):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—84. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. William A. White.

GEORGIA

MILLEDGEVILLE

GEORGIA STATE SANITARIUM:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—130. **Superintendent:**—Dr. L. M. Jones.

ILLINOIS

ELGIN

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL (1895):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—35. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus.

HOSPITAL

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—36. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. F. P. Norbury.

JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL (April, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—24. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. H. B. Carriel. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. R. T. Hinton.

PEORIA

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL (1905):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—125. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. George A. Zeller.

WATERTOWN

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL (March 1, 1906):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—65. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. W. A. Crooks. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. A. H. Dollear.

INDIANA

LOGANSPORT

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1900):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—12. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Frederick W. Terflinger.

IOWA

CHEROKEE

CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL:
An entire ward is set apart for the treatment of tuberculous patients, but an appropriation for separate buildings will be asked of the Legislature in 1911. Other State hospitals will ask for similar appropriations. **Superintendent:**—Dr. M. N. Voldeng.

CLARINDA

CLARINDA STATE HOSPITAL:
There is no special building, but tuberculous patients are treated in special isolation wards. A special appropriation will be asked of the Legislature in 1911. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Max E. Witte.

MT. PLEASANT

MT. PLEASANT STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1904):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—40. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. C. F. Applegate.

KANSAS

OSAWATOMIE

OSAWATOMIE STATE HOSPITAL (March 1, 1911):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Medical Superintendent:**—L. L. Uhls.

TOPEKA

TOPEKA STATE HOSPITAL (September, 1908):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—25. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. T. C. Biddle.

KENTUCKY

HOPKINSVILLE

WESTERN KENTUCKY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (November 1, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Superintendent:**—Dr. H. P. Sights.

LAKELAND

CENTRAL KENTUCKY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (not yet in operation):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Superintendent:**—Dr. W. E. Gardner. **Note:**—On January 1, 1911, the plans for this Department were still in the hands of the architect.

LOUISIANA

JACKSON

EAST LOUISIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (May, 1905):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—72. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Clarence Pierson. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. S. L. Thetford and O. P. Daly.

MAINE

BANGOR

EASTERN MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL (1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—44. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Frederick L. Hills.

MASSACHUSETTS

HATHORNE

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL (1906):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—32. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. H. W. Mitchell.

MEDFIELD

MEDFIELD STATE ASYLUM (January, 1907):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—40. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Edward French.

STATE FARM

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE (1895):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—15. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Alfred Elliott.

TAUNTON

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL (1911) **(not yet in operation):**
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Arthur V. Goss. **Note:**—Special provision for both male and female tuberculosis patients will be made in two extensions which will be completed in 1911.

WESTBOROUGH

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL (1907):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. George S. Adams. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. W. W. Coles.

WORCESTER

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—23. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. H. M. Quimby.

MICHIGAN

KALAMAZOO

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—40. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Alfred I. Noble.

PONTIAC

THE EASTERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—35. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. E. A. Christian.

TRAVERSE CITY

NORTH MICHIGAN ASYLUM (1900):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—80. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. James D. Munson.

MINNESOTA

FARIBAULT

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS (November 14, 1907):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—28. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. A. C. Rogers.

ST. PETER

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—30. **Superintendent:**—Dr. H. A. Tomlinson.

MISSISSIPPI

ASYLUM (Hinds County)

MISSISSIPPI STATE INSANE HOSPITAL (November 1, 1907):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Nolan Stewart. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. John C. Herrington.

MERIDIAN

EAST MISSISSIPPI INSANE HOSPITAL (September, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—24. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. J. M. Buchanan. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. G. W. Stephens.

MISSOURI

FULTON

STATE HOSPITAL NO. 1 (1911) **(not yet in operation):**
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—90. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. George Williams. **Note:**—Hospital will be completed in summer of 1911.

NEVADA

STATE HOSPITAL NO. 3 (January, 1911):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—40. **Superintendent:**—Dr. J. W. Lamson.

NEW JERSEY

SKILLMAN

NEW JERSEY STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS (July, 1911) **(not yet in operation):**
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—15. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. David Fairchild Weeks.

TRENTON

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL (January, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Henry A. Cotton.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL (June 1, 1905):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—100. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Charles G. Wagner. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. John I. McKelway.

BUFFALO

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL (December 11, 1909):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—16 (women). **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Arthur W. Hurd. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Helene J. Kuhlmann.

CENTRAL ISLIP

CENTRAL ISLIP STATE HOSPITAL (January 20, 1909):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—106. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. G. A. Smith. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. H. G. Gibson, Jr.

GOWANDA

GOWANDA STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (December 4, 1909):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. D. H. Arthur.

KINGS PARK (Long Island)

KINGS PARK STATE HOSPITAL:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—126. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. William Austin Macy. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. R. F. Coffin and John R. Ross.

NEW YORK CITY (Ward's Island)

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL (1901):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—140. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. William Mabon. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. Arthur M. Phillips and Anna E. Hutchinson.

OGDENSBURG

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL (January 9, 1906):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—112. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. R. H. Hutchings.

POUGHKEEPSIE

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL (1898):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—110. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. William C. Porter.

ROME

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Charles Bernstein.

SONYEA

CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS (November 1, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—60. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. William T. Shanahan.

WILLARD

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL (November, 1908):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—70. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Robert M. Elliott. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. Irving Holley and Louis T. Waldo.

NORTH CAROLINA

GOLDSBORO

STATE HOSPITAL (November, 1909):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—44. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. W. W. Faison.

MORGANTON

STATE HOSPITAL (1908):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—24. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. John McCampbell.

OHIO

ATHENS

ATHENS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (December, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—40. **Superintendent:**—Dr. O. O. Fordyce.

COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL (1902):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—120. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. C. F. Gilliam. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. H. M. Brundage.

PENNSYLVANIA

DIXMONT

THE DIXMONT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1906):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20 for female patients. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. H. A. Hutchinson.

HARRISBURG

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL (1901):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—26. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. H. L. Orth.

NORRISTOWN

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (May, 1899):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—96. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. W. W. Richardson and Elizabeth C. Spencer.

WARREN

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (April 6, 1907):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. W. W. Hawke. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. J. J. Robb and E. B. Shellenberger.

WERNERSVILLE

THE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—15. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Samuel S. Hill.

TEXAS

AUSTIN

TEXAS STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM (May 1, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—70. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. John Preston. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. A. F. Beverly and L. J. Logue.

SAN ANTONIO

SOUTHWESTERN INSANE ASYLUM (June 7, 1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—60. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. J. R. Nichols.

VERMONT

WATERBURY

VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1905):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—25. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Don. D. Grout. **Note:**—Tuberculous inmates of the State Prison are also cared for in this institution.

VIRGINIA

MARION

SOUTHWESTERN STATE HOSPITAL (not yet in operation):
The State Legislature of 1909 appropriated $2,000 for a tuberculosis pavilion, this sum to be available for use in March, 1911. **Superintendent:**—Dr. J. C. King.

PETERSBURG

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL (1904):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—75. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. William F. Drewry.

STAUNTON

WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL (1907):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—55. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. J. S. De Jarnette. **Physicians in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Drs. J. W. Freed and J. H. Garlick.

WILLIAMSBURG

EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL (Male Department, September, 1909; Female Department, May, 1910):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. O. C. Brunk.

WEST VIRGINIA

WESTON

WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (April 30, 1910):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—12 for female patients. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. S. M. Steele. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. J. G. Pettit.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE (Wauwatosa P. O.)

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (1906):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Moses J. White.

Penal Institutions Making Special Provision for Their Tuberculous Inmates

in the

United States

Penal Institutions Making Special Provision for Their Tuberculous Inmates

in the

United States

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In this section and the one on Hospitals for the Insane an effort has been made to list every prison and State hospital which provides for its tuberculous inmates or patients in special wards, tents, pavilions, or isolates them in some particular manner. The marked benefits derived from the outdoor treatment of the criminals and insane have led to a large increase in this class of special institutions. The dates given are those of the establishment of the tuberculosis departments.

ARIZONA

FLORENCE

ARIZONA PRISON (1909):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. George M. Brockway.

CALIFORNIA

SAN QUENTIN (Marin County)

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON (March, 1906):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—14. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Ward J. Stone.

COLORADO

CAÑON CITY

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Prison Physician:**—Dr. T. D. Palmer.

CONNECTICUT

WETHERSFIELD

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON (1898):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—15. **Warden:**—Albert Garvin. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Edward G. Fox.

DELAWARE

GREENBANK

NEW CASTLE COUNTY WORKHOUSE (November, 1904):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—10. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Samuel C. Rumford, 1403 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL (1905):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. A. L. Fowler.

MILLEDGEVILLE

GEORGIA PRISON FARM:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—50. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. John P. Atkinson.

ILLINOIS

JOLIET

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY (1896):

Warden:—E. J. Murphy. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. W. R. Fletcher, 1900 Collins Street.

PONTIAC

ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—8. **Medical Superintendent:**—M. M. Mallary. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. J. A. Marshall.

INDIANA

JEFFERSONVILLE

INDIANA REFORMATORY:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Prison Physician:**—Dr. E. L. Swadener.

IOWA

ANAMOSA

THE STATE REFORMATORY (December, 1910):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—15. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. T. C. Gorman.

KENTUCKY

EDDYVILLE

KENTUCKY BRANCH PENITENTIARY:

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—20. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. R. H. Moss. **Note:**—Roof garden will be built in 1911.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON HARBOR

DEER ISLAND HOSPITAL, SUFFOLK COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION (June, 1900):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—12. **Resident Physician:**—Dr. Bernard F. M. McGaffigan.

WEST RUTLAND

PRISON CAMP AND HOSPITAL (September, 1907):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—100. **Superintendent:**—George C. Erskine. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. W. E. Chamberlain. **Note:**—Prisoners who have tuberculosis are transferred to this institution from all of the other state prisons and reformatories.

MICHIGAN

IONIA

MICHIGAN REFORMATORY (September 1, 1908):

Capacity for tuberculous patients:—7. **Warden:**—Otis Fuller. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. R. O. Knapp.

MINNESOTA

ST. CLOUD

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY (July 1, 1911):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—8. **Superintendent:**—Frank L. Randall. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. O. H. Wolner, R. F. D. No. 1.

STILLWATER

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON HOSPITAL (1912) **(not yet in operation):**
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—12. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. G. A. Newman. **Note:**—With the completion of the new state prison at Stillwater, a special tuberculosis pavilion will be opened.

MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY (1910):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—10.

NEW JERSEY

RAHWAY

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY (not yet in operation):
The Legislature of 1910 appropriated to this institution a sufficient sum to build a roof garden for tuberculous inmates on the top of a two story building. This work will probably be done in 1911. **Superintendent:**—Frank Moore. **Medical Director:**—Dr. G. L. Orton.

NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE

NEW MEXICO PENITENTIARY (1904):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—10. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. David Knapp.

NEW YORK

DANNEMORA

CLINTON PRISON (1893):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—150. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. J. B. Ransom. **Note:**—Tuberculous prisoners from all other state prisons and reformatories are transferred to this institution.

OHIO

COLUMBUS

OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY:
No separate building but a ward in the hospital building is set aside for advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Chief Physician:**—Dr. J. W. Clark.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA

PRISON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, BILIBID PRISON:
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—200. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. D. M. Molloy.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA

THE GRIFFITH HOSPITAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY (January, 1907):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—25. **Superintendent:**—D. J. Griffith. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. F. W. P. Butler.

TEXAS

HUNTSVILLE

WYNNE FARM FOR CONSUMPTIVE CONVICTS (1898):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—60. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Benjamin F. Gibson.

VIRGINIA

LASSITER (Goochland County)

STATE FARM SANATORIUM (November 20, 1908):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—45. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. E. K. Bowles.

WASHINGTON

WALLA WALLA

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY (August 1, 1908):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—10. **Penitentiary Physician:**—Dr. L. R. Quilliam, Box 520.

WISCONSIN

GREEN BAY

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY (not yet in operation):
A hospital for tuberculous patients will be established when new buildings in process of erection are completed. **Superintendent:**—C. W. Bowvon.

WAUPUN

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON (1906):
Capacity for tuberculous patients:—6. **Physician in Charge of Tuberculosis Department:**—Dr. Rock Sleyster.

Dispensaries, Clinics and Classes for the Special Treatment of Tuberculosis

in the

United States

Dispensaries, Clinics and Classes for the Special Treatment of Tuberculosis

in the United States

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In this section information is given not only concerning dispensaries especially conducted for tuberculosis, but also concerning clinics or departments of general dispensaries in which special medical staffs and separate hours are set apart for tuberculous patients. Tuberculosis classes are also included in this section.

The dispensaries are arranged alphabetically, according to location, under their separate states, the figures in parentheses denoting the date of opening.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, 424-425 Chamber of Commerce Building (January 23, 1911):

Conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Jefferson County. **Hours**:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 1.30 to 3.30 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Cabot Lull, H. S. Ward, Earle Drennen, and E. M. Mason. **Secretary**:—William M. McGrath, 308 Chamber of Commerce.

MONTGOMERY

FREE DISPENSARY OF THE MONTGOMERY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (March, 1909):

Hours:—Week days from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. S. E. Centerfit.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT, BERKELEY DISPENSARY, Kithedge Street, (August 1, 1910):

Conducted by the Local Red Cross Chapter. **Hours:**—Week days from 9 to 11 A. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. J. N. Force, W. A. Sawyer, and Clara A. Williams.

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES HELPING STATION FOR INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES (August, 1906):

Conducted by the Los Angeles Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. George H. Kress, H. A. Huntoon, and Irving Bancroft.

OAKLAND

DISPENSARY OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 525 17th Street (1910):

Hours:—Tuesdays, 9 to 10 A. M.; Wednesdays, 11 A. M. to 12 M.; Thursdays, 7 to 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Edward von Adelung.

SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 611 G Street (June 23, 1909):

Conducted by The San Diego Society for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. **Hours:**—Week days from 12 M. to 4 P. M. **Superintendent:**—Miss Katherine Hewitt, R. N., assisted by physicians of County Medical Association.

SAN FRANCISCO

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1547 Jackson Street (January 18, 1909):

Hours:—Week days from 8.30 to 10 A.M.; Mondays at 7 P. M. **Secretary:**—Dr. R. G. Brodrick.

CANADA

See Supplementary Directory of Anti-Tuberculosis Institutions and Organizations in Canada, page 281.

COLORADO

PUEBLO

MINNEQUA HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (September, 1910):
Hours:—Two hours daily. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. R. W. Corwin.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE HARTFORD DISPENSARY, 56 Winthrop Street (February, 1908):
Hours:—Mondays at 9 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Henry F. Stoll.

NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN DISPENSARY, TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, Corner Cedar Street and Congress Avenue (March, 1907):
Hours:—Saturdays at 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. B. Standish.

SOUTH NORWALK

SOUTH NORWALK TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (July, 1909):
Hours:—Week days from 12 M. to 1 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. William J. Tracey, Norwalk, and J. M. Coburn, South Norwalk. **Nurse:**—Miss Eleanor I. Hopkins.

WATERBURY

WATERBURY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE DISPENSARY, City Hall Annex (February, 1908):
Hours:—Daily from 2 to 4 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday mornings. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Dudley B. Deming and John E. Farrell.

DELAWARE

DOVER

DOVER DISPENSARY OF DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (January 1, 1910):
Hours:—Fridays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. L. A. H. Bishop, W. F. Davis, P. S. Downs, C. de J. Harbordt, P. R. Steele, and J. H. Wilson.

GEORGETOWN

GEORGETOWN DISPENSARY OF THE DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (March 2, 1910):
Hours:—Wednesdays from 2.30 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Roland Paynter, O. B. Robinson, J. F. Jones, Joseph Waples, Sr., and Joseph Waples, Jr.

HARRINGTON

HARRINGTON DISPENSARY OF DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (June 1, 1910):
Hours:—Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. T. G. Riley.

LEWES

LEWES DISPENSARY OF THE DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (August 1, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesdays from 2 to 3.30 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. James M. Martin and James Beebe.

MILFORD

MILFORD DISPENSARY OF DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (June 1, 1909):

Hours:—Thursdays from 11 A. M. to 1.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. William Marshall, Jr.

SEAFORD

SEAFORD DISPENSARY OF THE DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (February 17, 1910):

Hours:—Thursdays from 2 to 3.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Stacy B. Collins.

SMYRNA

SMYRNA DISPENSARY OF DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (May 1, 1910):

Hours:—Fridays from 9 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. S. Dwight.

WILMINGTON

NEWCASTLE COUNTY DISPENSARY OF THE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION, 602 West Street (October, 1906):

Hours:—Wednesdays from 3 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M.; Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Albert Robin, P. R. Smith, Bell, and Conwell Banton.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 13th and W Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. (January, 1910):

Hours:—Tuesdays from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. P. Copeland.

EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL, 708 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E. (1908):

Hours:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Lewis J. Battle.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 4th and College Streets, N. W. (February, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. H. Hazen. **Surgeon-in-Chief:**—Dr. W. A. Warfield.

THROAT AND CHEST CLINIC OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY, 15th Street and Ohio Avenue, N. W. (1907):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. D. Thomas.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 923 H Street, N. W. (June 5, 1905):

Hours:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 2 to 3 P. M., and Fridays from 8 to 9.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Jesse H. Ramsburgh. There are nine assistants in attendance.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, 35th and N Streets, N. W. (December, 1907):

Hours:—Mondays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. William C. Gwynn.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 2nd and N Streets, N. W. (January, 1908):

Hours:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. William R. Buchanan.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

ATLANTA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY (April 22, 1907):

Hours:—Week days from 2 to 3 P. M. **Chairman of Medical Staff:**—Dr. R. R. Daly. **Secretary:**—Miss Rosa Lowe, 708 Gould Building.

DISPENSARY NO. 2, FOR COLORED PEOPLE (August 3, 1909):

Conducted by the Atlanta Visiting Nurse and Anti-Tuberculosis Association. **Hours:** —Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. O. H. Matthews.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT OF THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM:

On September 1, 1910, the entire Dispensary Department of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, including dispensaries, nursing staff, and all dispensary facilities, was taken over by the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium of Chicago. These will form the nucleus of a city-wide system of clinics, offering facilities for the complete care and control of tuberculosis in Chicago. **Superintendent:**—Frank E. Wing, 157 West Adams Street. **Superintendent of Nurses:**—Miss Edna L. Foley, R. N. **The following are the dispensaries in Chicago now in the department:**

CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY, Rush Medical College, 1744 West Harrison Street (1908):

Hours:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9 to 11 A. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. John Ritter and Clarence Wheaton.

CHICAGO POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, 221 East Chicago Avenue (1907):

Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. O. W. McMichael, Harry Ware, Paul Morf, and G. W. Wagner.

GADS HILL FREE DISPENSARY, Corner Twentieth and Robey Streets (1909):

Hours:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 3 P. M., Thursdays from 7 to 8 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Katherine B. Rich and Clyde D. Pence.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL FREE DISPENSARY, 2811 Cottage Grove Avenue (1908):

Hours:—Mondays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. A. L. Blackwood and H. C. Miller.

IROQUOIS MEMORIAL DISPENSARY, 87 Market Street (February 21, 1911):
Hours:—Mondays from 9 to 11 A. M.; Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 to 9 P. M.; Saturdays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. John Ritter, Clarence L. Wheaton, and M. Karasek.

NORTHWEST DISPENSARY, St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery, Corner Blackhawk and Ashland Avenues (April 1, 1911).

POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, 2400 Dearborn Street (1909):
Hours:—Mondays and Thursdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. James Cole, Patrick Mills, and F. A. Berry.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, Corner 36th and Dearborn Streets (April 1, 1911). (For colored patients.)

STOCK YARDS FREE DISPENSARY, 723 West Forty-seventh Street (1908):
Hours:—Tuesdays and Saturdays from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. James A. Harvey and G. A. Gardner.

WEST SIDE FREE DISPENSARY OF THE JEWISH AID SOCIETY, Corner Morgan and Maxwell Streets (1908):
Hours:—Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Theodore B. Sachs, Max Biesenthal, James Britton, and Charles Segal.

PEORIA

BACON MEMORIAL MISSION DISPENSARY, Neighborhood House Dispensary (October 18, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 M. to 1 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. S. M. Miller and J. H. Bacon.

SPRINGFIELD

THE SPRINGFIELD TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 717½ East Washington Street (January 15, 1911):
Conducted by the Springfield Tuberculosis Association. **Hours:**—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Fridays from 7 to 9 P. M.; and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M., for children only. **Superintendent:**—Dr. George Thomas Palmer.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE

EVANSVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY CLINIC (May 12, 1908):
Hours:—Week days from 2.30 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. James Y. Welborn, assisted by seventeen others.

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, Corner Senate Avenue and Market Street (Re-organized, November 13, 1908):
Conducted by the City of Indianapolis. **Hours:**—Week days from 8 to 11 A. M.; Thursdays, from 3 to 5 P. M. **Superintendent:**—Dr. Jewett V. Reed.

IOWA

DES MOINES

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF DRAKE MEDICAL SCHOOL (April 1, 1911):

Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. W. L. Bierring and John L. Peck.

KANSAS

TOPEKA

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE TOPEKA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 106 W. Eighth Street (February 8, 1911):

Hours:—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1.30 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Edgar A. Billings and C. B. Van Horn.

KENTUCKY

GEORGETOWN (not yet in operation):

The Scott County Anti-Tuberculosis Association has perfected plans to open a dispensary in Georgetown in 1911.

HENDERSON

HENDERSON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY, City Building (February 14, 1910):

Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. C. Mosely. **Visiting Nurse:**—Miss M. Priest.

LEXINGTON

THE LEXINGTON FREE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 618 West Main Street (February 10, 1911):

Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Ernest Bradley. **Nurse:**—Miss Chloe Jackson.

LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 121 West Chestnut Street (June, 1907):

Conducted by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association and The Board of Tuberculosis Hospital. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 6 P. M. All other days from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Dunning S. Wilson.

OWENSBORO (not yet in operation):

The Owensboro Anti-Tuberculosis Association has perfected plans to open a dispensary in 1911.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

DISPENSARY OF THE LOUISIANA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, 1309 Tulane Avenue (November 2, 1908):
Hours:—Week days from 9 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. I. Weil.

MAINE

AUBURN

FREE CLASS OF ANDROSCOGGIN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June 30, 1910):
Hours:—Mondays from 7 to 8 P. M.; Saturdays from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Ralph A. Parker, Walter Parmalee, Auburn; and Herbert S. Sleeper, Lewiston. **District Nurse:**—Mrs. Harrison R. Thornton, Auburn.

BANGOR

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF BANGOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, York Street (1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays at 9 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. C. Peters.

PORTLAND

PORTLAND CHARITABLE DISPENSARY TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 55 India Street (March 10, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. J. Welch.

PORTLAND TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, Emanuel Chapel (February 21, 1908):
Hours:—Once a week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Thomas J. Burrage.

WATERVILLE

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE CENTRAL MAINE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, Corner Common and Front Streets (August 2, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Saturdays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. A. Downs.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

CHRIST CHURCH TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 602 S. Broad St. (July 1, 1907):
Conducted by the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. John Girdwood.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND DISPENSARY, Lombard and Greene Streets (1906):
Hours:—Daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Gordon Wilson.

PHIPPS DISPENSARY, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL (March 1, 1905):
Hours:—Week days, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Louis Hamman.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL (February, 1906):
Hours:—Daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. William Dulany Thomas.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, 13 Burroughs Place (May 1, 1906):
Hours:—Once a week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Nathaniel K. Wood.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON CONSUMPTIVES HOSPITAL, 13 Burroughs Place (September 11, 1907):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Cleaveland Floyd.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT, BOSTON DISPENSARY (February 8, 1899):
Hours:—Week days from 9 to 11 A. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Edward O. Otis, H. F. R. Watts, Bradford Kent, E. A. Burnham, David Townsend, and Charles A. Riley. At least two of the staff are constantly on duty. **Director:**—Michael M. Davis.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND TUBERCULOSIS CLASS OF CARNEY HOSPITAL, South Boston (December 1, 1908):
Hours:—Fridays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. John M. Kelly.

DENISON HOUSE EVENING DISPENSARY, 93 Tyler Street (January, 1908):
Hours:—Wednesday evenings. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Wyman Whittemore and Roger I. Lee.

DORCHESTER FREE DISPENSARY, 204 Adams Street, Dorchester (July, 1906):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 to 10 A. M. **Agent:**—Miss H. Eugenia Bruce. **Chairman of Medical Committee:**—Dr. Samuel Crowell.

EMANUEL CHURCH TUBERCULOSIS CLASS (July 1, 1905):
Hours:—Thursdays at 9 A. M. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Joseph H. Pratt.

LINCOLN HOUSE DISPENSARY, 80 Emerald Street, Roxbury (December, 1898):
Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 11 A. M., and Wednesdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Charles E. Williams. **Note:**—Has no special tuberculosis clinic, but makes some provision for tuberculosis cases in general clinic. Mainly for colored patients.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY (for Tuberculosis of the Eye) (January, 1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays at 9 A. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. George S. Derby and Theodore J. Eastman.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (1905):
Hours:—Thursdays at 9 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. John B. Hawes, 2d.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 750 Harrison Avenue:
Hours:—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. William O. Mann.

MOUNT SINAI TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, Mt. Sinai Hospital (April, 1907):
Hours:—Once a week. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. H. Linenthal and L. Mendelsohn.

ROXBURY HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 1224 Tremont Street, Roxbury Crossing (1887):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Tuesdays and Fridays from 8.30 to 10 A. M., and Saturdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Dana Fletcher Downing. **Note**:—Has no special tuberculosis clinic, but treats tuberculosis cases in general clinic and also follows up all cases.

BROCKTON

FREE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 31 Centre Street (June 21, 1909):
Conducted by Brockton Anti-Tuberculosis Society. **Hours**:—Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Thursdays from 7.35 to 9 P. M.; and from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and 4 to 5 P. M. on other days, except Saturday afternoon. **General Secretary**:—Miss Effie M. Eldredge.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION DISPENSARY, 689 Massachusetts Avenue (February 1, 1905):
Hours:—Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 11 A. M., and Thursdays from 7.30 to 9 P. M. Children's clinic open on Saturdays from 10 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Fred R. Jouett.

CHELSEA

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH (October, 1910):
Hours:—Wednesdays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. George B. Fenwick and J. G. McPhail.

FITCHBURG

FREE TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF FITCHBURG, 145 Main Street (March 3, 1909):
Conducted by Fitchburg Society for Control and Cure of Tuberculosis. **Hours**:—Saturdays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Robert Rice. **Visiting Nurse**:—Miss Annie B. Rose.

GARDNER

GARDNER DISPENSARY FOR RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 5, 1909):
Conducted by the Gardner Association for Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. **Hours**:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M., and Fridays from 7.30 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Lawrence E. Poole.

HAVERHILL

DISPENSARY OF THE HAVERHILL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1908):
Hours:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. I. J. Clarke.

HAVERHILL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION CLASS, 28 White Street (April 7, 1908):

Hours:—Once every two weeks. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. I. J. Clarke.

LYNN

TUBERCULOSIS CLASS OF THE LYNN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1907):

Hours:—Mondays at 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. P. Bennett. **Nurse**:—Miss Isabelle G. Edgar.

MALDEN

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES (March, 1908):

Conducted by the Committee on Tuberculosis of the Associated Charities. **Hours**:—Two days a week from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Godfrey Ryder.

NEW BEDFORD

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY DISPENSARY FOR FREE EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, 52 Pleasant Street, Rooms 4 and 5 (May 29, 1909):

Hours:—Saturdays from 9 to 10 A. M., and Wednesdays from 7.30 to 8.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Erik St. J. Johnson.

NEWBURYPORT

NEWBURYPORT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, 2 Essex Street (March, 1909):

Hours:—Wednesdays from 9.30 to 11 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Arthur C. Nason and R. C. Hurd.

PITTSFIELD

DISPENSARY OF PITTSFIELD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, House of Mercy Hospital (October, 1908):

Hours:—Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Secretary**:—Miss Julia Redfield, 290 South Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

SALEM

SALEM TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, 10 Washington Square (January 8, 1908):

Hours:—Once a week. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Walter G. Phippen.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (1910):

Conducted in co-operation with the South Framingham Relief and Anti-Tuberculosis Association. **Hours**:—Week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Secretary**:—Mrs. N. M. Dennison, 26 Pearl Street.

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, Waterfield Hall (May 1, 1908):

Hours:—Once a week. **Director**:—Mrs. Henry L. Houghton.

WORCESTER

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE WORCESTER CITY HOSPITAL (January, 1904):

Hours:—Mondays and Thursdays from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Albert C. Getchell, assisted by two others.

WASHBURN FREE DISPENSARY, TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (May, 1907):
Conducted by the Memorial Hospital. **Hours**:—Two days a week at 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Merrick Lincoln and Roy J. Ward.

MICHIGAN

CALUMET

HOUGHTON COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (July 15, 1910):
Conducted by the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society. **Hours**:—Saturdays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Secretary**:—Miss Margaret Scallon, Hancock.

DETROIT

BOARD OF HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (April, 1906):
Hours:—Week days from 9 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. V. C. Vaughan, Jr., and S. H. McFall.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON FREE DISPENSARY, St. Antoine and Elizabeth Streets (January 3, 1911):
Hours:—Week days from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. R. E. Mercer.

GRAND RAPIDS

FREE DISPENSARY OF THE GRAND RAPIDS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (July 1, 1908):
Hours:—Week days from 12 M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Collins H. Johnston.

HANCOCK

HANCOCK CITY DISPENSARY (October 1, 1910):
Conducted by the City of Hancock and the Houghton County Anti-Tuberculosis Society. **Hours**:—Wednesdays from 3 to 5 P. M. **Secretary**:—Miss Margaret Scallon.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH

COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS SANATORIUM COMMISSION TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (May 31, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesdays and Saturdays from 3 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. William M. Hart.

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS CITY HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (May, 1909):
Hours:—Week days from 5 to 6 P. M. **Superintendent**:—Dr. Herbert O. Collins.

UNIVERSITY FREE DISPENSARY (1898):
Conducted by the University of Minnesota, a State Institution. **Hours**:—Week days from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg.

ST. PAUL

NEW CENTRAL DISPENSARY OF ST. PAUL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE, 26 West 3rd Street (December 12, 1909):
Hours:—Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M.; all other week days at 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. L. Taylor.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF KANSAS CITY (September 27, 1909):
Hours:—Week days at 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Charles B. Irwin.

ST. LOUIS

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, 3933 South Broadway (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. C. H. Neilson.

BARNES UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY, Ewing and Lawton Avenues (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 10 to 11 A. M.

CHILDREN'S FREE HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 400 South Jefferson Street (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. George M. Tuttle and Nathaniel Allison.

CLINIC FOR COMMUNICABLE LUNG DISEASES, 11th and Market Streets (July 6, 1906):
Hours:—Week days from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.; and Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. C. Henske. **Chief Dispensary Physician:**—Dr. C. D. Scott.

EVENING DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, 1607 Wash Street:
Hours:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Frances L. Bishop.

JEWISH HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 9th and Carr Streets (1902):
Hours:—Week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Director and Chief of Staff:**—Dr. Hugo Ehrenfest. **Note:**—Tuberculous cases are not given a special room or separate hours.

MULANPHY HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, Montgomery and Bacon Streets (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Edward Sheehan.

O'FALLON DISPENSARY, 1806 Locust Street:
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and 3 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. O. W. Smith and D. K. Parrish.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' DISPENSARY, Jefferson Avenue and Gamble Street:
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. O. L. Walters.

ST. JOHN'S DISPENSARY, 2228 Locust Street:
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. William Engelbach and E. P. Porterfield.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, Grand Avenue and Caroline Street:
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. L. C. Boisliniere.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY, 615 North Jefferson Avenue:
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 3 P. M.; Sundays, from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. L. H. Behrens.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH TUBERCULOSIS CLASS (August 17, 1910):
Hours:—Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. S. T. Ladd and C. W. Hannaford.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE CAMDEN CITY DISPENSARY, 725 Federal Street (April, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week at 9 A. M.

ELIZABETH

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL, Corner of East Jersey and Reid Streets (July 15, 1909):
Conducted by the Elizabeth Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. **Hours**:—Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. P. Du Bois Bunting.

JERSEY CITY

FREE TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (November 10, 1910):
Conducted by the Committee on Tuberculosis of the Hudson County Federation of Women's Clubs. **Chairman**:—Mrs. G. W. Black, 109 Belmont Avenue.

MONTCLAIR

TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT, MOUNTAIN-SIDE HOSPITAL (November 30, 1907):
Hours:—Wednesdays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Stella S. Bradford and John H. Young.

MORRISTOWN

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE MORRISTOWN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (August 17, 1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays at 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Clifford Mills.

NEWARK

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, NEWARK CITY DISPENSARY, Center Market, Broad Street (March 18, 1908):

Conducted by the Board of Health. **Hours:**—Mondays and Wednesdays from 3 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. H. Satchwell.

ORANGE

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (April 1, 1904):

Conducted by the Anti-tuberculosis Committee of the Oranges. **Hours:**—Two days a week from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and Thursdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Ralph H. Hunt. **Visiting Nurse:**—Miss Margaret J. Orr.

PATERSON

PATERSON TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 99 Cross Street (August 23, 1909):

Conducted by Paterson Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. **Hours:**—Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. O. R. Hagan. **Visiting Nurse:**—Miss Kate Golding, Room 1, City Hall.

PHILLIPSBURG

DISPENSARY OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF PHILLIPSBURG (January 5, 1911):

Hours:—Thursdays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Jacob Henderson, 158 Bullman Street.

PLAINFIELD

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE PLAINFIELD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1911) **(not yet in operation):**

Medical Director:—Dr. Edward S. Krans. **Note:**—Will be established in 1911.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

SOUTH END DISPENSARY, CLINIC FOR PULMONARY DISEASES (July 1, 1908):

Conducted by the South End Dispensary, a private corporation. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4 to 6 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Arthur T. Laird.

AMSTERDAM

CITY TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (September 13, 1910):

Hours:—Week days from 9 to 10 A. M.; Tuesdays and Fridays from 3.30 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. James S. Walton, Health Officer. **Visiting Nurse:**—Miss Margaret H. Markham, 38 East Main Street.

BROOKLYN (See New York, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens)

BUFFALO

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE BUFFALO ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, 165 Swan Street (December 9, 1907):

Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George J. Eckel.

COHOES

COHOES FREE DISPENSARY FOR TUBERCULOSIS, City Hall, Room 25 (June 2, 1909):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. Joseph Charles Daunais and Mathew J. Keough. **Nurse:**—Miss Catherine Dunn.

DUNKIRK

DUNKIRK FREE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 14 East Fourth Street (March 22, 1910):

Conducted by the Board of Health. **Hours:**—Tuesdays and Fridays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Nurse in Charge:**—Miss Louise A. Lennertz.

JAMAICA (See New York, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens)

JAMESTOWN

JAMESTOWN TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (January 15, 1910):
Physician in Charge:—Dr. William M. Bemus.

KINGSTON

RELIEF STATION, City Hall (July 1, 1910):

Conducted by the Kingston Committee for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis. **Hours:**—Week days from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Mary Gage-Day.

MIDDLETOWN

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF MIDDLETOWN, 66 East Main Street (January 25, 1911):

Hours:—Week days from 8.30 to 9.30 A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M.; Tuesdays from 3.30 to 4.30 P. M.; Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Daniel Finn, 74 Highland Avenue.

NEW YORK (Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond)

THE ASSOCIATION OF TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS, 105 East 22d Street (1908):

President:—Dr. James Alexander Miller. **Vice-President:**—Dr. John H. Huddleston. **Secretary:**—Lawrence Veiller. **Assistant Secretary:**—Frank H. Mann. **Executive Secretary:**—Miss F. Elisabeth Crowell. **The following clinics of the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond (excluding classes) are members of the Association:**

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL CLINIC, Foot of East 26th Street (1903):

Hours:—Week days from 1 to 3 P. M.; Children's Clinic, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 1.30 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. James Alexander Miller.

FLOWER HOSPITAL CLINIC, E. Boulevard and 63rd Street (1909):

Hours:—Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Royal S. Copeland.

GERMAN HOSPITAL CLINIC, 76th Street and Park Avenue (1908):
Hours:—Week days from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. Jacobi.

GOOD SAMARITAN CLINIC, 75 Essex Street (1909):

Hours:—Week days from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Bruno S. Horowicz.

GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL CLINIC, Foot of Gouverneur Slip (1903):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 P. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. John H. Huddleston.

HARLEM HOSPITAL CLINIC, 136th Street and Lenox Avenue (1904):
Hours:—Week days from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Arthur M. Shrady.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT EAST SIDE CLINIC, 81 East 2nd Street (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Thursdays and Saturdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Bertram H. Waters.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT HARLEM ITALIAN CLINIC, 339 East 109th Street (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Tuesdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Bertram H. Waters.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT WEST SIDE CLINIC, 55th Street and 6th Avenue (1904):
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Bertram H. Waters.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BRONX NORTHERN CLINIC, 3rd Avenue and St. Paul's Place (1906):
Hours:—Week days from 2 to 4 P. M.; Thursdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Karl S. Kennard.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BRONX SOUTHERN CLINIC, 493 East 139th Street (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; Tuesdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Karl S. Kennard.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT RICHMOND CLINIC, Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I. (December, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. C. W. Walser.

MORGAGNI CLINIC, 169 West Houston Street (1908):
Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Antonio Stella.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL CLINIC, Madison Avenue and 100th Street (1908):
Hours:—Week days from 10 to 11 A. M.; Children's Clinic, Saturdays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Alfred Meyer.

NEW YORK DISPENSARY, 145 Worth Street (1907):
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Robert A. Fraser.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL CLINIC, 8 West 16th Street (1907):
Hours:—Week days from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Hughes Dayton.

NEW YORK THROAT, NOSE AND LUNG HOSPITAL CLINIC, 229 East 57th Street (1894):
Hours:—Week days from 3 to 8 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. E. A. Miller.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL CLINIC, 70th Street and Madison Avenue (1895):
Hours:—Week days from 1.30 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. L. Shively.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CLINIC, 209 East 42nd Street (1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. J. Cotter.

ST. GEORGE'S TUBERCULOSIS CLASS, St. George's Memorial House (October 24, 1907):
Hours:—Thursdays at 2.30 P. M., and first Tuesday of each month at 8 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. N. Gilbert Seymour, 129 East 17th Street.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CLINIC, Amsterdam Avenue and 113th Street (1906):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. W. Hollis.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL CLINIC, 149 West 11th Street (1909):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Charles H. Lewis.

VANDERBILT CLINIC, Amsterdam Avenue and 60th Street (1902):
Hours:—Week days from 1 to 2.30 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 to 10.30 A. M.; Children's Clinic, Saturdays at 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. Morris Class.

NEW YORK (Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens)

THE ASSOCIATION OF TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, Corner Willoughby Street and Flatbush Avenue (1910):
President:—Dr. J. L. Baker. **Vice-President:**—Dr. F. E. A. Stoney. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. Brown. **Executive Secretary:**—Miss E. Whitehead. **The following clinics of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens (excluding classes) are members of the Association:**

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, DISPENSARY OF BAY RIDGE HOSPITAL, 60th Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (March 8, 1909):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. E. A. Stoney.

BEDFORD TUBERCULOSIS CLASS OF THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1660 Fulton Street (May 1, 1908):
Hours:—Once every two weeks. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Norton. **Secretary:**—James Jenkins, Jr., 69 Schermerhorn Street.

BROOKLYN EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 108 South 3rd Street (July 1, 1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Louis T. Fricke.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BOAT CLINIC, Foot of North 2nd Street (1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. L. Baker.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BROWNSVILLE CLINIC, 367 Bradford Street (1910):
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Thursdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. L. Baker.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAIN TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, Fleet and Willoughby Streets (1906):
Hours:—Week days from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. L. Baker.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT QUEENS TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 10 Union Avenue, Jamaica (1910):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. L. Baker.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, Henry and Amity Streets (April, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. E. Brown.

NORTHERN CLASS OF THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 255 Division Avenue (May 1, 1908):

Hours:—Once every two weeks. **Director**:—Miss Emma L. Pond, R. N. **Secretary**:—James Jenkins, Jr., 69 Schermerhorn Street.

NIAGARA FALLS

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE NIAGARA FALLS COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 44 Falls Street (February 17, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays from 4 to 6 P. M. for men, Thursdays from 4 to 6 P. M. for women. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Carl G. Leo-Wolf and F. B. Horton.

OLEAN

OLEAN TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (September 1, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 1 P. M. **Chairman of Dispensary Committee**:—Dr. Walter A. Cowell, 140 North Barry Street. **Note**:—This dispensary does not have any headquarters, fourteen physicians serving in turn and treating patients at their own offices at the hours specified above.

ROCHESTER

CHILDREN'S DISPENSARY OF THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1898):

Hours:—Week days from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Montgomery E. Leary. There are twelve other physicians in attendance.

HEALTH BUREAU CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS (January, 1908):

Hours:—Three days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. G. W. Goler.

ROME

ROME DISPENSARY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, 206 North James Street (April 30, 1908):

Conducted by the Board of Health. **Hours**:—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 12 M. to 1 P. M. and 8 to 9 P. M. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Charles R. Mahady.

SCHENECTADY

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY FOR TUBERCULOSIS, CITY HALL ANNEX, (June 23, 1908):

Conducted by the Health and Charities Departments of the City of Schenectady. **Hours**:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Charles F. Clowe, Health Officer, Peter McPartlon, L. A. Gould, and N. A. Pashayan.

STAPLETON (See New York, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond)

SYRACUSE

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE, 508 E. Fayette Street (April 1, 1908):

Conducted by the Bureau of Health. **Hours**:—Sundays from 3 to 4.30 P. M.; Mondays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. B. Doust, assisted by Dr. F. H. Knoff.

TROY

TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF STATION, 528 Second Avenue (1909):
Conducted by the Troy Tuberculosis Relief Committee. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. W. Carey.

TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF STATION, 2 Hill Street (May 20, 1908):
Conducted by the Troy Tuberculosis Relief Committee. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. W. Carey.

UTICA

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE UTICA FREE DISPENSARY, 124 Mary Street (November 1, 1909):
Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 8.30 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Florence I. Staunton.

WATERTOWN

WATERTOWN FREE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 162 Stone Street (February 1, 1910):
Conducted by the City and the Watertown Tuberculosis Committee. **Hours:**—Tuesdays and Fridays from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Florence A. Sherman.

WATERVLIET

THE WATERVLIET TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF STATION, 1560 Broadway (November 15, 1910):
Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 9.30 P. M. **Chairman Dispensary Committee:**—Dr. John W. Burns.

YONKERS

YONKERS TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (December 29, 1906):
Conducted by the Sanitary League of Yonkers. **Hours:**—Week days from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and from 8 to 9 P. M., on three evenings a week. **Registrar:**—Dr. W. H. Vermilye. There are thirteen others in attendance.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE, TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, Corner 6th and Church Streets (October, 1910):
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. John Q. Myers.

WINSTON-SALEM

FREE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (December 15, 1910):
Conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Winston-Salem. **Hours:**—Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. M. Johnson.

OHIO

CANTON

DISPENSARY OF THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF CANTON (November 2, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Charles Lamont, T. C. Siffert, W. H. Weaver, L. A. Buchman, H. H. Bowman, and D. F. Banker.

CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 209 West 12th Street (September 1, 1907):

Conducted jointly by the Board of Health and the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League. **Hours**:—Week days from 12 M. to 2 P. M.; Mondays from 7 to 8 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. L. Tuchter.

CLEVELAND

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF CLEVELAND, Corner St. Clair and East 9th Streets (October 6, 1904):

Conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Cleveland in co-operation with Western Reserve University and the Visiting Nurse Association. **Hours**:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 1 to 2.30 P. M. and Thursdays from 6 to 7.30 P. M.; Saturday for children only. **Secretary**:—Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr. **Medical Director**:—Dr. J. H. Lowman.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, Detroit Avenue and West 29th Street (September 15, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 1 to 2.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Orville C. Witter.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 502 Central Avenue (August, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 1 to 2.30 P. M.; Thursdays from 6.30 to 7.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. C. Placak.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, Corner Detroit and West 29th Streets (November, 1910):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 1 to 2.30 P. M.; Thursdays from 6.30 to 7.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. O. C. Witter.

COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS FREE DISPENSARY, 34 East Rich Street (January 29, 1906):

Conducted by the Columbus Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. **Hours**:—Saturdays from 10 to 11 A. M.; Mondays and Thursdays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Examining Physician**:—Dr. E. A. Harper. **Medical Director**:—Dr. C. O. Probst.

TOLEDO

THALIAN TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (September, 1907):

Conducted by The Thalian Anti-Tuberculosis Society. **Hours**:—Thursday mornings. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. R. P. Daniells.

YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (April 26, 1910):
Conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. **Hours:**—Tuesdays and Fridays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. C. R. Clark, H. E. Welch and W. J. Whelen.

OREGON

PORTLAND

PORTLAND FREE DISPENSARY, People's Institute (March 11, 1910):
Conducted by the University of Oregon, The People's Institute and the Visiting Nurse Association. **Hours:**—Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Ray M. Matson.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Lehigh County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 51 (February 28, 1908):
Hours:—Three days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. M. F. Cawley, assisted by three other physicians. There is one visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

ALTOONA (Blair County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 14 (December 10, 1907):
Hours:—Two days a week at 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Joseph D. Findley, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BANGOR (Northampton County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 87 (December 4, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. S. Sherrer. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BEAVER FALLS (Beaver County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 103 (December 18, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Bruce Snodgrass. There is one visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BELLEFONTE (Centre County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 7 (November 5, 1907):
Hours:—One day a week from 10.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. G. F. Harris. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BERWICK (Columbia County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 16 (November 5, 1907):
Hours:—One day a week from 8 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. S. B. Arment. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BLOOMSBURG (Columbia County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 93 (September 30, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 8 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. S. B. Arment. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BRADDOCK (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 101 (March 27, 1909): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. K. Whitfield. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BRADFORD (McKean County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 38 (February 14, 1908): **Hours:**—By appointment. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. Clyde Hogan.

BRISTOL (Bucks County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 82 (November 24, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. de B. Abbott. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BROOKVILLE (Jefferson County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 102 (December 4, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. A. Haven. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BROWNSVILLE (Fayette County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 114 (May 5, 1910): **Hours:**—One day a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. L. N. Reichard. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

BUTLER (Butler County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 15 (November 15, 1907): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. D. Hockenberry, assisted by two other physicians. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CARLISLE (Cumberland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 4 (October 25, 1907): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 12 M. to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. B. Bashore, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CARNEGIE (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 83 (December 3, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. E. Herriott. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CHAMBERSBURG (Franklin County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 11 (November 10, 1907): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. X. Bonebrake. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CHESTER (Delaware County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 12 (November 12, 1907): **Hours:**—Five days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. M.

Hiller, assisted by two other physicians. There are three visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

CLARION (Clarion County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 43 (January 21, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. S. Reiner. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CLEARFIELD (Clearfield County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 62 (May 7, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 10.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. S. C. Stewart. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

COATESVILLE (Chester County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 75 (November 17, 1908): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. A. Graves. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

COLUMBIA (Lancaster County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 74 (November 26, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. P. Kennedy. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CONNELLSVILLE (Fayette County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 70 (November 23, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 9 A. M to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. T. B. Echard. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

CORRY (Erie County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 99 (December 4, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. C. B. Kibler. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

COUDERSPORT (Potter County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 27 (February 24, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 3 P. M.

DANVILLE (Montour County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 28 (December 14, 1907): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. George A. Stock. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

DOYLESTOWN (Bucks County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 23 (May 30, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. I. S. Plymire. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

DUBOIS (Clearfield County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 95 (December 5, 1908): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. R. R. Jordan. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

DUSHORE (Sullivan County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 59 (April 8, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. P. G. Biddle.

EASTON (Northampton County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 52 (April 28, 1908):
Hours:—Three days a week from 3 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays from 7.30 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. M. Green, assisted by six other physicians. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

EMPORIUM (Cameron County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 8 (October 5, 1907):
Hours:—One day a week from 1 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. S. Falk.

ERIE (Erie County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 3 (December 10, 1907):
Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. W. Wright, assisted by one other physician. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

EVERETT (Bedford County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 61 (April 14, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. de la M. Hill. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

FRANKFORD (Philadelphia County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 107 (April 26, 1909):
Hours:—Three days a week from 11 A. M., to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. G. Turmbull, assisted by two other physicians. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

FRANKLIN (Venango County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 72 (November 11, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. F. McDowell. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

GETTYSBURG (Adams County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 60 (May 19, 1908):
Hours:—Tuesdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. R. Dickson.

GREENSBURG (Westmoreland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 57:
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. I. M. Portser. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

HANOVER (York County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 86 (December 4, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. H. Bittinger, assisted by one other physician. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

HARRISBURG (Dauphin County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 13 (March 28, 1908): **Hours:**—Week days from 1 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Paul A. Hartman, assisted by eight other physicians. There are seven visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

HASTINGS (Cambria County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 69 (November 24, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. D. S. Rice, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

HAZLETON (Luzerne County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 68 (November 3, 1908): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 1 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. C. Gayley, assisted by two other physicians. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

HOMESTEAD (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 100 (December 12, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. P. Fogelman. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

HONESDALE (Wayne County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 18 (January 3, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. B. Ely. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

HUNTINGDON (Huntingdon County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 47 (April 3, 1908): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 1.30 to 3.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. C. Frontz. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

INDIANA (Indiana County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 48 (February 26, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. A. Simpson. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

JENKINTOWN (Montgomery County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 73 (November 14, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. B. Jameson. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

JOHNSTOWN (Cambria County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 9 (November 26, 1907): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. E. Matthews, assisted by three other physicians. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

KANE (McKean County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 115 (June 15, 1910): **Hours:**—One day a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. M. J. Sweeney. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

KITTANNING (Armstrong County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 24 (November 5, 1907):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. T. N. McKee, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

LANCASTER (Lancaster County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 39 (January 3, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 5 P. M.; Saturdays from 8.30 to 9.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. L. Mowery, assisted by two other physicians. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

LANSFORD (Carbon County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 89 (December 2, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. G. P. Hill. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

LEBANON (Lebanon County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 5 (December 21, 1907):
Hours:—Three days a week from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; Saturdays from 2 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. A. J. Riegel, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

LEWISTOWN (Mifflin County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 10 (February 18, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. C. H. Brisbin. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

LOCK HAVEN (Clinton County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 46 (May 14, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. R. B. Watson assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

LYKENS (Dauphin County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 78 (November 25, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. M. D. Lehr. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

McCONNELLSBURG (Fulton County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 17 (December 10, 1907):
Hours:—By appointment. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. W. Mosser.

McKEESPORT (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 81 (December 2, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. D. P. Blose, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MAUCH CHUNK (Carbon County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 45 (March 20, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. G. Bray. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MEADVILLE (Crawford County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 41 (February 13, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. K. Roberts, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MEYERSDALE (Somerset County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 30 (December 4, 1907):
Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. C. P. Large. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MIFFLINSBURG (Union County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 29 (January 4, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 12 M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. C. H. Dimm. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MIFFLINTOWN (Juniata County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 26 (December 17, 1907):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. W. H. Banks, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MILFORD (Pike County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 19 (December 6, 1907):
Hours:—By appointment. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. W. B. Kenworthey.

MILTON (Northumberland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 92 (December 1, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. R. B. Tule. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MONESSEN (Westmoreland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 88 (December 7, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. M. J. Cramer. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MONONGAHELA CITY (Washington County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 55 (February 20, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. C. B. Wood. There is one visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MONTROSE (Susquehanna County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 49 (March 27, 1908):
Hours:—By appointment. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. G. Wilson. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MT. CARMEL (Northumberland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 71 (December 2, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. W. T. Williams, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

MT. PLEASANT (Westmoreland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 77 (November 20, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. M. W. Horner. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

NANTICOKE (Luzerne County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 113 (January 21, 1910):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. C. E. Bennett. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

NEW BLOOMFIELD (Perry County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 25 (January 9, 1908):
Hours:—By appointment. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. A. R. Johnston.

NEW CASTLE (Lawrence County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 35 (January 24, 1908):
Hours:—Three days a week from 8 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. D. Moore, assisted by two other physicians. There is one visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

NORRISTOWN (Montgomery County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 31 (January 13, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. H. Whitcomb, assisted by four other physicians. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

OIL CITY (Venango County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 32 (December 13, 1907):
Hours:—Two days a week from 12.30 to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. P. Strayer. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

PHILADELPHIA

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 21 (January 7, 1908):
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. A. P. Francine, assisted by eleven other physicians. There are four visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Sansom and Tenth Streets (March, 1908):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Archibald H. Graham.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE STUDY, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 11, 1910):
Hours:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 12 M. to 2 P. M.; Mondays and Fridays at 3 P. M. for nose and throat. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Solomon Solis Cohen and Max Sholler.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, Hancock Street and Susquehanna Avenue (March 29, 1906; Incorporated, October 15, 1907):
Hours:—Week days from 12 M. to 3 P. M.; Children's Clinic Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.; Evening Clinic Thursdays and Fridays at 8 P. M. **Sister in Charge**:—Sister Maria Roeck. **Medical Director**:—Dr. J. Willoughby Irwin. A staff of seventy-four physicians, a dentist and a pharmacist are connected with the institution.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, LEBANON HOSPITAL, 459 West 4th Street (January 15, 1909):

Hours:—Week days from 4 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. A. Reiss, 910 West Franklin Street.

THE MATILDA H. LOEB DISPENSARY OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA, DISEASES OF THE LUNG (July, 1907):

Conducted by the Jewish Hospital Association. **Hours**:—Mondays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. W. B. Fetterman, Jr.

DISPENSARY OF THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 238 Pine Street (February 1, 1903):

Hours:—Week days from 8.30 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. H. R. M. Landis. **Director**:—Alexander M. Wilson.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, TUBERCULOSIS CLASS (November 11, 1907):
Hours:—Two days a week. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Frank A. Craig.

DISPENSARY OF THE RUSH HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES:

Hours:—Week days from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. S. Solis Cohen, T. M. Tyson, J. D. McLean, Ross H. Skillern, and Henry P. Jump.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE DISPENSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL:

Hours:—Week days from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Fred H. Klaer.

PHILIPSBURG (Center County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 80 (December 1, 1908):

Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. C. E. McGirk. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

PHOENIXVILLE (Chester County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 76 (December 2, 1908):

Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

PITTSBURG (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 20 (January 21, 1908):

Hours:—Week days from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. S. M. Rinehart, assisted by nine other physicians. There are seven visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

DISPENSARY OF THE TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PITTSBURG, 2851 Bedford Avenue (February, 1907):

Conducted by the Dispensary Aid Society of The Tuberculosis League. **Hours**:—Week days from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. William Charles White.

PITTSTON (Luzerne County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 94 (December 10, 1908):

Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. S. L. Underwood, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

POTTSTOWN (Montgomery County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 106 (December 18, 1908):

Hours:—One day a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. T. E. Wills. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

POTTSVILLE (Schuylkill County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 66 (April 28, 1908):

Hours:—Three days a week from 2 to 4.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. L. T. Kennedy, assisted by two other physicians. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

PUNXSUTAWNEY (Jefferson County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 64 (May 11, 1908):

Hours:—One day a week from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. E. Grube. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

READING (Berks County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 37 (January 15, 1908):

Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Israel Cleaver, assisted by three other physicians. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

RENOVO (Clinton County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 112 (December 20, 1909):

Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. C. L. Fullmer. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

RIDGWAY (Elk County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 42 (January 21, 1908):

Hours:—Tuesdays from 11 A. M. to 12 M.; and Fridays from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. G. Flynn. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

ROCHESTER (Beaver County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 22 (January 24, 1908):

Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. B. Snodgrass. There is one nurse in connection with the dispensary.

SCRANTON (Lackawanna County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 40 (February 25, 1908):

Hours:—Open three days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder, assisted by two other physicians. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

SELINGSGROVE (Snyder County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 50 (February 4, 1908):

Hours:—One day a week from 9 to 11 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. J. Wagenseller, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

SHAMOKIN (Northumberland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 53 (March 10, 1908):

Hours:—Two days a week from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. R. H. Simmons, assisted by two other physicians. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

SHARON (Mercer County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 36 (February 18, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 10 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. P. P. Fisher. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

SHENANDOAH (Schuylkill County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 85 (December 2, 1908):
Hours:—Five days a week from 8 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. M. Wasley, assisted by one other physician. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM (Northampton County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 98 (December 3, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. L. Estes, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

STROUDSBURG (Monroe County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 65 (April 16, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. L. Angle. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

SUNBURY (Northumberland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 110 (July 2, 1909):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. B. Cressinger. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

SUSQUEHANNA (Susquehanna County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 97 (December 4, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Samuel Birdsall. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

TAMAQUA (Schuylkill County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 91 (December 4, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. E. Shifferstine. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

TARENTUM (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 111 (August 12, 1909):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. A. Arnold. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

TIOGA (Tioga County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 58 (February 23, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 12 M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. S. P. Hakes. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

TIONESTA (Forest County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 34 (December 20, 1907):
Hours:—One day a week from 9 to 10 A. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. F. J. Bovard.

TITUSVILLE (Crawford County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 90 (December 4, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 11 A. M to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. C. E. Spicer. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

TOWANDA (Bradford County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 44 (January 20, 1908): **Hours:**—By appointment. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. T. B. Johnson, Jr.

TUNKHANNOCK (Wyoming County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 56 (January 24, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. L. McKown. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

TYRONE (Blair County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 79 (December 2, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. S. Musser. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

UNIONTOWN (Fayette County)

TATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 67 (May 30, 1908): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 12.30 to 1.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. O. R. Altman. There is one visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WARREN (Warren County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 54 (March 14, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 5 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. M. V. Ball. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WASHINGTON (Washington County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 105 (April 6, 1909): **Hours:**—Three days a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. E. M. Hazlett. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

WAYNESBORO (Franklin County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 108 (April 30, 1909): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. C. Schultz. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WAYNESBURG (Greene County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 63 (March 12, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 1 to 3 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. T. Iams. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WELLSBORO (Tioga County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 104 (December 6, 1908): **Hours:**—One day a week from 3 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. P. W. Houser. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WEST CHESTER (Chester County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 6 (December 5, 1907): **Hours:**—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Joseph Scattergood, assisted by one other physician. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WEST FAIRVIEW (Cumberland County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 96 (September 30, 1908):
Hours:—One day a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. H. B. Bashore. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WILKES-BARRE (Luzerne County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 1 (July 22, 1907):
Hours:—Week days from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Charles H. Miner, assisted by six other physicians. There are six visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

WILKINSBURG (Allegheny County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 109 (July 15, 1909):
Hours:—Two days a week from 2 to 4 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. M. McNall. There is a visiting nurse in connection with the dispensary.

WILLIAMSPORT (Lycoming County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 33 (February 22, 1908):
Hours:—Two days a week from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. C. W. Youngman, assisted by one other physician. There are two visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

YORK (York County)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISPENSARY NO. 2 (November 12, 1907):
Hours:—Week days from 3 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. S. Miller, assisted by nine other physicians. There are three visiting nurses in connection with the dispensary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH (April 1, 1910):
Hours:—Week days from 8 A. M. to 12 M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. E. Musgrave. **Director of Health:**—Dr. Victor G. Heiser.

PORTO RICO

STATE DISPENSARIES

By act of the Legislative Assembly in 1909, seven tuberculosis dispensaries were established, one in each of the following cities: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao, Guayama, and Aguadilla. The act provided for a nurse to be in attendance at each dispensary and also placed the management of the dispensaries under the Anemia Dispensary Service.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE SAYLES-MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (December, 1908):

Hours:—Mondays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. George B. McGraw and A. H. Merdinyan.

TUBERCULOSIS CLASS OF THE PAWTUCKET SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, Memorial Hospital (March, 1911):

Hours:—Thursdays at 3.30 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. James S. Wheaton, Jr.

PROVIDENCE

NIGHT TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, 151 Fountain Street (January 20, 1911):

Conducted by the Providence League for the Suppression of Tuberculosis. **Hours**:—Fridays from 8 to 9 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Jay Perkins and Pearl Williams.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (July 1, 1900):

Conducted by the Rhode Island Hospital. **Hours**:—Three days a week at 9 A. M.; Saturday for children. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Jay Perkins and Pearl Williams.

RIVERPOINT

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC OF THE VISITING NURSE AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF THE PAWTUXET VALLEY (January 1, 1910):

Hours:—Saturdays from 3 to 4.30 P. M. **Nurse in Charge**:—Miss Mary Van Zyle.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

SOUTH CAROLINA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE'S DISPENSARY FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION, Shirras Dispensary, 72 Society Street (January 25, 1909):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4.30 to 5.30 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Dr. John L. Dawson, assisted by Drs. J. C. Sosnowski, F. B. Johnson and R. M. Pollitzer.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE DISPENSARY FOR TUBERCULOSIS, 614 Broadway (April 1, 1911):

Hours:—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 to 11 A. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. W. A. Oughterson, C. E. Brush, and W. E. McCampbell.

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WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

DISPENSARY OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF KANAWHA COUNTY, Frankenberger Building, Corner Kanawha and Summer Streets (September 1, 1909):

Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 5 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. B. S. Preston, Irene Bullard and Charles O. Grady.

WHEELING

WHEELING TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 1413 Chapline Street (May 17, 1910):

Hours:—Tuesdays and Saturdays from 3.30 to 6 P. M. **Physicians in Charge:**—Drs. J. E. Burns and Thurman Gillespy.

WISCONSIN

MADISON

MADISON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION CLINIC, City Hall (1910):

Hours:—Saturdays from 4 to 6 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. T. W. Tormey.

MILWAUKEE

FREE DISPENSARY FOR TUBERCULOSIS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 319 Reservoir Avenue (January 1, 1910):

Conducted in co-operation with the Milwaukee Society for the Care of the Sick. **Hours:**—Mondays from 9 to 11 A. M.; Wednesdays from 7 to 9 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. R. Ernst.

MARQUETTE COLLEGE FREE DISPENSARY FOR TUBERCULOSIS, 9th and Wells Streets (March, 1910):

Conducted in co-operation with the Milwaukee Society for the Care of the Sick. **Hours:**—Tuesdays from 7.30 to 8.30 P. M.; Thursdays from 3.30 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. William G. Weideman. **Chief-of-staff:**—Dr. William H. Washburn.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (1911) **(not yet in operation):**

The Milwaukee Society for the Care of the Sick will open a dispensary at St. Mary's Hospital in 1911.

SOUTH SIDE DISPENSARY FOR TUBERCULOSIS, 331 Grove Street (April 27, 1908):

Conducted by the Milwaukee Society for the Care of the Sick. **Hours:**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 3.30 to 5 P. M. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. Robert C. Brown. **Chief-of-staff:**—Dr. William H. Washburn.

WAUSAU

ST. JOHN'S INFIRMARY TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (January, 1911):

Superintendent:—Rev. William Everet Johnson.

Open Air Schools and Classes for Children

in the

United States

Open Air Schools and Classes for Children

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The rapid growth within the last two years of the open air school movement, and the close alliance of the movement with the anti-tuberculosis campaign has made it necessary to list these institutions in a separate section. While many of the schools do not treat positively tuberculous children and some are for normal as well as sub-normal pupils, it has been decided, nevertheless, to list these classes as anti-tuberculosis agencies, both because of the fact that their work is mainly preventive in character, and also because there is at the present time no other directory listing open air schools. In addition to the facts concerning the location, date and officials, the per capita per diem cost of maintenance or of food has been included where this was obtainable.

CALIFORNIA

MONROVIA

HELIOTROPE OPEN AIR SCHOOL (1911) **(not yet in operation):**
The school authorities are erecting a new building which will be given over entirely to open air classes. **Medical Director:**—Dr. C. C. Browning.

OAKLAND

FRUITVALE SCHOOL NO. 2 (August, 1910):
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. N. K. Foster. **Principal:**—W. D. Spencer. **Supported** entirely by City School Department.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS (not yet in operation)

Definite provision has been made for an open air school, but the details of construction

and administration have not yet been perfected. **Superintendent of Schools:**—Carlos M. Cole.

DENVER (not yet in operation)

The Board of Education has authorized plans for four open air school rooms in new buildings or additions to buildings to be erected in 1911. **Superintendent of Schools:**—C. E. Chadsey.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

HARTFORD OUTDOOR SCHOOL (July 6, 1909):

For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Directors:**—Drs. Henry F. Stoll and E. B. Hooker. **Supported** by the Board of Education and the Hartford Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

SOUTH MANCHESTER

SOUTH MANCHESTER OPEN AIR SCHOOL (January 25, 1911):

For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—20. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Thomas Sloan. **Supported** jointly by School Board and private subscriptions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

FRESH AIR CLASS, BLAKE SCHOOL, North Capitol Street (September 1, 1910):

For the entire Fourth Grade of Blake School. **Capacity:**—35. **Medical Director:**—Dr. William C. Woodward. **Teacher:**—Miss Sue Gardner. **Supported** by Board of Education and the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, who furnish food, clothing, etc.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

On August 3, 1909, the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute opened the first open air school in Chicago, which was conducted for one month with marked success. Since that time, the Institute has conducted several such schools during the summer months.

THE ELIZABETH McCORMICK OPEN AIR SCHOOL NO. 1, 818 Ewing Street (September, 1909):

For children with tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—40. **Medical Director:**—Dr. James A. Britton. **Teacher:**—Miss Alice Bunker. **Supported** jointly by the Board of Education and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, under the direction of Sherman C. Kingsley, General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago.

ELIZABETH McCORMICK OPEN AIR SCHOOL NO. 2, 1153 Gault Court (February, 1911):

For children with tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Teacher:**—Miss Marian S. Wallace. **Medical Director:**—Dr. O. W. McMichael. **Supported**

jointly by the Board of Education and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, under the direction of Sherman C. Kingsley, General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago.

GRAHAM OPEN WINDOW SCHOOL:
This is not a school for sickly children but a school for normal children, in twenty rooms of which all the windows are kept open throughout the entire school year. The experiment was begun in September, 1909, and has been under the supervision of Dr. William E. Watt, the principal of the school.

FRANKLIN OPEN WINDOW ROOM, Goethe Street, between Wells and Sedgwick (February, 1911):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—20. **Principal**:—Miss Etta Q. Gee. **Medical Director**:—Dr. O. W. McMichael. **Supported** jointly by the Board of Education and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, under the direction of Sherman C. Kingsley, General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago.

HAMLINE OPEN WINDOW ROOM, 48th and Bishop Streets (January 1911):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—20. **Medical Inspection**:—Only by school physician. **Supported** by Board of Education and Public School Extension Committee of Chicago Women's Club.

MOSELY OPEN WINDOW ROOM, 24th Street and Michigan Avenue (January, 1911):
For anæmic children. **Capacity**:—30. **Principal**:—John A. Long. **Medical Director**:—Dr. H. O. Jones. **Supported** jointly by the Board of Education and the Public School Extension Committee of the Chicago Women's Club.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

McDONAGH SCHOOL NO. 9 (April 3, 1911):
For all children in certain grades. **Capacity**:—120. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Woodson Moss. **Principal**:—Miss L. C. Whitaker. **Supported** by the School Board.

HENRY W. ALLEN SCHOOL (April 3, 1911):
For all children in one grade. **Capacity**:—40. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Woodson Moss. **Principal**:—Miss Marie Kronenberger. **Supported** by the School Board.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

In 1910 the Department of Public Schools, under the direction of Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, Director of School Hygiene, established five open air classes in different schools for delicate children, the joint capacity being 100. These classes are conducted as part of the regular school routine.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE FRESH AIR SCHOOL (April 1, 1910):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity**:—30. **Medical Director**:—Dr. W. E. Fleet. **Teacher**:—Miss Anna F. Butler. **Supported** by the Board of Education.

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL (not yet in operation)

An open air school will be started in the spring of 1911 by the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, B. Rosing, Executive Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

OPEN AIR CLASS, Cedar Avenue (October 10, 1910):
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—21. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Stella S. Bradford. **Teacher:**—Miss Edith M. Chase. **Per Capita per Diem Cost for Food:**—16½ cents. **Supported** by the Board of Education in co-operation with the Montclair Tuberculosis Preventive and Relief Association.

NEWARK

PROSPECT SCHOOL, Elizabeth Avenue (February 1, 1911):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—30. **Medical Director:**—Dr. George J. Holmes. **Principal:**—Miss Viena Y. Combs. **Supported** by the Board of Education and the Newark Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

ORANGE

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE'S FRESH AIR SCHOOL, 283 Central Avenue (September 10, 1910):
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Ralph H. Hunt. **Teacher:**—Miss Alice Freeman. **Per Capita per Diem Cost:**—40 cents. **Supported** by Anti-Tuberculosis League of the Oranges, of whose Day Camp it is a part. The Board of Education furnishes teacher, books and desks.

FRESH AIR SCHOOL, 124 Essex Avenue (November 17, 1910):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—18. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Katherine Porter. **Teacher:**—Miss Strayer. **Supported** by Board of Education, which furnishes supplies and teacher, and by a private fund for food, clothing, etc.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

ALBANY OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Ashgrove Place (January 9, 1911):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Charles K. Winne. **Teacher:**—Miss Mullin. **Supported** jointly by Albany Tuberculosis Committee and the Board of Education.

BROOKLYN (See New York, Borough of Brooklyn)

BUFFALO

OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Delavan and Wyoming Streets (November 9, 1910):
For children predisposed to tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—20. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Franklin W. Barrows. **Principal:**—Dr. Channing B. Beach. **Per Capita per Diem Cost**

of Maintenance:—8.5 cents. **Supported** entirely by public funds through Departments of Education and Public Works.

NEW YORK (Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx)

CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 21, Mott and Spring Streets (April, 1910):

For anæmic children. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Principal**:—John Doty. **Per Capita per Diem Cost of Food**:—15 cents. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 57, West 44th Street (December, 1910):

For anæmic children. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Principal**:—Thomas Fretz. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 107, 272 East 10th Street (March, 1911):

For anæmic children. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Principal**:—Mrs. H. A. Tupper. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

GIRLS' CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 65, Eldredge and Hester Streets (1911) **(not yet in operation)**:

For anæmic girls. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Principal**:—Miss Elizabeth S. Harris. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

BOYS' CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 65, Eldredge and Hester Streets (1911) **(not yet in operation)**:

For anæmic boys. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Principal**:—Mr. John E. Wade. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

BOYS' CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 33, West 28th Street (March, 1911):

For anæmic boys. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Principal**:—Miss Alida S. Williams. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

GIRLS' CLASS FOR ANÆMIC CHILDREN, P. S. No. 33, West 28th Street (March, 1911):

For anæmic girls. **Capacity**:—25. **Medical Director**:—Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Education and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (not yet in operation):

The Department of Education of New York City has decided to establish twenty open air schools, the seven above mentioned being part of that number. Some of the schools do not provide outdoor sleeping and resting balconies, but all of them provide a maximum amount of fresh air at all times. The other schools will be established in 1911 and 1912.

DAY CAMP WESTFIELD OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Foot of Jackson Street, East River (September, 1909):

For children with tuberculosis in any stage. **Capacity:**—37. **Medical Director:**—Dr. John H. Huddleston. **Teacher:**—Mrs. K. V. Sheridan. **Supported** by the Department of Education and Gouverneur Hospital.

OPEN AIR CLASS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, BELLEVUE FERRY-BOAT DAY CAMP (November 22, 1909):

For crippled children, especially those with surgical tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—20. **Medical Director:**—Dr. James Alexander Miller. **Supported** jointly by The Miss Spence School Society, Bellevue Hospital, and the Department of Education.

OPEN AIR CLASS FOR TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN, BELLEVUE FERRY-BOAT DAY CAMP (December, 1908):

For children with pulmonary tuberculosis in any stage of the disease. **Capacity:**—34. **Medical Director:**—Dr. James Alexander Miller. **Per Capita per Diem Cost,** exclusive of teachers' salaries and transportation:—53 cents. **Supported** by Bellevue Hospital, and the Department of Education, which furnishes teachers.

SPECIAL OPEN AIR CLASS OF VANDERBILT CLINIC DAY CAMP (June, 1909):

For children with tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—150. **Medical Director:**—Dr. F. Morris Class. **Teacher:**—Miss F. K. Rowe. **Supported** by Vanderbilt Day Camp in co-operation with the Department of Education, which furnishes teacher and books.

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP, MIDDLETOWN, OPEN AIR SCHOOL (November 1, 1909):

For favorable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in children. **Capacity:**—74. **Medical Director:**—Dr. B. H. Waters. **Principal:**—Miss Agnes O'Brien. **Per Capita per Diem Cost:**—67 cents. **Supported** jointly by the Department of Health, the Women's Auxiliary of the Department of Health, and the Department of Education.

NEW YORK (Borough of Brooklyn)

OPEN AIR SCHOOL SUSQUEHANNA (September, 1909):

For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—40. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Hartwig Kandt. **Superintendent:**—James Jenkins, Jr., 69 Schermerhorn Street. **Per Capita per Diem Cost of Food:**—22 cents. **Supported** jointly by the Brooklyn Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Board of Education.

ROCHESTER

OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Scio Street (October 4, 1909):

For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—30. **Medical Director:**—Dr. George W. Goler. **Principal:**—Miss K. E. Fichtner. **Per Capita per Diem Cost:**—25 cents. **Supported** by Rochester Public Health Association, the Board of Education furnishing teacher, and the Board of Health medical attendance.

SYRACUSE (not yet in operation)

An open air school will be established in Syracuse in 1911 by the local anti-tuberculosis league in co-operation with the school authorities.

OHIO

CINCINNATI (not yet in operation)

In January, 1911, the School Department began the construction of a "roof-room" on one of the public schools for the open air treatment of children predisposed to tuberculosis.

COLUMBUS (not yet in operation)

The Columbus Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis will start an open air school in a remodelled building during the spring of 1911.

COLUMBUS OPEN AIR SCHOOL (1911) **(not yet in operation):**
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—40. **Principal:**—Miss Anna Sims. **Supported** entirely by the Board of Education, Edward B. MacFadden, Clerk.

PENNSYLVANIA

HAZLETON

HAZLETON OPEN AIR SCHOOL (February 27, 1911):
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—40. **Medical Director:**—Dr. W. C. Gayley. **Teacher:**—Miss Carrie P. Meyer. **Supported** jointly by the school authorities, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and the State Dispensary.

MOUNT AIRY

MOUNT AIRY OPEN AIR SCHOOL (1910):
For all children in the Fourth Grade. **Capacity:**—30.

PHILADELPHIA

JACKSON SCHOOL, 12th and Federal Streets (March, 1911):
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. R. M. Landis. **Supported** by the Henry Phipps Institute and the Board of Education.

McCALL SCHOOL, 7th and DeLancey Streets (March, 1911):
For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. H. R. M. Landis. **Supported** by the Henry Phipps Institute and the Board of Education.

PITTSBURG

OPEN AIR SCHOOL OF THE TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PITTSBURG (May, 1907):
For incipient and advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. William Charles White. **Teacher:**—Mrs. Carmack. **Per Capita per Diem Cost:**—47½ cents. **Supported** by the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburg.

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Perrysville Avenue (1911):
Capacity:—50. **Medical Director:**—Dr. William Charles White. **Conducted** by the Protestant Orphanage in co-operation with the Pittsburg Tuberculosis League.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

SUMMIT STREET OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Summit Street (May 1, 1910):

For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. James L. Wheaton, Jr. **Teacher:**—Miss Millicent S. Lovell. **Supported** by Board of Education.

PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE FRESH AIR SCHOOL (January, 1907):

For children predisposed to tuberculosis, and also for children with tuberculosis of joints and glands. **Capacity:**—25. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Ellen A. Stone. **Teacher:** Miss Marie Powers. **Supported** jointly by the School Department and the League for the Suppression of Tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN

KENOSHA

KENOSHA OPEN AIR SCHOOL (March 1, 1911):

For children with incipient tuberculosis or predisposed to the disease. **Capacity:**—30. **Medical Director:**—Dr. G. Windesheim. **Supported** by the Board of Education and the Kenosha Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Associations and Committees for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

in the

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The aim of this section has been to give a list of all associations and committees for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. The term "committee" indicates that the agency named is a part of some charitable, social or civic organization, or of a state or county anti-tuberculosis society. A few associations, whose sphere is in the more general fields of health or social work, but who give special attention to tuberculosis, have been included.

The associations are grouped alphabetically, according to location, under their respective states, the only exception being in the case of the State associations, which are uniformly given first. The figures in parentheses after the name of the association indicate the date of founding the organization. The Canadian associations are listed in the last section of the Directory.

As an appendix to this section on associations a few typical forms of organization have been given.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1904):

Executive Office:—105 East 22nd Street, New York City. **President:**—Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore. **Honorary Vice-Presidents:**—Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. William Osler. **Vice-Presidents:**—Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dr. George Dock. **Secretary:**—Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore. **Treasurer:**—Gen. George M. Sternberg, Washington. **Executive Secretary:**—Dr. Livingston Farrand. **Assistant Secretaries:**—Philip P. Jacobs and Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is a society composed of physicians and laymen, the government of which is vested in a Board of sixty Directors, twelve of whom are elected each year by the Association.

An annual meeting is held in May or June, the proceedings of which are published in single volumes. Affiliated with the National Association are the various state and local associations and the institutions listed in this directory.

The Association conducts a campaign of education with regard to tuberculosis in all parts of the United States; stimulates organized activity along both state and local lines;

conducts investigations in various fields; and acts as a clearing house of information on all subjects connected with the tuberculosis problem.

In developing its activities a Bureau of Publicity has been established in the executive office, which carries on an active campaign of publicity through the press of the country by the issuance of bulletins at regular intervals, the preparation of special articles, and in various other ways.

There has also been established a Bureau of Construction, by which information and expert advice are furnished to committees and individuals engaged in the construction of tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, or other institutions. A handbook on construction is published by the Association and a large collection of plans and photographs are on file for consultation.

In connection with its general educational work two traveling exhibitions are conducted by the Association, each in charge of a Director. For the past two years they have been operating in the southern and western sections of the country.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY (June 21, 1910):
Executive Office:—308 Chamber of Commerce. **President**:—Sidney Bowie. **Sectary**:—William M. McGrath.

MONTGOMERY

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF MONTGOMERY (May 26, 1908):
Executive Office:—503 Bell Building. **President**:—Frank Stollenwerck, Jr. **Secretary**:—Miss Julia Johnston. **Executive Chairman**:—Dr. Gaston J. Greil.

ARIZONA

STATE ASSOCIATION

THE ARIZONA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 20, 1909):
President:—Walter Hill, Phoenix. **Secretary**:—Dr. John W. Flinn, Prescott.

PHOENIX

MARICOPA COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February, 1910):
President:—Dr. J. M. Sligh. **Secretary**:—Howard S. Reed.

PRESCOTT

YAVAPAI COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1909):
President:—W. D. Baker. **Secretary**:—Dr. C. E. Yount, Prescott.

TUCSON

ARIZONA HEALTH LEAGUE OF TUCSON (November 17, 1905):
Secretary:—Mrs. H. Drachman, 347 S. Sixth Avenue.

ARKANSAS

STATE ASSOCIATION

ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 22, 1908):
President:—Dr. J. S. Shibley, Paris. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. G. Thompson, Hot Springs.

FORT SMITH

FORT SMITH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 8, 1908):
President:—Dr. J. D. Southard. **Secretary:**—C. C. Calvert, Box 72.

PINE BLUFF

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY (December 1, 1910):
President:—Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, Pine Bluff.

SILOAM SPRINGS

SILOAM SPRINGS ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Dr. J. Z. Sexton.

CALIFORNIA

STATE ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1907):
Executive Office:—240 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles. **President:**—Dr. Gayle G. Mosely, Redlands. **Secretary:**—Dr. George H. Kress.

ALAMEDA

ALAMEDA CITY AUXILIARY TO ALAMEDA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (September, 1909):
President:—Dr. Weston O. Smith. **Secretary:**—M. Lassen, 1223 High Street.

ALAMEDA COUNTY (See Oakland)

LONG BEACH

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 25, 1909):
President:—Charles Brown, 211 First National Bank. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. L. Rogers, 406 National Bank.

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1908):
President:—Dr. Norman Bridge. **Secretary:**—Dr. Donald J. Frick.

MONROVIA

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION OF MONROVIA (May 1, 1908):
President:—Mrs. J. H. Bartle, Mayflower Avenue. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Harriet L. Snow, 158 Highland Place.

OAKLAND

ALAMEDA COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 25, 1909):
Executive Office:—525 17th Street. **President:**—Rev. C. Macon. **Secretary:**—Miss Annie F. Brown. **Assistant Secretary:**—Mrs. Helen Lotspeich.

PASADENA

PASADENA SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 22, 1909):
President:—Dr. Henry Sherry. **Secretary:**—Dr. E. H. McMillan, Chamber of Commerce.

REDLANDS

REDLANDS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1908):
President:—O. H. Hicks. **Secretary:**—Dr. Gayle G. Mosely.

SACRAMENTO

WHITE CRUSADERS (October 13, 1908):
President:—Dr. W. A. Briggs. **Secretary:**—Thomas B. Leeper.

SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1908, Incorporated May 9, 1910):
President:—J. A. Parks. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Samuel Brust, 1019 Date Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (June 25, 1908):
Executive Office:—1547 Jackson Street. **President:**—Thomas E. Hayden. **Secretary:**—Dr. William C. Voorsanger. **Executive Secretary:**—Dr. R. G. Brodrick.

SAN JOSE

SANTA CLARA COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1909; reorganized March, 1911):
Executive Office:—Associated Charities Building. **President:**—Miss Gertrude F. Rowell. **Secretary:**—Mrs. J. C. Blair.

SANTA ANA

SANTA ANA SOCIETY FOR STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 3, 1909):
President:—Hon. John N. Anderson. **Secretary:**—Dr. John Wehrly, 106½ East 4th Street.

SANTA BARBARA

SANTA BARBARA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (November 10, 1909):
President:—Mrs. Huron Rock. **Secretary:**—Mr. Stanley C. Mason, 724 State Street.

SIERRA MADRE

SIERRA MADRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 12, 1909):
President:—E. W. Camp, West Grand View Avenue. **Acting Secretary:**—Dr. R. H. Mackerras, 146 West Central Avenue.

COLORADO

STATE ASSOCIATION

COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (Incorporated December 31, 1908):
Executive Office:—Room 29 State Capitol Building, Denver. **Chairman:**—Dr. G. Walter Holden. **Executive Secretary:**—S. Poulterer Morris.

COLORADO SPRINGS

COLORADO SPRINGS ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Dr. P. O. Hanford. **Secretary:**—F. J. Bruno.

CONNECTICUT

STATE COMMISSION

CONNECTICUT STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (1909):
Executive Office:—State Capitol, Hartford. **President:**—Dr. George H. Knight. **Secretary:**—George I. Allen. **Note:**—The other members are: John F. Gunshannan and George E. Hall.

HARTFORD

HARTFORD SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1905):
President:—John B. Lunger. **Secretary:**—Dr Henry F. Stoll, 75 Pratt Street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HARTFORD FREE BED FUND (April 14, 1908):
Chairman:—George L. Vannais, 1524 Broad St. **Secretary:**—Charles B. Whittelsey, 164 North Beacon St. **Note:**—Composed of representatives from 15 factory units, who contribute voluntarily toward the support of fellow workers ill with tuberculosis. This committee operates independently of the Hartford Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

MERIDEN

UNDERCLIFF ASSOCIATION (November 15, 1907):
President:—Robert A. Ashworth. **Secretary**:—Hugh F. Hagarty, 76 Liberty Street.

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (June 25, 1909):
President:—Dr. James Murphy, 423 Main Street. **Secretary**:—Miss Ethel Bates, 22 Lawn Avenue.

NEW BRITAIN

TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW BRITAIN (May, 1908):
President:—Abraham L. Buol. **Secretary**:—P. F. King, 426 Myrtle Street.

NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October 17, 1902):
President:—Dr. Francis Bacon. **Recording Secretary**:—Prof. Irving Fisher, 450 Prospect Street.

NORWALK

NORWALK COMMITTEE OF THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February, 1909):
President:—Mrs. John S. Seymour. **Secretary**:—Mrs. William J. Tracey.

SOUTH MANCHESTER

TUBERCULOSIS FREE BED FUND ASSOCIATION OF CHENEY BROTHERS (March 6, 1908):
President:—William R. Foley, Jr. **Secretary**:—Miss Margaret Hyde, 145 Main Street. **Note**:—A relief association for the 4000 employees of Cheney Brothers.

STAMFORD

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF STAMFORD (February 9, 1910):
Executive Office:—167 Greyrock Place. **Chairman**:—Dr. J. J. Cloonan. **General Secretary**:—Miss Agnes M. Robertson.

WATERBURY

WATERBURY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (January, 1908):
Executive Office:—City Hall Annex, Room 6. **President**:—Arthur R. Kimball. **Secretary**:—Dr. Thomas J. Kilmartin. **Publicity Secretary**:—Howard L. Udell.

DELAWARE

STATE ASSOCIATION

DELAWARE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (June 17, 1906):
Executive Office:—1 West 5th Street, Wilmington. **President**:—Miss Emily P. Bissell, 1404 Franklin Street, Wilmington. **Secretary**:—Miss Edith S. Danforth, 1401 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.

STATE COMMISSION

DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (May, 1909):
Executive Office: 1013 Washington Street, Wilmington. **President:** John Bancroft. **Secretary:** Dr. Harold L. Springer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1902):
Executive Office:—923 H Street, N. W. **President:**—Gen. George M. Sternberg. **Secretary:**—Miss Ruth Rizer.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

DUVAL COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 1, 1909):
President:—Hon. R. B. Archibald. **Secretary:**—Miss Alison N. Locke, 217 W. Ashley Street, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

STATE ASSOCIATION

GEORGIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND SANITARY SOCIETY (1909):
President:—Dr. T. E. Oertel, Augusta. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. Monroe Anderson, Pinedale, Talbot County.

ATLANTA

ATLANTA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (1907):
Executive Office:—708 Gould Building. **President:**—Hon. Steve R. Johnston. **Secretary:**—Miss Rosa Lowe.

AUGUSTA

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF RICHMOND COUNTY (January 28, 1908):
Executive Office:—206 Montgomery Building. **President:**—Dr. T. E. Oertel. **Secretary:**—Mrs. E. S. Hollingsworth.

MACON

MACON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND SANITARY SOCIETY (December 16, 1909):
President:—Emory Winship. **Secretary:**—Frank B. West, 417 Cherry Street.

SAVANNAH

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF SAVANNAH (1909):

Executive Office:—City Hall. **Secretary:**—Miss Helen B. Pendleton. **Chairman:**—Dr. Walter S. Wilson.

WAYCROSS

WAYCROSS AND WARE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND SANITARY SOCIETY (February 16, 1910):

President:—Dr. R. P. Izlar. **Secretary:**—Harry D. Reed.

HAWAII

HONOLULU

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF HONOLULU (1909):

President:—Joseph P. Cooke. **Secretary:**—James A. Rath, P. O. Box 514.

ILLINOIS

STATE ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1905, Reorganized June 15, 1910):

Executive Office:—157 West Adams Street, Chicago. **President:**—Dr. W. A. Evans. **Secretary:**—Frank E. Wing. **Assistant Secretary:**—Arthur J. Strawson.

BLOOMINGTON

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES (1909):

Chairman:—Dr. E. Mammen. **Secretary:**—J. L. Hasbrouck.

CHICAGO

THE CHICAGO TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE (May 1, 1906):

Executive Office:—157 West Adams Street. **President:**—Dr. Henry B. Favill. **Acting Superintendent:**—Frank E. Wing. **Assistant Superintendent:**—Arthur J. Strawson.

EVANSTON

EVANSTON TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE (1910):

President:—Dr. W. R. Parks. **Secretary:**—Dr. William C. Danforth.

JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1905):

President:—Mrs. F. J. Heinl. **Secretary:**—Dr. David Reed.

PEORIA

PEORIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 3, 1905):
President:—Dr. Sumner M. Miller. **Secretary**:—Dr. J. H. Bacon, 237 Woolner Building.

PONTIAC

COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS OF THE PONTIAC ASSOCIATED CHARITIES (1910):
Secretary:—C. E. Ligg.

ROCK ISLAND

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1910):
President:—Dr. E. M. Sala, Rock Island. **Secretary**:—Mrs. J. C. Barnhardt, Moline.

SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (September 26, 1910):
Executive Office:—717 East Washington Street. **President**:—Dr. L. C. Taylor, Illinois National Bank Building. **Secretary**:—Louis G. Coleman, Illinois National Bank Building.

WAUKEGAN

LAKE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE (September 3, 1908):
Executive Office:—125 North Genessee Street. **President**:—J. W. Barwell. **Secretary**:—Dr. W. C. Bouton. **Manager**:—Dr. W. H. Watterson.

INDIANA

STATE ASSOCIATION

INDIANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 4, 1907).

EVANSVILLE

VANDERBURGH COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1907):
Executive Office:—219 Read Street. **President**:—Dr. James Y. Welborn. **General Secretary**:—Dr. C. A. Hartley.

FORT WAYNE

FT. WAYNE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (June 27, 1910):
President:—Dr. Eric Crull. **Secretary**:—Miss Italia Evans, 521 East Berry Street.

LAFAYETTE

LAFAYETTE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1908):
President:—Professor Severance Burrage. **Corresponding Secretary**:—Charles W. Ebel.

MUNCIE

DELAWARE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February 23, 1909):

President:—Mrs. Elmer Whiteley. **Secretary**:—Miss Luella Anderson, 314 Johnson Block.

RICHMOND

THE WAYNE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1907):

President:—B. F. Wissler, Cambridge City. **Secretary**:—Dr. S. E. Bond, 207 North 9th Street.

SOUTH BEND

SOUTH BEND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June 26, 1908):

President:—Mrs. Harry D. Johnson. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Mary S. Robinson, 925 West Washington Street.

TERRE HAUTE

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY (December, 1909):

Chairman:—L. J. Cox. **Secretary**:—Miss Rhoda M. Welding, 914 Chestnut Street.

IOWA

STATE ASSOCIATION

The Board of Control of State Institutions has a special Department on Tuberculosis, with an annual appropriation of $5000. The Board employs a lecturer who gives all of his time to the work of stimulating and organizing local anti-tuberculosis activity. The Board also has an exhibit and distributes large quantities of literature, thus performing in many ways the functions of a state association. A. E. Kepford, Des Moines, and Dr. J. W. Kime, Fort Dodge, are Lecturers for the Department on Tuberculosis.

DAVENPORT

DAVENPORT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October 20, 1910):

President:—Rabbi Fineshriber, 217 East 14th Street. **Secretary**:—Emilie Wittig.

DES MOINES

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES (1910):

Chairman:—Dr. Gershom H. Hill. **Secretary**:—H. S. Hollingsworth. **Note**:—This committee was formerly The Des Moines Health League, organized in 1908.

DUBUQUE

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (March 1, 1910):

Executive Office:—656 Main Street. **President**:—Mrs. B. Kauffman, 506 Bluff Street. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Quinlan, 900 Bluff Street. **Visiting Nurse**:—Miss Jessie M. Keys.

MASON CITY

MASON CITY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (December, 1910):
President:—Dr. Fred Albert. **Secretary:**—F. A. Mahannah.

SHENANDOAH

SHENANDOAH SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 1, 1910):
President:—Hon. O. H. Frink. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. F. Aldrich.

KANSAS

STATE ASSOCIATION

KANSAS ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 3, 1908):
President:—Dr. Charles Lerrigo, Topeka. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. L. Everhardy, Leavenworth.

TOPEKA

TOPEKA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):
Executive Office:—335 Jackson Street. **President:**—A. A. Godard. **Secretary:**—Mrs. C. B. Thomas.

KENTUCKY

STATE ASSOCIATION

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION FOR STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 29, 1909):
Executive Office:—215 East Walnut Street, Louisville. **President:**—C. L. Adler. **Secretary:**—Eugene Kerner.

CYNTHIANA

CYNTHIANA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November, 1909):
President:—Chester M. Jewett. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. B. Moore.

GEORGETOWN

SCOTT COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (July 14, 1910):
President:—Fred Olsen. **Secretary:**—Dr. H. V. Johnson.

HENDERSON

HENDERSON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (Incorporated March, 1909):
President:—James E. Rankin. **Secretary:**—Miss Virginia Lockett, 131 South Main Street.

LATONIA

LATONIA-COVINGTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (December 9, 1908):
Secretary:—Miss Augusta V. Hankins. **Note**:—This Association will probably be reorganized in 1911 as the Kenton County Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

LEXINGTON

FAYETTE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November 27 1905):
Executive Office:—Associated Charities Building. **President**:—Dr. F. H. Clarke. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Jennie Ashbrook, Clay Avenue.

LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June, 1905):
Executive Office:—121 W. Chestnut Street. **President**:—W. W. Davies. **Secretary**:—F. A. Sampson.

OWENSBORO

OWENSBORO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June, 1909):
President:—Mrs. W. M. Rudd, 928 Locust Street. **Secretary**:—Miss Sue Slaughter, Triplett Street.

PADUCAH

PADUCAH ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY, PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 15, 1910):
President:—H. C. Rhodes. **Secretary**:—Alonzo R. Meyers, 1901 Broadway.

STANFORD

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF LINCOLN COUNTY (October 23, 1910):
President:—Dr. W. B. O'Bannon. **Secretary**:—J. W. Ireland.

LOUISIANA

STATE ASSOCIATION

THE LOUISIANA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (December 4, 1906):
Executive Office:—1309 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans. **President**:—Dr. G. Farrar Patton. **Secretary**:—Dr. Adolph Henriques. **Assistant Secretary**:—Mrs. L. P. Geissert.

ALEXANDRIA

RAPIDES BRANCH OF LOUISIANA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June, 1908):
President:—Dr. G. M. G. Stafford. **Secretary**:—Miss A. Lehman, 4th and Elliot Streets.

AMITE CITY

AMITE CITY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (December 22, 1908):
Secretary:—Mrs. T. M. Bankston.

BATON ROUGE

BATON ROUGE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (May 10, 1909):
Secretary:—Dr. Charles McVea, 319 3rd Street.

BOGALUSA

BOGALUSA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June 29, 1909):
Secretary:—Mrs. W. H. Sullivan.

COVINGTON

COVINGTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (October 24, 1908):
Secretary:—William G. Evans.

FRANKLINTON

FRANKLINTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (January, 1909):
Secretary:—J. W. Bateman.

GARYVILLE

GARYVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (September 15, 1909):
Secretary:—Mrs. H. E. Reynolds.

GREENSBURG

GREENSBURG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (March 19, 1910):
Secretary:—R. E. Cole.

HOMER

HOMER ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (April 15, 1908):
Secretary:—Dr. W. L. Stone.

LAFAYETTE

LAFAYETTE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (March 12, 1910):
Secretary:—Hon. F. V. Moulin.

PATTERSON

PATTERSON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June 3, 1909):

ST. JOSEPH

ST. JOSEPH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June, 1909):
Secretary:—Dr. Louis Murdock.

SHREVEPORT

SHREVEPORT BRANCH OF LOUISIANA TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June 9, 1908):
President:—Dr. Randall Hunt.

TALLULAH

TALLULAH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (February, 1909):
Secretary:—Dr. George W. Gains.

MAINE

STATE ASSOCIATION

MAINE STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1901):
President:—Right Rev. Robert Codman, Portland. **Secretary**:—Mrs. George Brown Goodwin, Biddeford.

BANGOR

BANGOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (July, 1909):
President:—Rev. H. L. Griffin, High Street. **Secretary**:—F. A. Carleton, Box 322.

LEWISTON

ANDROSCOGGIN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January, 1910; incorporated January, 1911):
Executive Office:—Room 16, Journal Building, Lewiston. **President**:—Hon. Frank L. Dingley, Auburn. **Secretary**:—Miss Alice Frost Lord.

WATERVILLE

CENTRAL MAINE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 18, 1910):
President:—J. Howard Welch. **Secretary**:—W. O. Hersey, Fairfield.

MARYLAND

STATE ASSOCIATION

MARYLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 13, 1904):
Executive Office:—15 East Pleasant Street, Baltimore. **President**:—Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs. **Executive Secretary**:—H. Wirt Steele.

ANNAPOLIS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY BRANCH OF MARYLAND ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (1906):
President:—J. De Peyster Douw. **Secretary**:—Dr. Louis B. Henkel, Jr., Murray Avenue.

CAMBRIDGE

DORCHESTER COUNTY BRANCH OF THE MARYLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (1906):
Secretary:—Dr. Guy Steele, 1 Church Street.

CUMBERLAND

ALLEGANY COUNTY BRANCH OF THE MARYLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (January, 1909):
Chairman:—Miss Caroline DeF. Penniman.

EASTON

SANITATION COMMITTEE, CIVIC LEAGUE OF TALBOT COUNTY (January, 1908):
Chairman:—Miss M. B. Dixon.

FREDERICK

FREDERICK COUNTY BRANCH OF THE MARYLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 7, 1907):
Executive Office:—34 East Patrick Street. **President**:—Dr. Thomas Freeman Dixon. **Secretary**:—Miss M. Louise Johnson, 101 East 2nd Street.

HAGERSTOWN

HAGERSTOWN CIVIC LEAGUE (1911):
President:—Mrs. James Findlay. **Chairman Tuberculosis Committee**:—Dr. Victor D. Miller, Jr.

ROCKVILLE

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY (November 27, 1908):
President:—Rev. T. J. Packard. **Secretary**:—Miss A. C. Kingdon.

SNOW HILL

THE SNOW HILL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 19, 1909):
President:—Hon. John Walter Smith. **Secretary**:—John W. Staton.

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATED COMMITTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (June, 1906):
Executive Office:—3 Joy Street, Boston. **President**:—Dr. Arthur T. Cabot. **Secretary**:—Dr. John B. Hawes, 2nd.

STATE COMMISSION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES (Appointed as a Commission by Act of Legislature in June, 1907; changed into a Board of Trustees upon the completion of the Westfield State Sanatorium, February, 1910):
Executive Office:—3 Joy Street. **Chairman**:—Dr. Arthur T. Cabot. **Secretary**:—Dr. John B. Hawes, 2nd. **Note**:—The Board has control of the four State Sanatoria at Rutland, North Reading, Lakeville and Westfield, Mass.

ADAMS

ADAMS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December 4, 1908):
President:—Henry L. Harrington. **Secretary**:—Miss Jessie B. Kerr.

ANDOVER

ANDOVER TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (October, 1907):
Chairman:—A. E. Stearns. **Secretary**:—Markham W. Stackpole, 189 Main Street.

ATTLEBORO

ATTLEBORO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 10, 1911):
President:—Rev. Fred A. Moore, 140 County Street. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Frank Rounseville, 197 South Main Street.

BOSTON

BOSTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 21, 1903):
Executive Office:—4 Joy Street. **President**:—Robert Treat Paine. **Secretary**:—Seymour H. Stone.

BROCKTON

THE BROCKTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 2, 1907):
Executive Office:—31 Centre Street. **President**:—B. B. Russell. **General Secretary**:—Miss Effie M. Eldredge.

BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (May 22, 1907):
President:—Moses Williams. **Secretary**:—James F. LeB. Drumm, 25 Edgehill Road.

CAMBRIDGE

THE CAMBRIDGE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October 30, 1903):
Executive Office:—689 Massachusetts Avenue. **President**:—Dr. Eugene A. Darling. **General Secretary**:—Miss Mabel L. Greeley.

CANTON

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF CANTON (December 18, 1910):
President:—Rev. John J. Farrell. **Secretary**:—Mrs. E. B. Luce.

CHELSEA

CHELSEA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June, 1907):
President:—Thomas B. Frost. **Secretary**:—Dr. George B. Fenwick, 19 Cary Avenue.

CLINTON

CLINTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June 26, 1908):
President:—Dr. W. P. Bowers. **Secretary**:—Miss Ellen K. Stevens, Box 67.

CONCORD

CONCORD TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1910):
Chairman:—Mrs. George Minot Baker.

EVERETT

THE EVERETT ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (April, 1908):
President:—Dr. A. A. Jackson. **Secretary**:—Dr. W. L. Howe.

FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (November 27, 1908; incorporated December 2, 1908):

Executive Office:—Room 205, Globe Building. **President:**—Dr. John H. Gifford. **Secretary:**—Dr. William W. Marvel, 320 Pine Street. **Assistant Secretary:**—Miss Ella A. Wilcox.

FITCHBURG

FITCHBURG SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 25, 1907):

Executive Office:—145 Main Street, Room 50. **President:**—Dr. E. P. Miller. **Secretary:**—Miss Susan M. Turner.

GARDNER

GARDNER ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 24, 1908):

President:—Dr. George B. Underwood, 105 Central Street. **Secretary:**—Miss Alice W. Heywood, 61 Central Street.

GREAT BARRINGTON

COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (July 12, 1909):

Executive Office:—Room 62, Mahaiwe Block. **President:**—Dr. M. T. Cavanaugh, Main Street. **Secretary:**—Miss Edna Whitelaw.

HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 7, 1907):

Executive Office:—28 White Street. **President:**—Dr. I. J. Clarke, 112 Emerson Street. **Secretary:**—Dr. Thomas N. Stone.

HOLYOKE

HOLYOKE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 22, 1907):

Executive Office:—Y. W. C. A. Building. **President:**—Dr. C. A. Allen. **Clerk:**—Miss N. G. Dwight. **General Secretary:**—Mrs. R. S. Vining.

HUDSON

HUDSON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (May 12, 1909):

President:—Mrs. E. Lester Larkin. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Charles M. Haughton, 202 Main Street.

LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (October 30, 1907):

Executive Office:—825 The Bay State. **President:**—Dr. C. G. Carleton. **Secretary:**—Miss Grace C. Merrill. **Registrar:**—Dr. J. Forrest Burnham.

LYNN

LYNN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (March 1, 1907):

President:—Rev. Ernest J. Dennen. **Secretary:**—Dr. H. W. Newhall, 82 Broad Street.

MALDEN

COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES (1907):
Executive Office:—15 Ferry Street. **Chairman**:—Dr. Godfrey Ryder. **Secretary**:—Mrs. S. Izetta George.

MEDFORD

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF MEDFORD VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (May 7, 1907):
Executive Office:—14 Salem Street. **Secretary**:—Mrs. George H. Folger, Summit Road. **Chairman**:—Dr. Lincoln F. Sise, 9 Powder House Road.

MELROSE

MELROSE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 5, 1909):
President:—Dr. Willis M. Townsend. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Frank M. Hoyt, 168 East Emerson Street.

NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October 6, 1906):
President:—Rev. William B. Geoghegan. **Secretary**:—Edwin P. Seaver.

NEWBURYPORT

NEWBURYPORT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 8, 1909):
President:—Frank F. Morrill. **Secretary**:—Mrs. William Dole, 3 High Street.

NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 22, 1907):
President:—Charles E. Childs. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Addie C. Huxley, 22 Maple Street, Florence.

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June 1, 1908):
President:—Dr. J. F. A. Adams. **Secretary**:—Miss Julia W. Redfield, 290 Launtte Street.

QUINCY

QUINCY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November 24, 1908):
President:—Henry M. Faxon. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Wilson Marsh, 61 Irving Place.

SALEM

COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1907):
Executive Office:—10 Washington Square. **Chairman**:—Samuel J. Foster. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Walter G. Phippen. **Corresponding Secretary**:—Dr. William V. McDermott.

SOMERVILLE

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISITING NURSING ASSOCIATION (1906):
President:—Mrs. Sanford Hanscom, 1 Webster Street. **Secretary**:—Mrs. John A. Avery, 22 Dartmouth Street.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM NURSING-RELIEF AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1901; reorganized 1909):
Secretary:—Mrs. Fred Oaks.

SPRINGFIELD

THE SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 21, 1904):
Executive Office:—525 Main Street. **President:**—Dr. Ralph B. Ober. **Clerk:**—W. Meredith Warfield.

TAUNTON

TAUNTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1908):
Executive Office:—61 Main Street. **President:**—Hon. F. E. Austin. **Secretary:**—Miss Bertha J. Southwick.

WALTHAM

WALTHAM ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June 4, 1908):
President:—J. S. Kennedy. **Secretary:**—Dr. C. Benjamin Fuller, 826 Main Street.

WORCESTER

WORCESTER TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF ASSOCIATION (incorporated November 14, 1907, as successor to the Worcester Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, founded January 14, 1904):
President:—Dr. Albert C. Getchell. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. Irving Clark, 37 Pearl Street.

MICHIGAN

STATE ASSOCIATION

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 21, 1908):
Executive Office:—Medical Building, Ann Arbor. **President:**—Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor. **Secretary:**—Miss Carol F. Walton.

ALPENA

ALPENA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January, 1908):
President:—Dr. J. D. Dunlop. **Secretary:**—Dr. C. M. Williams.

ANN ARBOR

ANN ARBOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 29, 1909):
Executive Office:—Medical Building. **President:**—Rev. C. S. Patton. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

AU SABLE

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB (January, 1911):
Chairman:—Mrs. George W. McNichol.

BATTLE CREEK

BATTLE CREEK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February 16, 1909):
President:—C. M. Ranger. **Secretary:**—Dr. C. E. Stewart, 219 Manchester Street.

BAY CITY

BAY COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—M. L. Davies. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. E. Ruggles.

BELDING

BELDING ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (May 19, 1909):
President—Dr. William Bell. **Secretary:**—Dr. Marjory Orr.

BENTON HARBOR

BENTON HARBOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (March, 1908):
President:—Dr. G. A. Allmendinger. **Secretary:**—Dr. Fred R. Belknap.

BESSEMER

BESSEMER ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (March, 1909):
Secretary:—William S. Baird.

CADILLAC

CADILLAC ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February 16, 1910):
President:—Mrs. Delos Diggins. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Joe Smith.

CARO

CARO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (May 28, 1909):
President:—Dr. Frederick P. Bender. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Ida M. Ryan.

COLDWATER

COLDWATER ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1909):
President:—Dr. W. H. Baldwin. **Secretary:**—Miss Josie M. Keeley, 104 N. Clay Street.

COOPERSVILLE

COOPERSVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (December, 1907):
President:—M. de Graaf. **Secretary:**—N. H. Kassabian.

DETROIT

DETROIT SOCIETY FOR STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 21, 1905):
Executive Office:—604 Woodward Arcade. **President:**—Dr. Herbert M. Rich. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Mrs. Clara B. Arthur. **Assistant Secretary:**—Miss Maude Van Syckle.

EATON RAPIDS

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF LADIES' HISTORY CLUB (October, 1910):
Chairman:—Mrs. Rufus Hyde.

ESCANABA

DELTA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 18, 1909):
President:—Dr. C. A. Girard. **Secretary:**—Dr. O. C. Breitenbach.

FLINT

FLINT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April, 1910):
President:—Dr. F. A. Aldrich. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. A. Roberts.

FRANKENMUTH

FRANKENMUTH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January, 1909):
President:—Leonard Reichle. **Secretary:**—Dr. E. A. Pillsbury.

FREMONT

FREMONT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—G. G. Burns. **Secretary:**—Dr. N. DeHaas.

GRAND HAVEN

GRAND HAVEN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January, 1909):
President:—Mrs. Van I. Witt. **Secretary:**—Mrs. L. Van den Berg.

GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 3, 1905):
Executive Office:—23 Park Street. **President:**—M. R. Bissell, Jr. **Secretary:**—Miss Ethel M. McCormick.

HASTINGS

HASTINGS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June, 1908):
President:—Dr. Charles Russell. **Secretary:**—Prof. M. E. Osborne.

HILLSDALE

HILLSDALE COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1908):
President:—Rev. W. F. Jerome. **Secretary:**—Dr. Bion Whelan.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June, 1908):
President:—Hon. Luke Lugers. **Secretary:**—Dr. A. Leenhouts.

HOLLY

HOLLY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 18, 1909):
President:—Dr. T. E. McDonald. **Secretary:**—Mrs. M. E. Lockwood.

HOUGHTON

HOUGHTON COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 2, 1908):
Executive Office:—Hancock. **President:**—Dr. L. L. Hubbard. **Secretary:**—Miss Margaret Scallon.

HOWELL

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF HOWELL WOMEN'S CLUB (December, 1909):
Chairman:—Mrs. William P. Van Winkle.

IONIA

IONIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February 13, 1909):
President:—Dr. E. F. Beckwith. **Secretary:**—Miss Sue R. Townsend, 322 Lafayette Street.

JACKSON

JACKSON COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 30, 1908):
President:—Dr. N. H. Williams. **Secretary:**—Dr. H. D. Obert, Union Bank Building.

KALAMAZOO

KALAMAZOO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (February 7, 1909):
President:—Dr. Herman Ostrander. **Secretary:**—Dr. John B. Jackson, 403 Kalamazoo National Bank Building.

LANSING

INGHAM COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 31, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. F. Campbell. **Secretary:**—Dr. Clara M. Davis.

LUDINGTON

LUDINGTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December 16, 1908):
President:—Dr. George E. Gray. **Secretary:**—Rev. W. H. Long.

MANISTEE

MANISTEE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 8, 1911):
Secretary:—Dr. S. Szudrawski.

MANISTIQUE

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 16, 1910):
President:—Dr. G. M. Livingston. **Secretary:**—Mrs. A. M. Le Roy.

MARSHALL

MARSHALL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (February, 1908):
President:—Dr. Starr King Church. **Secretary:**—E. B. Stuart.

MUSKEGON

MUSKEGON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March, 1908):
President:—Dr. F. W. Garber. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. T. Cramer.

OWOSSO

OWOSSO BRANCH OF MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 5, 1908):
President:—Mr. Stanley E. Parkill. **Secretary:**—Miss Marie Brewer, 508 W. Oliver Street.

PAW PAW

PAW PAW BRANCH OF MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1910):
President:—Dr. O. E. Lamphear. **Secretary:**—Mrs. W. F. Hoyt.

PETOSKEY

PETOSKEY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—W. Bedford Jones.

PORTLAND

PORTLAND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (May, 1910):
President:—Dr. F. W. Martin. **Secretary:**—Hon. J. E. Bradfield.

REED CITY

REED CITY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 26, 1909):
President:—Dr. H. L. Foster. **Treasurer:**—L. G. Hammond.

SAGINAW

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF SAGINAW (January 25, 1909):
President:—Dr. George L. Alger. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Frank H. Sellers, 335 N. Washington Avenue.

ST. JOHNS

CLINTON COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 21, 1909):
President:—Dr. W. A. Scott. **Secretary:**—Dr. Frank C. Dunn.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1909):
President:—Dr. Stiles Kennedy. **Secretary:**—Dr. George W. Pettey.

SHELBY

SHELBY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (December, 1908):
President:—Dr. J. D. Buskirk. **Secretary:**—Mrs. W. D. Adams.

STANTON

STANTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1909):
President:—Dr. A. L. Carey. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Clara D. Pierson.

YPSILANTI

YPSILANTI ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—Rev. A. G. Beach. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Luther James, 309 Ellis Street.

MINNESOTA

STATE ASSOCIATION

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (Reorganized and constitution adopted February 25, 1908):
Executive Office:—Old Capitol, St. Paul. **President:**—Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, St. Peter. **Secretary:**—Dr. H. L. Taylor, St. Paul. **Executive Secretary:**—Christopher Easton.

AUSTIN

COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS OF THE MOWER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (February, 1910):
President:—C. D. Belden. **Secretary:**—Dr. A. N. Collins.

CLOQUET

CARLTON COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—William Kelley. **Secretary:**—Rev. F. C. Coolbaugh.

CROOKSTON

RED RIVER VALLEY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1910):
President:—Dr. G. S. Wattam, Warren. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Elsie Spendley, Crookston.

DULUTH

DULUTH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (December, 1908):
President:—B. P. Neff. **Secretary:**—Charles L. Rakowsky, 201 Exchange Building.

FARIBAULT

VISITING NURSING ASSOCIATION OF FARIBAULT (October, 1910):
President:—Alson Blodgett, Jr.

FERGUS FALLS

PARK REGION ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (June, 1908):
President:—Professor D. G. Ristad. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Elmer E. Adams.

MANKATO

BLUE EARTH COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (July, 1908):
President:—Dr. A. O. Bjelland. **Secretary:**—C. J. Posey, 736 S. 2nd Street.

MINNEAPOLIS

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES (1905):
Executive Office:—City and County Building. **Chairman:**—E. C. Gale. **Secretary:**—Eugene T. Lies.

ROCHESTER

THE CIVIC LEAGUE OF ROCHESTER, VISITING NURSE COMMITTEE (August, 1908):
Chairman:—Mrs. W. J. Mayo.

ST. CLOUD

HEALTH AND HYGIENE COMMITTEE OF THE ST. CLOUD READING ROOM SOCIETY (January, 1910):
Secretary:—Mrs. J. C. Boehm, 395 Fifth Avenue, South.

ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (April 20, 1908):
Executive Office:—61 East 6th Street. **President:**—Mrs. A. R. Colvin. **Executive Secretary:**—B. Rosing.

ST. PETER

ST. PETER ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February, 1909):
President:—Rev. D. J. Moran. **Secretary:**—Mrs. J. C. Clark.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

SOUTH ST. PAUL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (November, 1910):
President:—Mrs. James Forsythe. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Charles Ross.

TWO HARBORS

LAKE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (January 27, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. D. Budd, Budd Hospital. **Secretary:**—Mrs. J. M. Hickox, 413 Maple Street.

WARREN

WARREN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November, 1910):
President:—Rev. G. Wahlund. **Secretary:**—Dr. G. S. Wattam. **Executive Secretary:**—Mrs. A. L. Robinson.

WILLMAR

WILLMAR RED CROSS SOCIETY (January, 1910):
President:—Mrs. George E. Thomas. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Henry G. Meyer.

WINONA

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF MARGARET SIMPSON HOME (May, 1908):
President:—Dr. H. F. McGaughey, 216 Center Street. **Secretary:**—Miss Jennie V. Doud, 218 N. Sanborn Street.

MISSOURI

STATE ASSOCIATION

THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 15, 1907):
Executive Office:—625 Locust Street, St. Louis. **President:**—Hon. Herbert S. Hadley. **Secretary:**—Miss Winifred Doyle.

ARMSTRONG

HOWARD COUNTY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (July, 1908):
Secretary:—Dr. W. S. Thompson.

BUTLER

BATES COUNTY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 11, 1908):
President:—Dr. E. N. Chastain.

CALIFORNIA

MONITEAU COUNTY SOCIETY FOR RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 12, 1908):
Secretary:—John F. Short.

CAPE GIRARDEAU

CAPE GIRARDEAU ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 12, 1908):
President:—Dr. W. C. Patton. **Secretary:**—D. D. Hope.

COLUMBIA

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY (December, 1909):
Chairman:—Dr. W. McN. Miller. **Secretary:**—Rev. Henry P. Horton.

KANSAS CITY

JACKSON COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 26, 1907):
President:—Dr. Edward W. Schauffler. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Henry Ohaus, Lillis Building, Kansas City.

NEW LONDON

RALLS COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (June 11, 1907):
President:—Col. Joseph Burnett. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. T. Waters.

OWENSVILLE

GASCONADE COUNTY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 21, 1908):
President:—George Buschmann.

ST. JOSEPH

BUCHANAN COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 22, 1910):
President:—James H. McCord. **Secretary:**—Dr. Oliver C. Gebhart, King Hill Building, St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1904):
Executive Office:—625 Locust Street. **President:**—Charles P. Pettus. **Secretary:**—Dr. M. C. Tuholske.

SPRINGFIELD

GREENE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April 13, 1908):
Secretary:—Dr. Theodore Coffelt.

MONTANA

STATE ASSOCIATION

MONTANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 22, 1908):
President:—Dr. W. F. Cogswell, Livingston. **Secretary:**—Dr. C. T. Pigot, Butte.

NEBRASKA

STATE ASSOCIATION

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1907):

Executive Office:—424 City National Bank Building, Omaha. **President:**—Dr. Harold Gifford. **Executive Secretary:**—Mrs. K. R. J. Edholm.

HOLDREGE

HOLDREGE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (October, 1910):

President:—Rev. F. N. Swanberg. **Secretary:**—Mrs. J. A. Andrews, 623 West Avenue.

NORTH PLATTE

NORTH PLATTE TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (September 2, 1910):

President:—John Evans. **Secretary:**—Wilson Tout.

OMAHA

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (February 10, 1911):

Chairman:—Miss Ida V. Jontz. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Mrs. K. R. J. Edholm, 424 City National Bank Building.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE ASSOCIATION

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS (Succeeds the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Consumption, 1909):

Vice-Chairman:—George B. Leighton, Monadnock. **Secretary:**—L. F. Thurber, Nashua.

CONCORD

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY (1908):

Executive Office:—Room 3, City Building. **President:**—Rev. W. Stanley Emery. **Secretary:**—Miss Mabel E. Lockhart.

NEW JERSEY

STATE ASSOCIATION

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 1, 1906):
Executive Office:—164 Market Street, Room 909, Newark. **President:**—Dr. G. K. Dickinson, Jersey City. **Executive Secretary:**—William C. Smallwood.

ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1907; reorganized in December, 1910):
President:—J. A. McNamee. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Dr. Edward Guion, City Hall.

BEVERLY

BEVERLY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1907):
President:—Dr. George T. Tracy. **Secretary:**—Herman A. Stees.

BOUND BROOK

VISITING NURSE COMMITTEE OF WOMAN'S LITERARY CLUB—SUB-COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
Chairman of Committee:—Mrs. L. J. Mattis.

BRIDGETON

BRIDGETON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December 6, 1906):
President:—Dr. Joseph Tomlinson, 104 West Commerce Street. **Secretary:**—Dr. Elsmore Stites.

BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1907):
Secretary:—Miss C. H. Haines, 230 High Street.

CAMDEN

CAMDEN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (March 1, 1908):
President:—Dr. Henry H. Davis.

EGG HARBOR CITY

EGG HARBOR CITY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (May 4, 1909):
President:—Henry M. Cressman. **Secretary:**—Albert C. Stephany, 506 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City.

ELIZABETH

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS OF ELIZABETH (November, 1906):
Executive Office:—Room 26, Union County Court House. **President:**—Frederick J. Faulks. **Executive Secretary:**—Miss Emily Halsey Suydam.

ENGLEWOOD

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED CHARITIES (December 15, 1908; reorganized December, 1910):
Chairman:—Mrs. Albert V. Huyler, West Clinton Avenue, Tenafly. **Secretary:**—Mrs. A. J. Donally, Tenafly.

GLASSBORO

GLASSBORO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (1907):
President:—A. M. Seabrook. **Secretary**:—Dr. Charles S. Heritage.

HACKENSACK

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF HACKENSACK (February, 1911):
President:—Hon. William M. Johnson. **Secretary**:—E. B. Walden.

HAMMONTON

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF HAMMONTON (January 3, 1910):
Secretary:—Miss Cora R. Bassett, Lock Box 131.

JERSEY CITY

COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS OF THE HUDSON COUNTY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS (1909):
Chairman:—Mrs. G. W. Black, 109 Belmont Avenue. **Secretary**:—Mrs. George E. McLaughlin.

LAKEWOOD

COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT NURSE AND TUBERCULOSIS (1907):
Chairman:—Henry S. Kearny.

MADISON

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF MADISON (January, 1910):
President:—E. D. Conklin. **Secretary**:—Miss A. A. Buffington, 26 Grove Street.

MILLVILLE

MILLVILLE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (February, 1907):
President:—Dr. S. D. Bennett. **Secretary**:—Silas C. Smith.

MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE AND RELIEF ASSOCIATION (November 30, 1907):
President:—Mrs. Hiland Porter, 133 Union Street. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Edward S. Cole, 133 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair. **Medical Director**:—Dr. Stella S. Bradford.

MOORESTOWN

MOORESTOWN BRANCH OF THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 14, 1910):
President:—Dr. Nathan Thorne. **Secretary**:—Dr. F. G. Stroud.

MORRISTOWN

MORRISTOWN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (January, 1909):
President:—Dr. H. A. Henriques. **Secretary**:—W. H. P. Oliver, De Hart Street.

MOUNT HOLLY

MOUNT HOLLY BRANCH OF NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1908):
President:—Rev. James Stoddard. **Secretary**:—Miss Hannah A. Moore, Box 672.

NEWARK

NEWARK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February, 1909):
Executive Office:—40 Clinton Street. **President**:—Hon. Franklin Murphy. **Secretary**:—Ernest D. Easton.

NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS:
President:—Hon. John I. Morrison. **Secretary**:—Charles S. Cathcart, 192 George Street.

ORANGE

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF THE ORANGES (March, 1904):
Executive Office:—124 Essex Avenue. **President**:—Charles A. Lindsey. **Secretary**:—J. Scott MacNutt.

PATERSON

COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PATERSON (1908):
Executive Office:—Room 1, City Hall. **President**:—Rev. David Stuart Hamilton, 452 Van Houten Street. **Secretary**:—Dr. Alfred Drury, 160 Broadway.

PERTH AMBOY

PERTH AMBOY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (December, 1910):
President:—Dr. William E. Ramsay, 380 High Street.

PHILLIPSBURG

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF PHILLIPSBURG (January 24, 1910):
President:—Dr. J. M. Reese. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Jacob J. Henderson, 158 Bullman Street.

PLAINFIELD

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PLAINFIELD AND NORTH PLAINFIELD (March 1, 1907):
President:—William S. Tyler. **Secretary**:—Dr. F. E. DuBois, 431 Park Avenue.

SOMERVILLE

SOMERSET COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 5, 1909):
President:—Rev. Father Zimmer, Raritan. **Secretary**:—Dr. W. H. Merrell, West High Street, Somerville.

SUMMIT

SUMMIT COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (June 20, 1908):
President:—D. L. Haigh. **Secretary**:—James T. Adams.

TRENTON

TRENTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS:
Secretary:—David S. South, 145 E. Hanover Street.

VINELAND

VINELAND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (May 17, 1907):
President:—Myron J. Kimball. **Secretary:**—Dr. George Cunningham.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE OF THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1908):
President:—Dr. C. B. Smith. **Secretary:**—D. V. Wyckoff, 18 Broad Street.

WOODBURY

WOODBURY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (June, 1908):
President:—William T. Cooper. **Secretary:**—Howard S. Davis, 65 Red Bank Avenue.

NEW MEXICO

STATE ASSOCIATION

NEW MEXICO SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):
President:—Dr. F. T. B. Fest, East Las Vegas. **Secretary:**—Dr. Leroy S. Peters, Silver City.

NEW YORK

STATE ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION (July, 1907):
Executive Office:—105 East 22nd Street, Rooms 603–4, New York. **Secretary:**—Homer Folks. **Assistant Secretary:**—George J. Nelbach.

ALBANY

ALBANY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (January, 1908):
President:—Charles Gibson. **Secretary:**—Dr. H. L. K. Shaw, 361 State Street.

ALBION

ORLEANS COUNTY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 21, 1909):
President:—Sanford T. Church. **Secretary:**—Dr. R. E. Brodie.

ALTAMONT

ALTAMONT COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (August, 1909):
President:—Wheeler D. Wright. **Secretary:**—E. C. Sturges.

AMSTERDAM

AMSTERDAM COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 16, 1910):

President:—Arthur A. Chalmers. **Secretary:**—Miss Harriet Wasserman, P. O. Box 44.

BALLSTON SPA

BALLSTON SPA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (August 27, 1909):

President:—S. C. Medbury. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. T. Sweetman, Jr.

BATAVIA

GENESEE COUNTY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):

President:—Dr. G. W. Cottis. **Secretary:**—Mrs. John H. Wood, 206 East Main Street.

BATH

BATH COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):

President:—Mrs. Reuben E. Robie. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Henry C. Fay.

BINGHAMTON

BROOME COUNTY RED CROSS ASSOCIATION (April, 1907):

President:—Charles W. Loomis, 74 Carrol Street. **Secretary:**—Giles H. Dickinson.

BOONVILLE

BOONVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):

President:—Dr. W. C. Roser. **Secretary:**—Rev. F. C. Smith.

BROCKPORT

BROCKPORT COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):

President:—Gifford Morgan. **Secretary:**—L. B. Shay.

BROOKFIELD

BROOKFIELD COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):

President:—F. E. York.

BROOKLYN (See New York, Borough of Brooklyn)

BROOME COUNTY (See Binghamton)

BUFFALO

BUFFALO ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 4, 1909):

Executive Office:—411 White Building. **President:**—Irving S. Underhill. **Secretary:**—John R. Shillady.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 9, 1909):

President:—Professor John H. Kingsley. **Secretary:**—Frank Richardson.

CANANDAIGUA

COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CANANDAIGUA HEALTH ASSOCIATION (April 20, 1908):
President:—Rev. James T. Dougherty. **Secretary:**—Dr. A. W. Armstrong, 117 North Main Street.

CANASTOTA

CANASTOTA TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1909):
President:—D. S. Watson. **Secretary:**—J. E. Vincent.

CANDOR

CANDOR COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1910):
President:—Dr. W. A. Moulton. **Secretary:**—Will L. Beebe.

CANTON

CANTON COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 17, 1909):
President:—Professor R. D. Ford. **Secretary:**—Dr. L. E. Heaton.

CARMEL

CARMEL COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (August 30, 1909):
President:—Rev. George P. Noble. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Stephen Ryder.

CATTARAUGUS

CATTARAUGUS TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1909):
President:—R. N. Stubbs. **Secretary:**—W. R. Chase.

CAZENOVIA

CAZENOVIA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
Chairman:—Miss Margaret Stebbins. **Secretary:**—Mrs. George A. Spear.

CEDARVILLE

CEDARVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—C. J. Wheeler. **Secretary:**—Dr. Merton W. Brown.

COHOES

COHOES COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 9, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. L. Archambault. **Secretary:**—Charles R. Ford.

CORNING

CORNING COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 22, 1909):
President:—Rev. J. M. Bustin. **Secretary:**—Harry H. Pratt.

CORTLAND

CORTLAND COUNTY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1908):
President:—Benjamin L. Webb. **Secretary:**—Dr. R. P. Higgins, 20 Court Street.

CUBA

CUBA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 10, 1909):
President:—C. A. Ackerly. **Secretary**:—Dr. J. C. Young.

DE RUYTER

DE RUYTER COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—I. S. Sears. **Secretary**:—Edson A. Fuller.

DOBBS FERRY

DOBBS FERRY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1909):
Chairman:—Dr. Champion H. Judson. **Secretary**:—J. L. Travis.

DOLGEVILLE

DOLGEVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—W. H. Faville. **Secretary-Treasurer**:—E. A. Stone.

DRYDEN

DRYDEN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (September 10, 1909):
President:—Webb Corbin. **Secretary**:—J. B. Fulkerson.

DUNDEE

DUNDEE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (October, 1909):
Secretary:—H. C. W. Retallick.

DUNKIRK

DUNKIRK COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1909):
President:—Dr. V. D. Bozovsky. **Secretary**:—Rev. J. T. Badgley.

ELLENVILLE (Ulster County)

ELLENVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
Chairman:—Rev. A. E. Lord. **Secretary**:—Mrs. B. C. Eaton.

ELLICOTTVILLE

ELLICOTTVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):
President:—Dr. W. B. Johnston. **Secretary**:—F. L. Keith.

FAYETTEVILLE

FAYETTEVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (October 29, 1909):
President:—W. C. Hunt. **Secretary**:—Miss Harriet E. Wilkin.

FONDA

FONDA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):
President:—Dr. E. J. Abbott. **Secretary**:—Professor W. H. Edwards.

FORT PLAIN

FORT PLAIN COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Dr. Douglas Ayres. **Secretary**:—H. S. G. Loveless.

FREEPORT

FREEPORT COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):
President:—Rev. W. A. Richard. **Secretary**:—J. D. Kiefer.

FULTON

FULTON COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1910):
President:—H. L. Paddock. **Secretary**:—Dr. E. A. Gladman.

GENESEE COUNTY (See Batavia)

GENEVA

ONTARIO COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (May, 1909):
President:—H. B. Graves, Geneva. **Secretary**:—Miss Calista McCauly, Stanley.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF GENEVA (May, 1908):
Executive Office:—Room 4, Opera House Block. **President**:—Dr. John Parmenter. **Secretary**:—Miss Ethel S. Slosson.

GLENS FALLS

GLENS FALLS COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):
President:—G. F. Bayle. **Secretary**:—H. M. Peck.

GLOVERSVILLE

GLOVERSVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—Hon. William C. Mills. **Secretary**:—John E. Stille.

GOWANDA

GOWANDA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):
President:—Joseph H. Schaack. **Secretary**:—Dr. I. W. Livermore.

HERKIMER

HERKIMER COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—Dr. Irving O. Nellis. **Secretary**:—Rev. L. H. Shaw.

HORNELL

HORNELL COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 10, 1909):
President:—R. M. Prangen. **Secretary**:—Dr. B. R. Wakeman.

HUDSON

HUDSON COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (October 15, 1909):
President:—Mrs. R. W. Evans, 418 Warren Street. **Secretary**:—Dr. L. Van Hoesen, 511 Warren Street.

HUDSON FALLS

HUDSON FALLS COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (August, 1909):
President:—C. W. Higley. **Secretary:**—Major John Dwyer, 225 Main Street.

ITHACA

ITHACA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—Rev. C. W. Heizer. **Secretary:**—B. E. Sanford.

JAMESTOWN

JAMESTOWN COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 10, 1909):
President:—Rev. Dr. Horace G. Ogden. **Secretary:**—Ernest Cawcroft, Fenton Building.

KENDALL

KENDALL COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Dr. A. J. Clark. **Secretary:**—J. U. Merrill.

KINGSTON

ULSTER COUNTY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1909):
President:—Hon. Joseph M. Fowler. **Secretary:**—Dr. Mary Gage-Day, 207 Wall Street.

LAKE GEORGE

LAKE GEORGE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
Chairman:—Rev. P. Livingston. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Jerome Hubbell.

LEONARDSVILLE

LEONARDSVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Dr. O. W. Burhyte. **Secretary:**—A. M. Coon.

LE ROY

LE ROY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (February 11, 1908):
President:—Dr. S. W. Skinner. **Secretary:**—Dr. George H. Davis, 3 Main Street.

LEWIS COUNTY (See Lowville)

LITTLE FALLS

LITTLE FALLS COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (January, 1911):
President:—David H. Burrell. **Secretary:**—Charles V. Wheeler.

LITTLE VALLEY

LITTLE VALLEY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):
President:—Rev. George Turk. **Secretary:**—T. Champlin.

LOCKPORT

LOCKPORT COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February, 1910):
President:—Dr. J. A. Lewis. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. A. Watters.

LOWVILLE

LEWIS COUNTY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—Mrs. R. R. Pennock. **Secretary:**—A. G. Steinbrenner.

MALONE

MALONE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1910):
President:—G. H. Hale. **Secretary:**—Mrs. F. H. Bryant.

MASSENA

MASSENA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 4, 1910):
President:—F. A. Anderson. **Secretary:**—Dr. M. J. Stearns.

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLETOWN TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (April, 1909):
President:—E. T. Hanford. **Secretary:**—Russell Wiggins, 39 North Street.

MIDDLEVILLE

MIDDLEVILLE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—Rev. Albert G. Judd. **Secretary:**—Miss M. C. Burns.

NAPLES

NAPLES COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (June 5, 1908):
President:—C. I. Lewis. **Secretary:**—Mrs. S. I. Smith.

NEWBURGH

NEWBURGH TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April 30, 1909):
Executive Office:—21 Grand Street. **President:**—John Aspinwall. **Secretary:**—John F. Tucker.

NEW YORK (Borough of Manhattan)

COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY (June 1, 1902):
Executive Office:—105 East 22nd Street. **Chairman:**—Edgar J. Levey. **Director:**—Lawrence Veiller. **Secretary:**—Frank H. Mann.

NEW YORK (Borough of Brooklyn)

COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES (March, 1905):
Executive Office:—69 Schermerhorn Street. **Chairman:**—Frederick B. Pratt. **Executive Secretary:**—James Jenkins, Jr.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS (October 1, 1910):
Executive Office:—113 Schermerhorn Street. **President:**—R. Ross Appleton, 14th Street Bank, New York City. **Secretary:**—James Jenkins, Jr., 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Note:—Organized under the direction of the Brooklyn Committee to enlist the political clubs and organizations. The Brooklyn Committee furnishes lectures in political clubhouses. The organization is non-partisan, and plans are formulated to extend its scope to other cities.

NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA FALLS COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February, 1910):
President:—Joseph E. Montague. **Secretary:**—R. G. Smith, Care of The Gazette.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Rev. L. H. Johnston. **Secretary:**—Mrs. George Harris.

NYACK

ROCKLAND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (May, 1910):
Honorable Chairman:—S. R. Bradley. **Vice-Chairman:**—Dr. E. H. Maynard.

OGDENSBURGH

OGDENSBURGH COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1910):
President:—Dr. W. B. Hanbidge. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. D. Earl.

OLEAN

OLEAN COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1909):
President:—W. H. Mandeville. **Secretary:**—Robert Wharton Russell, Y. M. C. A.

ONEIDA

ONEIDA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
Chairman:—Dr. E. B. Bailey. **Secretary:**—Dr. Lavinia R. Davis.

ONTARIO COUNTY (See Geneva)

ORLEANS COUNTY (See Albion)

OSWEGO

OSWEGO COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—Luther W. Mott. **Secretary:**—Dr. H. S. Albertson.

OWEGO

OWEGO COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Dr. W. L. Ayer. **Secretary:**—Mrs. H. Austin Clark, 314 Main Street.

PALMYRA

PALMYRA CIVIC CLUB (May, 1908):
President:—Mrs. L. M. Chase, Fayette Street. **Secretary:**—Mrs. A. C. Hopkins, 33 Cuyler Street.

PHELPS

PHELPS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—Mrs. F. A. Salisbury. **Secretary:**—Dr. Harlan J. O. Howe.

PLATTSBURGH

PLATTSBURGH COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (October 13, 1910):
President:—Hon. L. L. Shedden. **Secretary:**—Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

POLAND

POLAND COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1911):
President:—Dr. R. E. Platner. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—R. W. Read.

POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—Dr. J. C. Otis. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. J. Mann, 262 Main Street.

RANDOLPH

RANDOLPH COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):
Secretary:—Mrs. H. C. Henderson. **Treasurer:**—J. M. Barker.

ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1897):
Executive Office:—32 South Washington Street. **Secretary and Supervising Director:**—Dr. Montgomery E. Leary. **Assistant Secretary:**—John J. Maney.

ROCKLAND COUNTY (See Nyack)

ROME

ROME COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1907):
President:—Dr. Charles Bernstein. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—N. K. Graves.

SALAMANCA

SALAMANCA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (June, 1910):
President:—Rev. M. F. Tripp. **Secretary:**—Carey D. Davie.

SARANAC LAKE

SARANAC LAKE SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 12, 1907):
Executive Office:—64 Main Street. **Honorary President:**—Dr. E. L. Trudeau. **President:**—Frank E. Kendall. **Executive Secretary:**—F. L. Fairchild.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA SPRINGS COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Geo. R. Salisbury. **Secretary:**—John D. Kay.

SARATOGA, TOWN OF (See Schuylerville)

SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 29, 1908):
President:—E. F. Peck. **Secretary:**—Rev. A. W. Clark, 436 State Street.

SCHENEVUS

SCHENEVUS COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (August 26, 1909):
President:—George Lovell. **Secretary:**—D. Stanley Chase.

SCHUYLERVILLE

TOWN OF SARATOGA COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (July 19, 1910):
President:—William S. Ostrander. **Secretary:**—Rev. David C. Weidner.

SYRACUSE

THE SYRACUSE LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
Executive Office:—207 East Jefferson Street. **President:**—Salem Hyde. **Secretary:**—W. A. MacKenzie, Jr.

TROY

TROY TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF COMMITTEE (January 14, 1908):
Executive Office:—401 Frear Building. **President:**—W. Leland Thompson. **Secretary:**—Miss M. H. Dyer.

ULSTER COUNTY (See Kingston)

UTICA

UTICA TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (November 25, 1907):
President:—Dr. Florence I. Staunton, 14 Cottage Place. **Secretary:**—Miss Natalie Gilbert.

VALATIE

VALATIE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—P. J. Cunningham. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Dr. C. E. Slater.

WALTON

WALTON COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
President:—Rev. Gilbert Pember. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. R. Gladstone.

WARRENSBURG

SANITATION COMMITTEE OF THE SANITARY AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION OF WARRENSBURG (January 7, 1909):
Chairman:—Dr. J. E. Goodman.

WARSAW

WARSAW COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):
President:—Rev. O. L. H. Mohn. **Secretary:**—F. A. Rice.

WATERLOO

WATERLOO COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1908):
President:—W. F. Bacon.

WATERTOWN

WATERTOWN COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 9, 1909):

Executive Office:—Watertown Tuberculosis Dispensary, 162 Stone Street. **President:**—Eli W. Herrick, 255 Mullin Street. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. H. Leak, 104 Court Street.

WATERVLIET

WATERVLIET COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1910):

President:—Rev. J. T. Slattery. **Secretary:**—Miss Mary J. O'Brien.

WESTPORT

WESTPORT ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):

President:—B. J. Worman. **Secretary:**—Dr. Charles E. Payne.

WHITE PLAINS

WHITE PLAINS COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September, 1909):

Secretary:—Mrs. H. C. Henderson.

WHITNEY'S POINT

WHITNEY'S POINT COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (August, 1909):

President:—Dr. H. D. Burghardt. **Secretary:**—J. F. Taylor.

YONKERS

YONKERS SANITARY LEAGUE (April, 1905):

President:—Dr. S. E. Getty, 84 Ashburton Avenue. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. H. Vermilye, 291 Nepperhan Avenue.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE ASSOCIATION

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1906):

President:—Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh. **Secretary:**—Dr. Charles A. Julian, Thomasville.

CHARLOTTE

MECKLENBURG COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February 1, 1910):

President:—Dr. I. W. Faison. **Secretary:**—Dr. John Q. Myers, 11 North Tryon Street.

DURHAM

DURHAM ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (March 24, 1908):

President:—T. B. Fuller. **Secretary:**—Dr. Thomas A. Mann.

FAYETTEVILLE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November 13, 1909):
President:—John A. Oates. **Secretary:**—J. F. Highsmith.

GREENSBORO

GUILFORD COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (July 22, 1909):
President:—E. P. Wharton. **Secretary:**—Dr. William P. Beall.

HENDERSONVILLE

HENDERSON COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December 7, 1909):
President:—Rev. R. N. Wilcox. **Secretary:**—Dr. William Redin Kirk.

RALEIGH

WAKE COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 18, 1909):
President:—Mrs. W. N. Hutt. **Secretary:**—Dr. Albert Anderson.

SALISBURY

ROWAN COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November 20, 1909):
President:—Dr. John Whitehead, 101 North Main Street. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. W. McKenzie, 228 West Bank Street.

SMITHFIELD

JOHNSTON COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (May 20, 1910):
President:—Dr. A. H. Rose. **Secretary:**—Miss Mattie Pon.

STATESVILLE

IREDELL COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 21, 1909):
President:—Dr. M. R. Adams. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. E. McLaughlin, P. O. Box No. 117.

TARBORO

EDGECOMBE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (August 23, 1910):
President:—John R. Pender. **Secretary:**—Dr. Spencer P. Bass.

WINSTON-SALEM

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED OF WINSTON-SALEM (July 8, 1910):
Executive Office:—415 Masonic Temple. **Chairman:**—Col. J. L. Ludlow. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Della H. Holroyd.

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE ASSOCIATION

NORTH DAKOTA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February 25, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. Grassick, Grand Forks. **Secretary:**—Mrs. E. P. Quain, Bismarck.

OHIO

STATE ASSOCIATION

OHIO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1901):
Executive Office:—Columbus. **President:**—Dr. John H. Lowman, Cleveland. **Executive Secretary:**—Robert G. Paterson.

CANTON

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF CANTON (April 5, 1910):
President:—John K. Batter. **Secretary:**—Dr. Esther M. Tyrrell, 127 North Cleveland Avenue.

CELINA

MERCER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (February 8, 1909):
Secretary:—S. Wilkin.

CHILLICOTHE

ROSS COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (November 9, 1908):
President:—Rev. Dr. R. G. Noland. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Harriet R. Hunter, 188 North High Street.

CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (January 31, 1907):
Executive Office:—209 West 12th Street. **President:**—Dr. Otto P. Geier. **Secretary:**—D. C. Keller. **Superintendent:**—Samuel P. Withrow.

CLEVELAND

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF CLEVELAND (March 3, 1905):
Executive Office:—501 St. Clair Avenue. **President:**—Dr. John H. Lowman. **Secretary:**—Dr. Robert H. Bishop, Jr.

COLUMBUS

THE COLUMBUS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 5, 1906):
Executive Office:—34 East Rich Street. **President:**—Mrs. Samuel L. Black, 1000 Bryden Road. **Corresponding Secretary:**—Mrs. L. R. Doty. **Medical Director:**—Dr. C. O. Probst.

DAYTON

THE TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF DAYTON (March 16, 1908):
President:—Charles A. Craighead. **Secretary:**—Miss Emma King, Court House.

EATON

EATON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June 1, 1909):
President:—D. J. Miller. **Secretary:**—John E. Parker.

LIMA

ALLEN COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH LEAGUE (August 20, 1909):

Executive Office:—322 Holland Block. **President:**—Dr. William E. Hovers. **Secretary:**—Dr. James B. Poling.

STEUBENVILLE

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF STEUBENVILLE (February, 1910):

President:—Mrs. Garrett B. Le Van, 403 North Fourth Street. **Secretary:**—Miss Lucy Wintringer.

TOLEDO

THALIAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1909):

President:—Miss Florence B. Nettleton, 2221 Jefferson Avenue. **Medical Director:**—Dr. Ralph P. Daniells, 228 Michigan Street.

YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1908):

Executive Office:—102 East Front Street. **President:**—Dr. H. E. Welch. **Secretary:**—J. M. Hanson.

OKLAHOMA

STATE ASSOCIATION

OKLAHOMA STATE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 12, 1910):

President:—Dr. J. M. Postelle, 229 West 11th Street, Oklahoma City. **Secretary:**—R. H. Riley, Lock Box 228, Oklahoma City.

ALTUS

JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL HEALTH CLUB (1910):

President:—Professor J. M. Dale. **Secretary:**—Miss Forest Gray.

GUTHRIE

LOGAN COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (February 10, 1910):

President:—W. S. Calvert. **Secretary:**—Mrs. M. C. Hart.

OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April 1, 1910):

Executive Office:—Room 515, Insurance Building. **President:**—Dr. A. E. Davenport. **Secretary:**—Mrs. A. E. Davenport.

SHAWNEE

SHAWNEE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (March 16, 1910):

President:—Dr. W. C. Bradford. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. E. Hughes.

OREGON

STATE ASSOCIATION

OREGON STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 14, 1908):
President:—Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, Salem. **Secretary:**—Dr. E. A. Pierce, 1008 Corbett Building, Portland.

PORTLAND

THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (Tuberculosis work started 1909):
Executive Office:—601 Medical Building. **President:**—Mrs. B. H. Trumbull.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE ASSOCIATION

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1892):
Executive Office:—407 Roger Williams Building, 17th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. **President:**—Asa S. Wing. **Executive Secretary:**—J. Byron Deacon.

ALLENTOWN

ALLENTOWN BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 15, 1908):
President:—Dr. W. H. Hartzell. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. Treichler Butz, 304 North 9th Street.

BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEMS BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (April 4, 1910):
President:—Dr. William P. Walker. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. D. Chase.

BRADFORD

NORTHWESTERN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (October 18, 1909):
President:—Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr. **Secretary:**—Miss Anna M. Hanley. **Manager:**—M. F. Melvin.

EASTON

THE EASTON BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 9, 1908):
President:—Dr. E. M. Green. **Secretary:**—John H. McGrath, Easton Daily Express.

ERIE

ERIE BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 13, 1910):
Executive Office:—156 East 5th Street. **President:**—E. P. Selden. **Secretary:**—M. A. Auerbach.

HARRISBURG

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY OF HARRISBURG AND VICINITY (1905):

President:—Charles A. Kunkel. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. W. Ellenberger, 922 North 3rd Street.

HAZLETON

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED CHARITIES (May 9, 1908):

Secretary:—E. P. Kisner.

LANCASTER

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY (March 13, 1908):

President:—Richard M. Reilly. **Secretary:**—C. B. Hollinger, 41 North Queen Street.

OXFORD

OXFORD ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May, 1908):

President:—Rev. C. B. Cross. **Secretary:**—Mrs. F. J. Lyons.

PHILADELPHIA

THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 1, 1903; became a department of the University of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1910):

Executive Office:—238 Pine Street. **Sociological and Executive Director:**—Alexander M. Wilson. **Clinical Director:**—Dr. H. R. M. Landis. **Director of Laboratory:**—Dr. Paul A. Lewis.

PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION (February 13, 1909):

Executive Office:—507 Nixon Building. **Chairman:**—Dr. E. R. Walters. **Secretary:**—James D. Crawford. **Note:**—The other members of the Commission are: Dr. William Charles White, Joseph Reiman, Dr. Stanley H. Rinehardt, and Dr. T. S. Arbuthnot.

THE TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PITTSBURG (May 14, 1908):

Executive Office:—Bedford Avenue and Wandless Street. **President:**—J. Ramsey Speer. **Secretary:**—J. M. Jenkinson. **Medical Director:**—Dr. William Charles White.

POTTSVILLE

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (February 28, 1908):

President:—Edmund D. Smith. **Secretary:**—Dr. G. R. S. Corson, 212 W. Market Street.

READING

THE BERKS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (June 1, 1909):

Executive Office:—111 North 6th Street. **President:**—Hon. H. Willis Bland, 533 Franklin Street. **Secretary:**—C. A. Maurer.

SCRANTON

SCRANTON SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION (January 26, 1903):

President:—Dr. A. J. Connell. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. M. Wainwright, 436 Wyoming Avenue.

WILKES-BARRE

THE WYOMING VALLEY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (July 6, 1906):
Executive Office:—56 South Pennsylvania Avenue. **President**:—Maj. Irving A. Stearns. **Secretary**:—Dr. Charles H. Miner.

WILKINSBURG

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF WILKINSBURG (February, 1908):
Chairman:—Dr. A. D. Varner. **Secretary**:—S. H. Jackson.

WILLIAMSPORT

LYCOMING COUNTY BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (April, 1910):
President:—John G. Reading. **Secretary**:—Jennie L. Simmons, 613 Cemetery Street.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATE ASSOCIATION

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (July 29, 1910):
Executive Office:—105 Escolta, Manila. **President**:—Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Eagan, 81 Looban Paco, Manila. **Secretary**:—Dr. Oliver Salamanca, Cavite.

PORTO RICO

STATE ASSOCIATION

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PORTO RICO (March 31, 1906):
President:—Miss Margery Colton. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Pedro De Castro. **Vice-President and Medical Director**:—Dr. Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, San Juan.

ARECIBO

ARECIBO BRANCH OF THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PORTO RICO (February, 1909):
President:—Dr. Fernando Aleman. **Secretary**:—Dr. Miguel Roses.

PONCE

PONCE BRANCH OF THE PORTO RICO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGU (March, 1909):
President:—Mrs. Teresa C. De Antonsanti. **Corresponding Secretary**:—Mrs. I Zoilo Cintron, Box 345.

RHODE ISLAND

STATE ASSOCIATION

RHODE ISLAND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (September 30, 1907):
Executive Office:—55 Eddy Street, Providence. **President:**—James R. MacColl. **Secretary:**—Wallace Hatch.

BURRILLVILLE

BURRILLVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1909):
President:—Dr. H. L. Barnes, Wallum Lake. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Francis Hoye, Nasonville.

CRANSTON

CRANSTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April 27, 1910):
President:—Richard W. Jennings, P. O. Box 525, Providence. **Secretary:**—Mrs. George J. Arnold, 219 Warwick Avenue, Edgewood.

EAST GREENWICH

THE VISITING NURSE AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF EAST GREENWICH AND APPANAUG (April, 1910):
President:—Howard V. Allen, Box V. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Lydia K. Kendall.

EAST PROVIDENCE

EAST PROVIDENCE DISTRICT NURSING AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April, 1910):
President:—Frank T. Easton. **Secretary:**—Mrs. George F. Rooke, Riverside.

JAMESTOWN

JAMESTOWN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (July 21, 1910):
Chairman:—Dr. E. C. Bullard. **Secretary:**—Miss Alice W. Cottrell.

LITTLE COMPTON

LITTLE COMPTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1910):
Chairman:—Rev. Joseph Lambert. **Secretary:**—Miss Deborah Manchester.

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLETOWN TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (July 28, 1910):
Chairman:—Rev. Clayton E. Delamater, Wyatt Road. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Elisha Angell Peckham, 298 Melville Station, Newport.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March 19, 1904):
Executive Office:—263 Thames Street. **President:**—Dr. C. F. Barker. **Secretary:**—Miss Mary K. Akerley.

NEW SHOREHAM

NEW SHOREHAM ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1911):
Chairman:—Ralph C. Dodge. **Secretary:**—Mrs. C. C. Ball.

NORTH KINGSTON

VISITING NURSE AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH KINGSTON (January 17, 1911):

President:—Dr. Harold Metcalf. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Richard R. Graham, Saint Paul's Rectory, Wickford.

PAWTUCKET

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN PAWTUCKET AND VICINITY (May 1, 1908):

Executive Office:—209 Oak Hall Building. **President:**—Albert J. Thornley. **Secretary:**—Dr. John H. Bennett. **Executive Secretary:**—Edward Hochhauser.

PAWTUXET VALLEY (See Riverpoint)

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (1910):

Chairman:—Dr. Minot A. Steele. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Walter Chase.

PROVIDENCE

LEAGUE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November, 1906):

Executive Office:—55 Eddy Street. **Chairman:**—Dr. Jay Perkins. **Secretary:**—James Minnick.

RIVERPOINT

VISITING NURSE AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF THE PAWTUXET VALLEY (June 3, 1908):

President:—James T. Ferguson, Centerville. **Secretary:**—Bessie W. Allen, Riverpoint.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

SOUTH KINGSTOWN HEALTH LEAGUE (February 6, 1905):

President:—Dr. Henry B. Potter, Wakefield. **Secretary:**—Bernon E. Helme, Kingston.

TIVERTON

TIVERTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE (July 15, 1910):

Secretary:—Rev. Robert D. Frost, Tiverton Four Corners.

WESTERLY

COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN WESTERLY, A COMMITTEE OF THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (October 12, 1910):

Chairman:—William L. Clark. **Secretary:**—Helen Segar, 6 Elm Street.

WOONSOCKET

THE WOONSOCKET ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April 2, 1908):

President:—Dr. William C. Monroe. **Secretary:**—F. W. Park, 87 Main Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ABBEVILLE

ABBEVILLE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 26, 1909):
President:—Dr. G. A. Neuffer. **Secretary:**—W. R. Bradley.

AIKEN

AIKEN COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (January 17, 1909):
President:—Dr. Filmore Moore. **Secretary:**—Dr. G. A. Milner. **District Nurse:**—Miss Susan S. Ravenel, Box 335.

ANDERSON

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF ANDERSON COUNTY (January 19, 1909):
President:—Mrs. J. R. Vandiver. **Secretary:**—Miss Lois Watson.

CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December 6, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. L. Dawson, 82 Tradd Street. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. C. Sosnowski, 98 Wentworth Street.

NEWBERRY

NEWBERRY COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (January 29, 1909):
President:—Dr. P. G. Ellisor. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Robert D. Wright, 1710 College Street.

ROCK HILL

ROCK HILL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (January 19, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. R. Miller. **Secretary:**—Major W. W. Boyce.

SALUDA

SALUDA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (April, 1909):
President:—Dr. J. J. Kirksey. **Secretary:**—Miss Leilah Attoway.

SPARTANBURG

SPARTANBURG HEALTH LEAGUE (August 27, 1909).
President:—Dr. L. Rosa H. Gantt.

SUMTER

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF SUMTER COUNTY (January 30, 1909):
President:—Mrs. H. W. Beall. **Secretary:**—H. W. Beall.

TENNESSEE

BRISTOL

BRISTOL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (April 30, 1908):
President:—Dr. John H. Caldwell. **Secretary:**—Rev. K. Y. Umberger.

CHATTANOOGA

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM ASSOCIATION (May, 1909):
President:—Mrs. A. J. Gahagan. **Secretary:**—Mrs. J. B. Rowles, 419 Lookout Street.

GALLATIN

SUMNER COUNTY HEALTH LEAGUE (April 16, 1909):
President:—Dr. F. H. Dunklin, R. F. D. No. 3.

KNOXVILLE

KNOXVILLE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (June 10, 1908):
President:—Dr. H. P. Coile. **Secretary:**—C. M. Himel.

NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June 30, 1906):
Executive Office:—City Hall. **President:**—Leland Hume. **Executive Secretary:**—John D. Strain.

SMITHVILLE

SMITHVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (May, 1907):
President:—Dr. Thomas J. Potter. **Secretary:**—Eugene Hendon.

TEXAS

STATE ASSOCIATION

TEXAS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (September 27, 1908):
President:—J. W. Graves, Austin. **Secretary:**—Dr. L. B. Bibb, Austin.

VIRGINIA

STATE ASSOCIATION

VIRGINIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October, 1909):
Executive Office:—1110 Capitol Street, Richmond. **President:**—Hon. W. W. Baker, Hallsboro. **Executive Secretary:**—Dr. D. S. Freeman.

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (February, 1910):
President:—Miss Rose M. MacDonald.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

CHARLOTTESVILLE PUBLIC HEALTH AND DISTRICT NURSE ASSOCIATION (January, 1910):
President:—C. W. Hulfish. **Corresponding Secretary:**—Miss Hubbard, University P. O.

DANVILLE

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF DANVILLE (1907):
President:—Dr. E. P. Beadles. **Secretary:**—W. H. Davis.

LYNCHBURG

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF LYNCHBURG (1908):
President:—Mosby G. Perrow, Ph.D. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Frank Hall.

NORFOLK

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF NORFOLK (1906):
President:—B. P. Loyall. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Dr. Charles R. Grandy, 101 Freemason Street.

PETERSBURG

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PETERSBURG (March 6, 1908):
President:—H. S. Seward. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Grover Cleveland Wright. **Chairman Board of Directors:**—Dr. W. F. Drewry.

RICHMOND

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP SOCIETY OF RICHMOND (1909):
President:—Edmund Strudwick. **Secretary:**—Miss N. J. Minor.

STAUNTON

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF STAUNTON AND AUGUSTA COUNTY (December 4, 1909):
President:—C. R. Caldwell. **Secretary:**—Dr. Hunter B. Spencer, P. O. Box 192.

SUFFOLK

SUFFOLK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (March 23, 1909):
President:—Dr. H. M. Campbell. **Secretary:**—John B. Pinner.

WINCHESTER

S. P. LATANÉ ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1910):
President:—Mrs. H. Douglas Fuller. **Secretary:**—Mrs. W. D. Smith.

WASHINGTON

STATE ASSOCIATION

THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS (September 12, 1906):
Executive Office:—915 Cobb Building, Seattle. **President:**—Dr. C. Quevli, Tacoma. **Secretary:**—Dr. A. L. Cook. **Executive Secretary:**—Miss B. I. Beals.

BELLINGHAM

WHATCOM COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (April 28, 1910):
Executive Office:—305 Sunset Building. **President:**—Dr. E. C. Ruge. **Secretary:**—Miss E. L. Russell.

EVERETT

SNOHOMISH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1908; reorganized April 20, 1910):
President:—R. J. Fausett.

SEATTLE

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF KING COUNTY (February 1, 1909):
Executive Office:—4th Avenue and University Street. **President:**—Horace C. Henry. **Secretary:**—J. F. Douglas. **Assistant Secretary:**—W. K. McKibben.

TACOMA

PIERCE COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (April, 1910):
President:—Rev. W. H. Moore. **Secretary:**—Dr. Marian H. Ober.

VANCOUVER

CLARKE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LEAGUE (April 8, 1910):
President:—E. G. Crawford. **Secretary:**—H. H. Daniels.

YAKIMA

YAKIMA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (May 27, 1910):
President:—William H. Hassell.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE ASSOCIATION

WEST VIRGINIA STATE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October, 1908):
President:—Dr. Martin V. Godby, Charleston. **Secretary:**—Dr. Irene B. Bullard, 814 Quarrier Street, Charleston.

CHARLESTON

KANAWHA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (June, 1908):
President:—George S. Laidley. **Secretary:**—Mrs. Abbie Needham, 30 Bradford Street.

CLARKSBURG

CLARKSBURG COLORED ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—S. P. West. **Secretary:**—John W. Strange.

ELKINS

ELKINS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Mrs. Howard Sutherland.

FAIRMONT

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF FAIRMONT (April, 1909):
President:—Mrs. C. O. Henry. **Secretary:**—Miss Carrie Waggener, 816 Alexander Place.

HINTON

SUMMERS COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—H. Ewart. **Secretary:**—Dr. Edward Cummings.

KEYSER

KEYSER BRANCH OF THE WEST VIRGINIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
First Vice-President:—Harry G. Fisher.

MANNINGTON

MANNINGTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. Phœbe Moore.

MARTINSBURG

EASTERN PAN HANDLE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (November 28, 1910):
President:—Dr. M. Virginia McCune. **Secretary:**—Mrs. G. P. Grimsley, East King Street.

PARKERSBURG

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PARKERSBURG (August 2, 1909):
President:—N. L. Upson, Grun Street. **Secretary:**—Miss Nellie H. Taylor, 918 Market Street.

WHEELING

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF OHIO COUNTY (May 20, 1909):
President:—Dr. Harriet B. Jones. **Secretary:**—Rabbi Harry Levi, 45 South Broadway.

WISCONSIN

STATE ASSOCIATION

THE WISCONSIN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (June 26, 1908):
Executive Office:—314 Goldsmith Building, Milwaukee. **President:**—Dr. Mazÿck P. Ravenel. **Secretary:**—Dr. Clarence A. Baer. **Executive Secretary:**—Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt.

BEAVER DAM

BEAVER DAM ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1911):
President:—Dr. H. B. Sears. **Secretary:**—Dr. E. P. Webb.

BLACK RIVER FALLS

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF BLACK RIVER FALLS (December 16, 1909):
President:—Bertha Krohn. **Secretary:**—Elise Homstad.

EAU CLAIRE

EAU CLAIRE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (November 14, 1909):
President:—Dr. E. S. Hayes. **Secretary:**—Dr. E. L. Mason, 206½ Barston Street.

FOND DU LAC

FOND DU LAC ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1911):
President:—Mrs. C. F. Libbey. **Secretary:**—Miss Julia Gibbons.

KAUKAUNA

KAUKAUNA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1911):
Secretary:—Mrs. E. B. McPherson.

KENOSHA

KENOSHA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH LEAGUE (July, 1908):
President:—Dr. G. Windesheim, 255 Main Street. **Secretary**:—W. H. Purnell, First National Bank.

LA CROSSE

LA CROSSE COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS (July 7, 1910):
Chairman:—E. S. Hebberd. **Secretary**:—J. L. Utermoehl, City Hall.

MADISON

MADISON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (August, 1909):
President:—Professor William D. Frost. **Secretary**:—Lester W. Hutchcroft.

MENOMONIE

MENOMONIE BRANCH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December 10, 1909):
President:—G. A. Works. **Secretary**:—Louis Ehrhard.

MERRILL

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (December, 1909):
President:—Dr. Herbert B. Saylor. **Secretary**:—Dr. E. B. Owen.

MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE COUNCIL ON TUBERCULOSIS (1910):
Executive Office:—314 Goldsmith Building. **President**:—Dr. G. E. Seaman, 309 Goldsmith Building. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Thomas Spence.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY FOR THE CARE OF THE SICK (May, 1904):
President:—Mrs. I. D. Adler, 175 Prospect Avenue. **Secretary**:—Mrs. Charles J. Chapin, 2018 Grand Avenue.

PORTAGE

PORTAGE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1910):
President:—Mrs. W. E. Clough. **Secretary-Treasurer**:—F. A. Rhyme.

PRINCETON

PRINCETON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1910):
Secretary:—O. C. Olman. **Treasurer**:—H. J. Maxwell.

RACINE

RACINE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1909):
President:—Dr. S. Sorenson. **Secretary**:—Dr. Susan Jones, 700 Park Avenue.

RHINELANDER

ONEIDA COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (January, 1908):
President:—W. E. Brown. **Secretary**:—F. A. Harrison.

RICHLAND CENTER

RICHLAND COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (October, 1909):
President:—John Kirkpatrick. **Secretary**:—E. G. Doudua.

SHEBOYGAN

SHEBOYGAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (December, 1910):
President:—Walter J. Kohler.

STURGEON-BAY

STURGEON-BAY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1911):
President:—Mrs. W. D. Larkin. **Secretary**:—Mrs. R. O. Bingham.

SUPERIOR

PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION (October, 1908; reorganized and incorporated January, 1911):
President:—W. C. Lounsbury, 1518 Tower Ave. **General Secretary**:—Miss Florence Two, 1010 Hammond Avenue.

WAUSAU

WAUSAU ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (April 16, 1910):
President:—Mrs. W. A. Green, 520 Third Street.

WAUTOMA

WAUTOMA ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION (1910):
Secretary:—P. S. Durham.

Typical Forms of Organization of Associations in the United States

The following constitutions and by-laws of different kinds of associations in the United States are given as types from which those who are organizing new societies may receive suggestions.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Constitution

ARTICLE I.—NAME

The name of this Society shall be THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS

The objects of the Association shall be: (*a*) the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations; (*b*) the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis; (*c*) the encouragement of the prevention and scientific treatment of tuberculosis.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS

The meetings shall be held at such times and in such places as may be directed under the By-Laws.

By-Laws

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP

This Association shall consist of three classes of members: (*a*) Members; (*b*) Life Members; (*c*) Honorary Members.

(*a*) Those persons who participated in the organization of the Association at the meeting in Philadelphia on March 28, 1904, and such persons as shall from time to time be elected by the Board of Directors shall be Members so long as they comply with the provisions of the By-Laws. The dues of Members shall be Five Dollars ($5) a year.

(*b*) Members may become Life Members upon the payment of Two Hundred Dollars ($200).

(*c*) Persons distinguished for original researches relating to tuberculosis, or eminent as sanitarians, or as philanthropists who have given material aid in the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis may be elected Honorary Members.

Article II.—Board of Directors

Section 1. The Association shall, at its first meeting, elect a board of thirty directors, divided into five groups of six each to serve one, two, three, four and five years, the duration of office to be determined by lot; thereafter, retiring directors, who have served a full term of five years, shall not be eligible for reëlection the year of retirement, provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to the secretary or treasurer.

The Board of Directors may hereafter, at the annual meeting or at a special meeting of the Association, be increased to at least sixty, the additional members to be divided into groups in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this section and subject to the same restrictions. It is furthermore provided that at least one-third of the total membership of the Board shall consist of laymen. At annual meetings succeeding the increase of the Board of Directors to a membership of sixty, twelve directors shall be elected for terms of five years, or, in case of vacancies in any of the groups, for such unexpired terms.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall make its own rules; the government of the Association, the planning of work, the arrangement for meetings and congresses, and all other matters appertaining to legislation and direction shall be in its hands; committees shall have the power to execute only what is directed by the Board.

Article III.—Election of Officers

The Board of Directors shall annually elect from its own number a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be the officers of the Association as well as of the Board.

Article IV.—Committees

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall appoint an Executive Committee of seven directors, of which the President and the Secretary shall be members *ex officio*, to which shall be entrusted all the executive work of the Association.

Section 2. The Board of Directors is empowered to appoint representatives on the International Committee on Tuberculosis; it shall also from time to time appoint such committees as may be necessary for scientific and educational work, and for the holding of meetings and congresses.

Article V.—Quorum

Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Article VI.—Meetings

There shall be at least one stated annual meeting of the Association at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Other meetings of the Association may be called by the Board at such times as it shall deem proper. The Executive Committee shall hold stated and other meetings as may be directed by the rules of the Board of Directors.

Article VII.—Moneys

The moneys received from membership dues and from all other sources shall be used for defraying the expenses of the Association, and for furthering its objects under the direction of the Board of Directors.

Article VIII.—Amendment of Constitution

Propositions to amend the Constitution may be presented in writing at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Association; they shall be then referred to the Board of Directors for consideration and report. The Board of Directors shall report all propositions for amendment, whether submitted to it originally or by reference, at the meeting of the Association next following, when action may be taken; *provided, however,* that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon within thirty days after its presentation, or without at least twenty days' notice of the meeting at which it is to come up for consideration, which notice shall set forth the proposed amendment in full. An affirmative vote of two-thirds the members present shall be required for adoption.

Article IX.—Amendment of By-Laws

By-Laws may be amended in the same manner as the Constitution or by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting of the Board of Directors, provided that in the latter case the proposition to amend has been presented in writing at a previous meeting of the Association, or of the Board of Directors, and that subsequently to such presentation twenty days' notice in writing has been given of the proposed amendment in the call for the meeting.

Article X.—Advisory Council

The Advisory Council of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis shall consist of:

First. Directors of the Association.

Second. Officers or representatives appointed by various recognized State associations for the prevention of tuberculosis, such representatives being required to qualify as members of the National Association, the number in any case not to exceed five.

Third. Officers or representatives of various recognized local or municipal associations for the prevention of tuberculosis, such representatives being required to qualify as members of the National Association, the number in any case not to exceed three.

Fourth. A member of the medical staff of every public hospital or sanatorium for the exclusive care of tuberculous patients, such member to be designated by the board of trustees or other authorities of the hospital or sanatorium, such representative being required to qualify as a member of the National Association.

Fifth. A representative from the board of trustees or other executive authorities of approved hospitals or sanatoria for the exclusive care of tuberculous patients, such representative being required to qualify as a member of the National Association.

Sixth. Representatives of recognized, incorporated charitable societies or associations, such representatives being required to qualify as members of the National Association, the number in any case not to exceed three.

Seventh. The president or medical officer of the Health Department of any State or any city with a population of more than twenty thousand may become *ex officio* a member of the Advisory Council during his term of office.

The Advisory Council shall meet at the time of the annual meeting of the Association, and at such other times as it may be called together by the Directors or the President of the National Association. During the meetings of the National Association the Advisory Council shall have regular stated meetings at which members of the Council may bring up for discussion, or may present papers, which have been approved, bearing on the administrative control of tuberculosis, the management of hospitals and sanatoria, may make recommendations to the Board of Directors with regard to the conduct of the National Association, and other related subjects.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS

Constitution

ARTICLE I

The name of this Society shall be THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS.

ARTICLE II

The objects of the Association are:

1. Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis.

2. Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the State of New Jersey and the collecting and publishing of useful information.

3. Securing of proper legislation for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.

4. Coöperation with the public authorities, State and local Boards of Health, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, medical societies, and other organizations in approved measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.

5. Promotion of the organization and work of local societies in all parts of New Jersey.

6. Encouragement of adequate provision for consumptives by the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, dispensaries, and otherwise.

ARTICLE III

The meetings of the Association shall be held at such times and such places as may be directed under the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.—AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Propositions to amend the Constitution may be presented in writing at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Association. They shall then be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration and report. The Board of Directors shall report such proposition for amendment at the next meeting of the Association when action may be taken; provided, however, that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least thirty days' notice of the meeting at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting of the Association shall be required for adoption.

ARTICLE V

The names and residences of the incorporators are:

By-Laws

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP

This Association shall consist of three classes of members: (*a*) Members; (*b*) Life Members; (*c*) Patrons.

(*a*) Members shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall be considered members

so long as they comply with the provisions of the By-Laws. All persons interested in the objects of the Association shall be eligible to membership. The dues of members shall be $1.00 per year.

(*b*) Members may become Life Members upon payment at one time of twenty-five dollars.

(*c*) Persons paying at one time two hundred or more dollars into the treasury of the Association may be elected patrons and shall have all the privileges of members without the payment of dues.

Article II.—Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of thirty members elected by the Association. The Board shall be divided into five groups of six each, to serve one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, the duration of office of the members of the first Board of Directors to be determined by lot. At each succeeding annual meeting of the Association six Directors shall be elected for terms of five years, and in case of vacancies in any of the groups Directors shall be elected for such unexpired terms.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall make its own rules. The government of the Association, the planning of work, arrangement of meetings, the expenditure of moneys, and all other matters pertaining to direction shall be in the hands of the Board to execute.

Article III.—Election of Officers

The Board of Directors shall elect annually from its own number a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of the Association as well as of the Board. The Board of Directors may from time to time elect from outside its number such honorary vice-presidents of the Association as it may deem proper.

Article IV.—Executive Committee

The Board of Directors shall appoint annually an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Secretary, *ex officio*, and of five other members of the Board, and to this Committee shall be entrusted all the executive work of the Association.

Article V.—Quorum

Seven directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Article VI.—Meetings

There shall be at least one stated annual meeting of the Association, at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Other meetings may be called by the Board at such times as it shall deem proper.

Article VII.—Moneys

The moneys received from membership dues and from all other sources shall be used for defraying the expenses of the Association and for furthering its objects under the direction of the Board of Directors.

Article VIII.—Amendment of By-Laws

The By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual or a special meeting of the Association or of the Board of Directors; provided, that no propo-

sition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least twenty days' notice of the meeting of the Association or of the Board of Directors at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member of the Association or of the Board of Directors and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

Constitution

Article I.—Name

The name of this organization shall be The Missouri Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis.

Article II.—Purposes

Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis in the State of Missouri.

Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the State and the collection and publishing of useful information.

Securing of the proper legislation for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.

Coöperation with the public authorities (State and local Boards of Health), the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, medical societies, and other organizations in approved measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.

Promotion of the organization and work of local societies in all parts of the State; encouragement of adequate provision for consumptives by the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, dispensaries, and otherwise.

In general, to do all things and acts having as their object the relief of those afflicted with tuberculosis and the control and prevention of that disease throughout the entire State.

Article III.—Meetings

The meetings shall be held at such times and in such places as may be directed under the By-Laws.

By-Laws

Article I

The members of the Association shall be divided into four classes: (*a*) Member, (*b*) Sustaining Member, (*c*) Life Member, (*d*) Honorary.

Members

(*a*) All persons participating in the organization of the Association at the meeting in Jefferson City, May 15th, 1907, shall be entitled, *ipso facto*, to membership in this Association.

(*a*) All members of the St. Louis Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and all members of other societies, associations, or organizations in the State of Missouri, now existing or organized later, for the relief of consumptives and prevention of tuberculosis, may be entitled upon enrollment to membership.

(*a*) All members of the Missouri State Medical Association may be entitled to membership upon enrollment.

(*a*) Members of the Legislature and all officers of State, county, city, and town governments may be entitled to membership upon enrollment.

(*a*) All clergymen of all churches and editors of all papers may be entitled to membership upon enrollment.

(*a*) And all other persons interested in the relief, prevention, and control of tuberculosis may become members upon receiving the majority votes of the Board of Directors of the Association.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

(*b*) All persons who may contribute or subscribe not less than $2.00 annually to further the purpose of this Association are entitled to a sustaining membership.

LIFE MEMBERS

(*c*) All persons who may contribute or subscribe not less than $100 to further the purposes of this Association are entitled to a life membership therein.

HONORARY MEMBERS

(*d*) Persons distinguished for original researches relating to tuberculosis, or eminent as sanitarians, or as philanthropists who have given material aid in the relief, prevention, and control of tuberculosis may be elected honorary members, upon receiving the majority votes of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on such day in May in each year as the President shall appoint, at which meeting Directors shall be elected for the ensuing year. There shall be a Director for each State representative district. Only the sustaining and life members shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy.

A nomination committee shall be appointed by the President to submit nominations for the said Directors.

Local associations, societies, committees, or other organizations shall have the right to nominate Directors to represent their respective districts.

ARTICLE III

Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President, or by the request of ten members, by notice mailed to each member at his last known business or residence address not less than ten days prior to the time fixed for said meeting, setting forth the time and place and object of such meeting.

ARTICLE IV

The Board of Directors shall meet within fifteen days after each annual meeting of this Society, at which time they shall elect officers and plan the work for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE V

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held as often as may be necessary and may be held on call of the President or of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Board of Directors shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for its own government, to fix the compensation of any officer or employee of the Association, to suspend or remove any officer or employee for neglect of duty or for misconduct, to fill all vacancies of office and have general control of the property and business of the corporation and the power and authority to alter or repeal the By-Laws of the Association.

All vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled by the Board for the unexpired time.

Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

The disbursement of all funds must have the approval of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee.

All funds of the Association shall be devoted to such uses as shall be decided upon by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee.

Article VI

The Executive Committee shall consist of the following: Seven members of the Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the Board at its first meeting after the annual meeting of the Association, the President, and the Secretary.

Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and supervise the affairs of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors, and when the Board of Directors is not in session the Executive Committee shall have and exercise all powers of said Board. The Executive Committee may elect its own chairman, who shall preside at all meetings thereof.

Article VII

The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and Councillors, and such other officers as the Board may deem necessary to elect. The Board of Directors shall elect one Vice-President for each Senatorial District and one Councillor for each Congressional District.

Article VIII

The President's duties shall be those of executive head. He shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors according to the By-Laws and parliamentary usage.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of that officer. In the absence or disability of the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Vice-President selected by the Executive Committee shall perform the executive duties.

The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Association; make all necessary reports and statements of the business of the Association; and shall perform all duties usually performed by the Secretary of a corporation. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Association to keep the books of the Association, and enter therein the amounts and source of all money received by the Association, and the amount and designation of all money paid out by the Association.

He shall receive all funds and deposit them in the bank or trust company designated by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee, taking therefor a duplicate deposit receipt, receipted by the receiving teller of said bank or trust company. He shall present this receipted ticket to the Treasurer, who shall enter the total amount so deposited on the debit side of the cash account.

All disbursements of the Association shall be made by check signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President, Secretary, or Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary shall do and perform such other work and things as may be by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the By-Laws directed and required.

The Treasurer shall keep a cash book in which he shall enter the amount of all funds deposited and the amount of all funds disbursed.

It shall be the duty of the Councillors, Vice-Presidents, and Directors to forward the organization of local societies, associations, and committees for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis in their respective districts.

ARTICLE IX

The Association shall have and adopt a seal, of which the following is an impression:

[SEAL]

ARTICLE X

There shall be the following standing committees to be appointed by the President, on nomination of the Board or Executive Committee, each committee to consist of three or more members and the Secretary of the Association to be secretary of all committees.

Finance Committee: To devise ways and means of securing the funds to carry on the Society's work.

Membership Committee: To secure new members of the Society.

Woman's Auxiliary Committee: To aid and assist the Society in any manner they may deem advisable.

Press and Publicity Committee: To prepare and secure publication in the papers of Missouri of articles designed to educate the public as to the dangers of tuberculosis and the aims and objects of our Society.

Lectures and Public Meetings: To arrange for and have charge of lectures and public meetings, to inform the public as to the dangers of tuberculosis and the aims and objects of our Society.

Literature and Publications: To edit and publish a paper and other publications and literature to inform the public as to the dangers of the disease, and the aims and objects of the Society.

Legislation and Law Enforcement Committee: To secure passage of needed legislation and the enforcement of existing laws designed to stamp out tuberculosis.

The Board of Directors may appoint such other committees as they may deem necessary from time to time.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE RALLS COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Constitution

ARTICLE I.—NAME

The name of this organization shall be THE RALLS COUNTY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This Society shall be affiliated with the Missouri Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, as a member and auxiliary of the Association, and shall be the Ralls County Branch of said organization to carry on its work in said county.

ARTICLE II.—PURPOSES

Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis in Ralls County.

Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the county and the collection and publishing of useful information.

Securing of the proper legislation for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.

Coöperation with the public authorities (State and local Boards of Health), the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Missouri Association for the

Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, medical societies, and other organizations in approved measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.

Promotion of the organization and work of local societies in all parts of the county; encouragement of adequate provision for consumptives by the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, dispensaries, and otherwise.

In general, to do all things and acts having as their object the relief of those afflicted with tuberculosis and the control and prevention of that disease throughout the entire county.

Article III.—Meetings

The meetings shall be held at such times and in such places as may be directed under the By-Laws.

By-Laws

Article I.—Members

The membership of this Society shall be composed of those persons interested in the relief, prevention, and control of tuberculosis, who shall contribute not less than $1.00 annually to further the purposes of this organization.

Full Membership

All persons contributing not less than $2.00 annually shall be enrolled as members of this organization and as members of the Missouri Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. Of this amount $1.00 shall be paid annually to the Missouri Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, for the contributor's membership therein.

Any persons interested in the relief, prevention, and control of tuberculosis, receiving the majority votes of the Board of Directors, may be enrolled as members.

Article II

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on such day in May in each year as the President shall appoint, at which meeting Directors shall be elected for the ensuing year. There shall be one or more Directors from each city or town in the county. The election of Directors shall be by ballot and a majority of the votes cast be necessary to elect.

A nominating committee shall be appointed by the President to submit nominations for the said Directors.

Local associations, societies, committees, or other organizations shall have the right to nominate Directors to represent their respective districts.

Article III

Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President, or by the request of ten members, by notice mailed to each member at his last known business or residence address not less than five days prior to the time fixed for said meeting, setting forth the time, place, and object of such meeting.

Article IV

The Board of Directors shall meet within ten days after each annual meeting of this Society, at which time they shall elect a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, a Medical Director and Medical Staff, and such other officers as may be deemed advisable and necessary.

Article V

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held as often as may be necessary and may be held on call of the President or of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to make all necessary rules and regulations for its own government, to fix the compensation of any officer or employee of the Society, to suspend or remove any officer or employee for neglect of duty or for misconduct, to fill all vacancies of office and have general control of the property and business of the corporation and the power and authority to alter or repeal the By-Laws of the Society.

All vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors shall be filled by the Board for the unexpired time.

Any officer or director absent for three consecutive regular meetings of the Board of Directors without good excuse may be removed by the Board of Directors from his position in the Board and all offices held by him declared vacant.

Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

The disbursement of all funds must have the approval of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee. All funds of the Association shall be devoted to such uses as shall be decided upon by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee.

Article VI

The Executive Committee shall consist of the following: Four members of the Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the Board at its first meeting after the annual meeting of the Society, the President, the Medical Director, and the Secretary.

Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum and supervise the affairs of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors, and when the Board of Directors is not in session the Executive Committee shall have and exercise all powers of said Board. The Executive Committee may elect its own Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings thereof.

Article VII

The President's duties shall be those of executive head. He shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors according to the By-Laws and parliamentary usage.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of that officer. In the absence or disability of the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Vice-President, selected by the Executive Committee, shall perform the executive duties.

The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Association, make all necessary reports and statements of the business of the Association, and shall perform all duties usually performed by the Secretary of a corporation. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Society to keep the books of the Association, and enter therein the amounts and source of all money received by the Association and the amount and designation of all money paid out by the Association.

He shall receive all funds and deposit them in the bank or trust company designated by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee, taking therefor a duplicate deposit ticket, receipted by the receiving teller of said bank or trust company. He shall present this receipted ticket to the Treasurer, who shall enter the total amount so deposited on the debit side of the cash account.

All funds received by the Secretary will be deposited as hereinbefore provided, in the name of the Treasurer, and for the purpose of indorsing all checks he shall have and use a rubber stamp, upon which shall be printed the following:

Ralls County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

....*Treasurer.*

All disbursements of the Society shall be made by check signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President or Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary shall do and perform such other acts and things as may be by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the By-Laws directed and required.

The Treasurer shall keep a cash book in which he shall enter the amount of all funds deposited and the amount of all funds disbursed.

It shall be the duty of Vice-Presidents and Directors to forward and encourage the organization of local societies, associations, and committees for the Relief of Consumptives and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in their respective districts.

ARTICLE VIII

The Society shall have and adopt a seal of which the following is an impression.

[SEAL]

ARTICLE IX

There shall be the following standing committees to be appointed by the President on nomination of the Board or Executive Committee, each committee to consist of three or more members and the Secretary of the Society to be Secretary of all Committees:

Finance Committee: To devise ways and means of securing the funds to carry on the Society's work.

Membership Committee: To secure new members of the Society.

Press and Publicity Committee: To prepare and secure publication in the papers of Ralls County of articles designed to educate the public as to the dangers of tuberculosis and the aims and objects of our Society.

Lectures and Public Meetings: To arrange for and have charge of lectures and public meetings, to inform the public as to the dangers of tuberculosis and the aims and objects of our Society.

Literature and Publications: To edit and distribute publications and literature to inform the public as to the dangers of the disease and the aims and objects of the Society.

Legislation and Law Enforcement Committee: To secure the passage of needed legislation and the enforcement of existing laws designed to stamp out tuberculosis.

Dairy Inspection Committee: To coöperate with the authorities in a system of inspection to prevent the sale of the milk of tuberculous cattle.

Medical Staff: To supervise and plan the medical work of the Society. The Medical Director shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

Medical Relief Committee of Visiting Physicians: To be composed of all visiting physicians appointed by the Medical Staff. The Chief Physician shall be Chairman.

Sanatorium Committee: To supervise the Sanatorium maintained by the Society.

Hospital Visitation Committee: To visit hospitals and institutions where consumptives are treated, to encourage, advise and assist them, to coöperate with the management of such institutions in the care of such patients.

The Board of Directors or its Executive Committee may appoint such other committees as may be deemed necessary at any time.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Constitution

ARTICLE I

The name of the Society shall be THE GRAND RAPIDS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

Article II

The object of the Society is to combat the spread of tuberculosis, to better the condition of patients suffering from it, and to promote their recovery.

1. By enlisting the coöperation of the people in general, the medical profession, and nurses in fighting the disease, and preventing the infection of well persons.

2. By investigating the causes of the prevalence of the disease and by collecting and publishing useful statistics.

3. By disseminating information: (*a*) to those suffering from the disease, as to the best treatment and means of help; (*b*) to those who come in contact with the disease, as to the prevention of its spread; (*c*) to the public, as to the subject in general and its bearing on the social life of the community.

4. By advocating the enactment of appropriate laws for the prevention of the disease.

5. By the advancement of movements to provide special hospitals, sanatoria, and dispensaries for consumptives, and also by endeavoring to secure the better care of consumptives in their homes through coöperation with the District Nurses' Association and the Charity Organization Society.

6. By coöperating with the public health authorities, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and other organizations, in measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.

7. By such other methods as the Society may from time to time adopt.

Article III

The meetings shall be held at such times and in such places as may be directed under the By-Laws.

Article IV

The names and residences of the incorporators are:

By-Laws

No. I.—Members

Section 1. Any person who shall pay one dollar ($1) or more into the treasury of the Society shall be enrolled as a regular member for the year in which such payment is made.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall pay $50 or more into the treasury of the Society shall be enrolled as a life member.

No. II.—Officers

There shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, an Executive Board of seven members, including the President and Secretary *ex officio*, and an Advisory Board.

No. III.—Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall perform the customary duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board's duties shall be administrative.

Sec. 3. The Advisory Board shall consider and offer recommendations on such questions as shall be brought before it by the Executive Board. The Advisory Board shall consist of the officers, the Executive Board, and members of the regular and special committees.

No. IV.—Election of Officers

Section 1. The regular officers and members of the Executive Board shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society.

SEC. 2. All committees shall be appointed by the Executive Board and all vacancies shall be filled by the Executive Board.

No. V.—COMMITTEES

The Executive Board shall appoint such committees as it may deem necessary for the proper carrying on of the work of the Society. The size and membership of each committee shall be determined by the Executive Board.

No. VI.—MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall be held during the first week of January at a time and place appointed by the Executive Board, due notice to be sent to every member by the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting.

SEC. 2. The Executive Board shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Society and at such other times as may be designated by the President and Secretary.

SEC. 3. The Advisory Board shall meet at the call of the Executive Board.

No. VII.—AMENDMENTS

The By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of those present at any annual meeting, provided that the notice of such proposed amendment shall have been sent to each member with the call of the meeting.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE COLUMBUS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Constitution

ARTICLE I

The name of this Society shall be THE COLUMBUS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

ARTICLE II

This Society is formed for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis: (1) by promulgating the doctrine that tuberculosis is a communicable disease; (2) by instructing the public in practical methods of avoidance and prevention; (3) by visiting the consumptive poor and supplying them with the necessary materials with which to protect themselves and others against the disease, and instructing them in their use; (4) by furnishing the consumptive poor with hospital and dispensary treatment; (5) by co-operating with Boards of Health in such measures as they may adopt for the prevention of the disease; (6) by advocating the enactment of appropriate laws for the prevention of the disease; (7) by such other methods as the Society may from time to time adopt.

By-Laws

Article I.—Members

Section 1. Any person who shall pay $1.00 or more into the treasury of this Society shall be enrolled as a member for the year in which such payment is made.

Sec. 2. Any person residing beyond the limits of Columbus, whose name shall be presented to the Board of Managers and elected by them may be enrolled as an Associate Member upon the payment of $5.00 annually.

Article II.—Officers

Section 1. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, three or more Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Medical Director, and a Board of Managers.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board of Managers. and shall, unless other order be made, appoint all committees thereof. In the absence of the President, or in case of vacancy in the office, the powers and duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in the order of their election.

Sec. 3. The Recording Secretary shall record the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Managers, and of the Society, and shall send notice of the bi-monthly meetings to the members of the Board.

Sec. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all the correspondence of the Society, and shall send the notice of the annual meetings to the members.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all money, or other property, pay all bills, subject to the order of the President, or of the Board of Managers.

Sec. 6. The Medical Director shall provide for medical attendance at the Dispensary and Camp, and have charge thereof as regards the treatment and care of patients, including visitations at their homes.

Sec. 7. The Board of Managers shall consist of not more than one hundred members, including the officers. It shall have control of the business of the Society and of the expenditure of its funds, except when authorizing the President to audit bills; and it shall appoint such subordinate officers, agents, or nurses as shall be necessary to carry out the work of the Society.

Article III.—Committees

Section 1. There shall be five, or more, standing committees, as follows:

Dispensary.
Educational.
Sanitary.
Factories and Workshops.
Finance.
Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Dispensary Committee to provide for all the necessities of the consultation rooms, offices, loan closet and day camp.

Sec. 3. The Educational Committee shall arrange for lectures, and shall prepare and distribute literature for the purpose of warning and teaching the public.

Sec. 4. The Sanitary Committee shall attend to the fumigating and sanitation of the homes of the patients.

Sec. 5. The Factories and Workshops Committee shall attend to the better sanitation of the buildings and the better instruction of the workmen, including change of employment.

Sec. 6. The Finance Committee shall provide the necessary means for carrying on the work of the Society.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to have charge of the executive work of the Board of Managers during the interim between meetings.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of each chairman of these committees to attend the meetings of the Board of Managers to report upon the work of his committee. In the event of his absence a member of the committee shall be selected to act in his stead.

Article IV.—Meetings

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in November.

Sec. 2. The Board of Managers shall meet regularly on the first Wednesday of every second month at 4 o'clock, beginning December the fifth, 1906. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of general business.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall call a special meeting of the Board of Managers at the written request of three members, or by instruction of the President.

Article V.—Elections

Section 1. All elections shall be by ballot. After the first year the Officers and Board of Managers shall be elected annually at the meeting of the Society in November. All vacancies shall be filled by the Board until the next annual meeting.

Article VI.—Amendments and By-Laws

Section 1. New By-Laws may be adopted, or amendments made by a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting of the Board of Managers.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE AMSTERDAM COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE NEW YORK STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

Constitution

Article I.—Name

The name of the organization shall be the Amsterdam Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association.

Article II.—Purpose

The purpose of the organization shall be to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to provide for the care and relief of those suffering therefrom.

Article III.—Membership

The Committee shall receive its appointment from the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, and shall work under the general direction and control of the Board of Managers.

New members may be proposed by any member of this Committee, who shall send the name of the proposed member to the Chairman of the Executive Council, which Council is provided for in Article VII of this Constitution. If approved by the Executive Council, the name of the person proposed is submitted to the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, who will notify the person of his appointment.

Article IV.—Officers

The officers of this Committee shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Committee. In case of a vacancy in any office, a successor for the remainder of the year shall be appointed by the Executive Council.

Article V.—Duties of Officers

The duties of the officers shall be those which usually devolve upon the officers in similar organizations. But the President shall appoint annually the chairmen of the various sub-committees, and with the advice of chairmen and the other officers, shall appoint the members of the said sub-committees.

Article VI.—Sub-committees—Their Duties

There shall be the following sub-committees:

1. Dispensary, Class and Visiting Nurses.
2. Legislation and Municipal Regulation.
3. Sanatorium Treatment of Incipient Cases, Relief and After Care.
4. Hospital Care for Advanced Cases.
5. Education and Publicity.
6. Summer and Day Camps.
7. Finance.

The duties of each of these sub-committees is to bring about and to make operative, as soon as practicable, that portion of the Constructive Program which the Executive Council shall determine to be within its province. These sub-committees shall make their own work as they see fit, but subject to general regulation by the Executive Council and the General Committee.

Article VII.—Executive Council

There shall be an Executive Council composed of the officers of the General Committee and the chairmen of the various sub-committees. The President and Secretary of the General Committee shall be President and Secretary of the Executive Council.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to define and adopt such general course of action as may best promote the objects of the General Committee, and to devise ways and means for increasing its efficiency.

The Executive Council shall hold its meetings on the................of each month. The Chairman of the Committee may call a special meeting at his discretion or upon a written request of three members he shall call such meetings of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council shall make its own By-Laws and shall report in writing at the annual meeting of the Committee, and shall submit a copy of the annual report to the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

Article VIII.—Meetings

The annual meeting of the General Committee shall be held during the first week in March and shall meet at such other time as the Executive Council may direct, or upon the written request of five members, the chairman shall call a special meeting. One-third of all the members shall be necessary at any meeting to constitute a quorum.

Article IX.—Constitution and By-Laws

The By-Laws, Rules and Regulations adopted by the Executive Council and the various sub-committees must be in accordance with and subordinate to the Constitution and By-Laws of the General Committee. The Constitution and By-Laws of the General Committee must be in accordance with and subject to the By-Laws of the State Charities Aid Association.

Article X.—Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting regularly called, provided that in the call it is stated that it is proposed to amend the Constitution at such meeting and indicating in what respect.

By-Laws

I.—Meetings

The regular monthly meetings of the Executive Council shall be held on the .... of each month at .... at the ....

II.—Order of Business

The following shall be the order of business at the monthly meetings of the Executive Council.

1. The Secretary shall read the minutes of the last preceding meeting. Action thereon.
2. The Secretary shall present the report of the Executive Council. Action thereon.
3. The Secretary shall read any communication from the Board of Managers or Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.
4. Reports from Standing Committees and action thereon.
5. Reports from Special Committees, if any, and action thereon.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.

This order of business may be altered at the discretion of the presiding officer.

III.—Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Executive Council by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Legislation Affecting Tuberculosis

in the

United States

INCLUDING AN OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

Legislation Affecting Tuberculosis in the United States

INCLUDING AN OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In addition to the work of the various private organizations in the campaign against tuberculosis, there is a large amount of official activity, both State and municipal.

The following section summarizes the legislation affecting tuberculosis passed by the different State legislatures; the activities of State health departments; the ordinances and regulations adopted by cities of 30,000 population and over; and an outline of the work done by these municipalities. The information concerning State legislation has been procured, for the most part, from the officials of the State health departments. The information concerning municipal legislation was secured chiefly through correspondence with the various local health officers.

Under the sections on State Legislation, the information has been arranged in chronological order so far as possible. The figures in parenthesis after each city indicate the population for 1910, according to the United States Census. A number of cities with a population of over 30,000 were circularized, from whom no information has been received. There are a few cities with a population of less than 30,000 where there is a considerable amount of official anti-tuberculosis activity, but these are not included in this section of the Directory. For further information concerning institutions conducted by States or cities, see the other sections of the directory.

After giving a detailed account of the tuberculosis activity in States and cities, a few typical laws and ordinances of various kinds are given in full. These laws are printed as examples from which individuals and State or private bodies may receive suggestions in framing bills and ordinances.

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1906.—On February 28, 1906, President Roosevelt issued an executive order requiring that persons afflicted with tuberculosis, who were working in the government in any of its departments, should follow certain rules and regulations tending to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among their fellow-employees. The three rules which must now be observed by all government employees in all branches of the service are: First, all persons who are employed in the government service are positively forbidden to spit on the floors; second, the tuberculous employee must not spit in the public spittoons, but must provide himself with an individual sputum receiver; third, all tuberculous employees must also provide their own drinking glasses, soap, and towels, and they shall not use any others. This notice also provides that notices be posted in all government buildings forbidding promiscuous spitting, and that special provision be made for the sanitation and ventilation of all government buildings, and further states, "Persons in government employ who suffer from tuberculosis shall be separated when possible from others while at work."

1907.—The 59th Congress passed a resolution providing that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Interior, make an investigation and report to Congress on the desirability of establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of Indians afflicted with tuberculosis.

1910.—As a result of the investigation made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Congress appropriated $40,000 for use in work against tuberculosis and trachoma in 1911. Five sanatoria for tuberculous Indians have been opened on reservations or schools at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Chemawa, Oregon, Laguna, New Mexico, and Fort Apache and Phœnix, Arizona. A physician also visits the various Indian schools and agencies and by lectures and in other ways instructs the pupils and employees in prevention of tuberculosis.

Three large sanatoria are conducted by the Federal Government, one by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Fort Staunton, New Mexico; one by the War Department at Fort Bayard, New Mexico; and one by the Navy Department at Las Animas, Colorado.

The United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has made and published several studies on various phases of the tuberculosis problem.

For legislation affecting the District of Columbia, see District of Columbia.

ALABAMA

STATE LEGISLATION

1907.—An act was passed providing for the establishment of a State sanatorium. Forty thousand dollars was appropriated, this money to be made available at the discretion of the Governor, when in his opinion there might be sufficient funds in the treasury. A board of five trustees was appointed in 1908 to select a site and superintend erection of the sanatorium.

1907.—An act was passed naming the diseases to be reported and including tuberculosis in the list.

1908.—Governor Noel, in a message to the Legislature on March 16, 1908, urged the appointment of a State lecturer under the Board of Health to educate the people with regard to tuberculosis. **State Health Officer:**—Dr. W. H. Sanders, Montgomery.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

BIRMINGHAM (132,685)

A general anti-spitting ordinance was passed several years ago. Physicians are required to report cases of tuberculosis by an ordinance of 1904. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Robert Nelson.

MONTGOMERY (38,136)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1903. An ordinance requires tuberculosis to be reported as an ordinary infectious disease. Health Department has a tuberculosis clinic at its general dispensary and distributes some literature. **City Health Officer:**—Dr. R. L. Milligan.

ARIZONA

STATE LEGISLATION

No laws have been passed affecting tuberculosis. The Board of Public Health, which was reorganized in 1907, has made a study of death rates from tuberculosis. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., Phœnix.

ARKANSAS

STATE LEGISLATION

1909.—A law was passed providing for the establishment of a State Sanatorium and appropriating $80,000. The sanatorium has been opened at Booneville.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. J. P. Sheppard, Little Rock.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

LITTLE ROCK (45,941)

An ordinance against spitting was passed in 1905. On June 4, 1906, tuberculosis was included in the list of contagious and infectious diseases to be reported by physicians and householders. The ordinance of 1906 requires disinfection at death or removal. **Secretary Board of Health:**—Dr. O. K. Judd, 119 Sherman Street.

CALIFORNIA

STATE LEGISLATION

1904.—A bill appropriating $150,000 for a State sanatorium passed both houses of the Legislature, but was vetoed by the governor.

1907.—The Legislature passed a law requiring the notification of tuberculosis, but not distinct from other communicable diseases.

1907.—Legislature passed an anti-spitting law.

1907.—Legislature passed an act appropriating $2,000 for the dissemination of knowledge to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

1909.—An appropriation of $2,000 was granted to the State Board of Health for a tuberculosis exhibition campaign. A car containing an exhibit has toured all parts of the State.

1909.—The State Board of Health was empowered by an act of April 14, to contract for the treatment of indigent tuberculous residents in private or public sanatoria, the counties in which the patient resides to pay the bills. This act is in force until there is established in the state a state hospital for treatment of tuberculosis.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. W. F. Snow, Sacramento.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

BERKELEY (40,434)

There is no local ordinance, but the State law is enforced. By an ordinance of 1903, tuberculosis must be reported, but in 1909 only 14 cases and 49 deaths were reported. **Health Officer:**—Dr. J. J. Benton.

LOS ANGELES (319,198)

On December 31, 1896, an ordinance prohibiting spitting in public conveyances, public buildings, and on sidewalks was passed. In 1902, tuberculosis was made reportable to the Board of Health. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Printed circulars are distributed by the Board of Health. The city employs one nurse. **Health Officer:**—Dr. L. M. Powers.

OAKLAND (150,174)

On December 7, 1903, the anti-spitting ordinance of 1899 was amended so as to prohibit spitting in any public place. In October, 1902, tuberculosis was classed with other infectious diseases and made reportable by physicians and householders. The Health Department disinfects after cases of death or removal. Circulars to patients and to physicians are distributed by the health authorities. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Edward N. Ewer.

PASADENA (30,291)

There is an anti-spitting ordinance. There is no local registration ordinance. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Stanley P. Black.

SACRAMENTO (44,696)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed several years ago. Notification of tuberculosis cases was requested by the Board of Health in 1907. Premises are disinfected only on request. **Health Officer:**—Dr. William K. Lindsay.

SAN DIEGO (39,578)

A limited anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1907. A regulation of the Health Department of 1900 requires the reporting of tuberculosis with other infectious diseases. Premises are disinfected at death and removal of a patient. The Department makes a free examination of sputum. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Francis H. Mead.

SAN FRANCISCO (425,000)

On March 15, 1897, an ordinance prohibiting spitting in public conveyances, on sidewalks, and in public buildings was passed. On October 27, 1903, tuberculosis was classed as an infectious disease and required to be reported. In December, 1909, a comprehensive registration ordinance was passed which gives power for compulsory removal of cases. In 1910 over 1,500 cases were reported. In January, 1911, the Board of Education passed a resolution requiring that all new school buildings to be erected should set aside one or more rooms for open air school purposes. Premises are disinfected and free examinations of sputum made. **Health Officer:**—Dr. William E. McNutt, Jr.

COLORADO

STATE LEGISLATION

1911.—A comprehensive registration law was passed.

1911.—A law abolishing the common drinking cup in public conveyances, schools and public places was passed.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Hugh L. Taylor, Denver.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

COLORADO SPRINGS (29,078)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1907 and amended May 18, 1910. An ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis was passed May 11, 1909. Premises must be disinfected after death of tuberculosis patients. Literature is distributed by the Board of Health. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Omer R. Gillette.

DENVER (213,381)

An ordinance prohibiting spitting in public places was passed in 1905. **Health Commissioner**:—Dr. William H. Sharpley.

PUEBLO (44,395)

On September 11, 1905, an ordinance forbidding spitting in public places was passed. Tuberculosis is not officially recognized as a communicable disease. **Health Officer**:—Dr. L. MacLean.

CONNECTICUT

STATE LEGISLATION

1901.—Tuberculosis is reportable, and has been since 1901 by regulation of the Board of Health.

1903.—The Legislature appropriated $10,000 to the Wildwood Sanatorium and has appropriated, up to 1907, $55,000 more.

1903.—Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated toward the building of Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, and since that time the Legislature has appropriated, up to January 1, 1910, an additional sum of $25,000 toward the deficit for maintenance.

1907.—The Legislature passed a resolution giving the governor power to appoint a commission of nine to investigate means of preventing or reducing the number of tuberculous cases.

1907.—The Tenement House Act of 1907 contains sanitary provisions regarding dwellings affecting the tuberculosis campaign.

1909.—A registration law providing for the reporting and care of all tuberculosis cases was passed.

1909.—An anti-spitting law was passed.

1909.—An act was passed providing for the establishment of county sanatoria at state expense, and appropriating $175,000 for construction and $75,000 for maintenance. Three such hospitals have been erected.

1909.—$50,000 was appropriated for subsidizing private tuberculosis hospitals.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. J. H. Townsend, Hartford.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

BRIDGEPORT (102,054)

In 1899 an ordinance prohibiting spitting in public places was adopted. On April 23, 1902, an ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis and the disinfection of premises occupied by tuberculous cases was passed. The Board conducts a small hospital of twenty-four beds. **Health Officer**:—Dr. E. A. McLellan.

HARTFORD (98,915)

By an ordinance of February 3, 1906, a fine of $20 is imposed for spitting in a public place. Tuberculosis was declared an infectious disease in 1906 and was made reportable to the Board of Health. Premises are disinfected at death and on removal. Printed circulars

are distributed in various ways by the Health Department. In June, 1908, a commission was appointed by the Mayor to make a systematic investigation of the city and county on matters pertaining to tuberculosis. **Superintendent of Health:**—Dr. C. P. Botsford.

NEW HAVEN (133,605)

In 1905 the anti-spitting ordinance was amended to include all public places. In 1905, by a special regulation of the Board of Health, tuberculosis was declared an infectious disease and was made reportable by physicians and householders. Reporting of tuberculosis was also required by State law in 1909. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. The Board of Health distributes circulars to tuberculous cases. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Frank W. Wright.

WATERBURY (73,141)

In 1899 an anti-spitting ordinance was passed, but it is not well enforced. There is a local ordinance classing tuberculosis with infectious diseases, but the State law is enforced, 123 cases being reported in 1909. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Charles Engelke.

DELAWARE

STATE LEGISLATION

1907.—The Legislature of 1907 passed a law making it a misdemeanor to spit on the floor of a railway car.

1909.—A permanent tuberculosis commission was created, and $15,000 was appropriated for its work. Besides treating patients at the Delaware Sanatorium and elsewhere, the committee has established nine tuberculosis dispensaries.

Secretary State Tuberculosis Commission:—Dr. H. L. Springer, Wilmington.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

WILMINGTON (87,411)

A comprehensive anti-spitting ordinance was passed in November, 1907. Reporting of tuberculous cases has been requested since January, 1908, but it is not required by law. Premises are disinfected on death and removal. **President Board of Health:**—Harrison W. Howell.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT LEGISLATION

1897.—The Commissioners of the District issued a police regulation against spitting, which was amended in 1903 to include all public places.

1906.—An executive order was issued by President Roosevelt, looking toward the prevention of tuberculosis and of its spread among government employees. (See National Legislation.)

1906.—The Commissioner of the District issued an order providing for the inspection of buildings, and, with the aid of the other Departments of the Federal Government, has helped to carry on the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis among the government employees.

1906.—The Act, passed by the 59th Congress, "to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings," has had a beneficial effect upon the tuberculosis campaign.

1906.—Congress made provision for a hospital at a cost of $100,000. The institution was opened July 1, 1908.

1908.—A bill providing for the registration of all tuberculous cases, disinfection of premises, and free examination of sputum was passed.

The Health Department distributes pamphlets on the prevention of consumption.

For Federal legislation on tuberculosis, see National Legislation. **Health Officer of the District**:—Dr. W. C. Woodward, Washington.

FLORIDA

STATE LEGISLATION

1909.—The State Board of Health was given authority by a special act to acquire and maintain a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis; to make and enforce rules regarding the administration of such sanatorium, and to provide methods for conducting the same. Owing to a lack of funds, the sanatorium has not yet been established.

The Board issues circulars, posters, etc., on the prevention of tuberculosis. **State Health Officer**:—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

JACKSONVILLE (57,699)

There is an anti-spitting ordinance. Tuberculosis was made a reportable disease in 1909. Premises are disinfected at death or removal. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Charles E. Terry.

TAMPA (38,524)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed April 3, 1901. Tuberculosis is included in the list of contagious diseases made reportable by ordinance of September 13, 1895. **City Health Officer**:—Dr. Shelden Stringer.

GEORGIA

STATE LEGISLATION

1904.—An act was passed providing that the governor appoint a commission consisting of one physician from each congressional district, and ten from the State at large, to investigate the prevalence of tuberculosis and the means of preventing it, and to report to the Legislature in 1905.

1905.—The Legislature of 1905 authorized the continuance of this same commission, and directed that it report to the Legislature in 1906 on the feasibility of erecting a State sanatorium for consumptives.

1907.—A bill was passed by the Legislature of 1908, establishing a State sanatorium, and providing $25,000 for this purpose. The sanatorium was opened on March 15, 1911.

The State Board of Health has issued educational circulars dealing with tuberculosis, but has adopted no anti-spitting or notification regulation. **Secretary State Board of Health**:—Dr. H. F. Harris, Atlanta.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

ATLANTA (154,839)

There is an ordinance prohibiting spitting on sidewalks and in cars. Notification of tuberculosis has been requested for several years. Premises are disinfected at death or removal. A municipal hospital was opened on April 1, 1911. **Health Officer**:—J. P. Kennedy.

AUGUSTA (37,826)

By an ordinance of the Board of Health on September 4, 1905, spitting is prohibited in

public places. On September 4, 1905, tuberculosis was included in the infectious diseases to be reported. Premises are always disinfected at death and when notice of removal is given. A county hospital was opened in 1909. **Secretary Health Department:**—Dr. E. C. Goodrich.

IDAHO

STATE LEGISLATION

There is no legislation affecting tuberculosis. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. J. L. Conant, Boise.

ILLINOIS

STATE LEGISLATION

1899.—The State Board of Health was directed by a joint resolution of the Senate and House of the 41st General Assembly to investigate the advisability of establishing a State sanatorium for consumptives in Illinois. A committee appointed by the Board made an exhaustive investigation of the subject, and in a report to the governor in December, 1900, the Board strongly recommended the enactment of needed legislation.

1905.—Through efforts made by the State Board of Health, the State medical societies, and the State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the 44th General Assembly, in 1905, passed a bill providing for the establishment of a State sanatorium for consumptives, but the appropriation made was too small for any practical purposes, and it did not become available.

1908.—A bill was passed by the Legislature which provided that villages and cities may maintain sanatoria, and providing further for the maintenance and regulation of the same. The bill does not make it mandatory that such sanatoria be established, nor that tuberculous patients be cared for apart from the other hospital or almshouse patients.

1909.—Amendment to law of 1908, enabling cities and villages to vote on the question of levying a tax up to one mill per thousand for the purpose of establishing and maintaining tuberculosis sanatoria.

1909.—County boards were given permission to establish and maintain tuberculosis hospitals without a referendum vote.

1909.—Law was passed giving to beneficiary insurance companies the right to maintain tuberculosis hospitals.

1909.—An appropriation of $10,000 was made for a commission appointed to investigate the reliability, the efficiency and the necessity of adopting the tuberculin test in the State of Illinois, and to investigate and determine whether the tuberculosis germ passes from an animal afflicted with tuberculosis, through the milk; and the effect of pasteurizing milk as such food product is pasteurized, bottled, shipped, and used in the city of Chicago.

The Board of Health has issued a considerable amount of literature on the prevention of tuberculosis, and has established over two hundred stations in the State where containers are kept for the transmission of sputum. **Secretary and Executive Officer, State Board of Health:**—Dr. James A. Egan, Springfield.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

CHICAGO (2,185,283)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on February 26, 1906. In 1909 there were 165 arrests for violation of it. Notification of living cases has been compulsory since 1907. In

1909 there were 3074 deaths and 4089 living cases reported. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed in large quantities to patients and physicians. The city of Chicago is building a municipal hospital and operates nine dispensaries for tuberculosis. Cook County has a large hospital in Chicago for advanced cases. A pavilion for tuberculosis cases at the County Infirmary will be opened in 1911. The Board of Health supplies tuberculin free to physicians for diagnostic purposes. Sputum is also examined free at the city laboratory. **Health Commissioner:**—Dr. William A. Evans.

DECATUR (31,140)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1902. There is no ordinance requiring reporting of tuberculosis. Premises are fumigated after death of consumptives, but this is not compulsory. **City Clerk:**—Albert Leach. **Health Officer:**—O. B. Cross.

EAST ST. LOUIS (58,547)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1904. A notification ordinance was passed in 1907. Premises are disinfected on death or removal. **Health Commissioner:**—Dr. A. A. McBrien.

PEORIA (66,950)

On August 17, 1897, an ordinance prohibiting spitting in public places was passed. A notification ordinance was passed in 1905. Premises are disinfected on death and removal. Literature for consumptives is distributed by the Department of Health. **Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. J. Rex Sholl.

SPRINGFIELD (51,678)

An anti-spitting act of 1900 was amended on November 18, 1907, to include in its prohibitions all public places. There is no ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis. Premises are disinfected after death or removal of tuberculosis cases. The Department also distributes literature. **Superintendent of Health Department:**—Dr. George Thomas Palmer.

INDIANA

STATE LEGISLATION

1905.—A bill was passed providing that a commission be appointed to investigate the need of a tuberculosis hospital and to report on the same in 1907.

1907.—A bill was passed providing that a commission of five be appointed by the governor for three years, to erect a sanatorium for tuberculous patients. This bill carried with it a $30,000 appropriation for the site of the hospital. A site was chosen in 1908 at Rockville.

1907.—An act was passed making it mandatory for physicians and midwives to report all cases of contagious and infectious diseases. The Board of Health includes tuberculosis in this class and requires that it be reported.

1909.—An appropriation of $130,000 was made for the erection of a State sanatorium at Rockville. The institution was completed in June, 1910, but the Legislature of 1909 failed to make an appropriation for maintenance, and consequently the institution was not opened until 1911.

1911.—The Legislature appropriated for the state sanatorium $97,375, and $468 for each patient over a daily average of 100.

The State Board of Health carries on an active campaign against tuberculosis, distributing literature and creating public interest by means of lectures, exhibitions, etc. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. John N. Hurty, Indianapolis.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

EVANSVILLE (69,647)

Two arrests were made in 1909 under the anti-spitting ordinance passed in 1902. There

is no local ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis, but under the state law 67 cases were reported in 1909, with 114 deaths. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Charles W. Hartloff.

FORT WAYNE (45,115)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1904. **Health Officer**:—Dr. E. A. Crull.

INDIANAPOLIS (233,650)
By an ordinance of 1900, spitting in public places is prohibited. Premises are disinfected in all cases of death or removal. The Board of Health conducts a tuberculosis clinic at the city dispensary and also a camp at the city hospital. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Eugene Buehler.

SOUTH BEND (53,684)
A comprehensive ordinance was passed in 1906, prohibiting not only spitting in public places, but also the throwing away of refuse and food. The reporting of tuberculosis has been recommended by the Board of Health since 1902, but there is no ordinance compelling this. The Board of Health disinfects in cases of death and removal and also distributes some of its own literature and that of the State Board of Health. The County and City jointly conduct a tuberculosis colony, in co-operation with the local anti-tuberculosis league. **Health Officer**:—Dr. D. W. McNamara.

TERRE HAUTE (58,157)
There is an anti-spitting law passed in 1898. The Board of Health disinfects at death or removal. **Health Officer**:—Dr. T. W. Moorhead, 10 South 8th Street.

IOWA

STATE LEGISLATION

1898.—The State Board of Health has issued circulars of information respecting tuberculosis since 1898.

1900.—The Board of Health has a rule providing for the reporting of tuberculous cases.

1904.—In 1904 a bill was passed providing that the Board of Control of State Institutions investigate the extent of tuberculosis and the means of preventing the same. Circulars were to be distributed and one thousand dollars was provided for experimentation.

1906.—An act was passed establishing a State sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, giving the Board of Control power to select the site, construct the building, and direct the management of the institution, etc. This bill carried with it an appropriation of $50,000.

1906.—A bill was passed giving the Board of Control funds to print and distribute 5,000 copies of their report on the extent and prevention of tuberculosis.

1907.—The Sanatorium Act of the year prior was amended to increase the per capita appropriation to $30 instead of $20; and further to provide for a lecturer to disseminate information in regard to tuberculosis; $5,000 annually was appropriated by this act.

1907.—Fifty thousand dollars additional was also appropriated for the State Sanatorium in 1907.

1907.—In August, 1907, the Board of Health made a rule requiring all physicians to report cases of tuberculosis.

1909.—A law permitting the establishing by counties of hospitals for the treatment of medical and surgical cases of any kind was passed. Under this law, tuberculosis hospitals may be erected after a referendum vote.

The Board of Control of State Institutions, through its Tuberculosis Department, in 1908, did a large amount of educational work, and is a very effective factor in the anti-tuber-

culosis campaign. A. E. Kepford is the lecturer of this department. **Secretary State Board of Health**:—Dr. Guilford H. Sumner, Des Moines.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

CEDAR RAPIDS (32,811)

A local ordinance of 1905 prohibits spitting, and 26 arrests were made under it in 1909. There is no local registration ordinance. **Health Officer**:—Dr. J. Hamilton.

DUBUQUE (38,494)

A regulation of 1902 prohibits spitting on cars and some public places. There is no local registration ordinance. **City Health Physician**:—Dr. Charles M. Linehan.

SIOUX CITY (47,828)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed May 2, 1905. By a revised regulation of August, 1907, tuberculosis is made a reportable disease. **Health Officer**:—Dr. B. Courshon.

KANSAS

STATE LEGISLATION

1903.—A State anti-spitting law, covering floors of churches, schools, or other public buildings, was passed by the legislature in 1903. The Board of Health has another regulation against spitting on the floors of public buildings.

1909.—A registration law providing for the reporting of tuberculosis cases was passed.

1909.—A more comprehensive and stringent anti-spitting law was passed.

1909.—$20,000 was appropriated to the State Board of Health for a state wide anti-tuberculosis educational campaign for two years.

1909.—An act regulating the control of tuberculosis in cattle was passed.

1911.—An act was passed providing for the establishment of a State sanatorium, and appropriating $50,000.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. S. J. Crumbine Topeka.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

KANSAS CITY (82,331)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed October 9, 1901. There is no local registration ordinance. Premises are disinfected at death. **Health Commissioner**:—Dr. F. Campbell.

TOPEKA (43,684)

There is an ordinance prohibiting spitting on stairways and sidewalks. Reporting of cases of tuberculosis has been required since 1900. **Secretary Board of Health**:—Dr. H. B. Hogeboom.

WICHITA (52,450)

There is a local anti-spitting ordinance. Some literature is distributed by the Board of Health. **Health Officer**:—Dr. F. H. Slayton.

KENTUCKY

STATE LEGISLATION

1906.—The Legislature passed a bill providing that the mayor of Louisville appoint a "Board of Tuberculosis Hospital" to erect and maintain a tuberculosis hospital

for the city and also providing for a tax of one-twentieth to one-fifth of a mill for the maintenance of the same.

1908.—An act was passed "to encourage the establishment and maintenance by private contributions of sanatoria for the care and treatment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis." The act provides for the appropriation of $25,000 to be distributed annually to The Association Sanatorium and other similar institutions that might be established, the annual subsidy being 20 per cent. of the money invested in the equipment of the institution.

1908–1910.—A bill for the establishment of a State sanatorium was passed by both Houses of the Legislature of 1908, and again in 1910 but was vetoed by the governor, on account of lack of funds.

The State Board of Health issues circulars on tuberculosis and in 1908 started an active campaign against this disease throughout the State. **State Health Officer:**—Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

COVINGTON (53,270)

There is an anti-spitting ordinance. Reporting of tuberculous cases is required. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. J. T. Wallingford.

LEXINGTON (35,099)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in June, 1905. A special registration ordinance of May 1, 1908, requires the reporting of tuberculosis. Premises are disinfected at death and removal of tuberculous patients. The Board of Health distributes literature. **Health Officer:**—Dr. N. R. Simmons.

LOUISVILLE (223,928)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1905. Tuberculosis has been reportable since 1902. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to patients and physicians. The city, in 1908, opened a special tuberculosis annex at the City Hospital. Under an act of the Legislature of 1907 the mayor appointed the Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, which has erected a municipal hospital at Waverly Hills. This Board also operates a tuberculosis dispensary and is closely allied with the private anti-tuberculosis agencies in Louisville. **Medical Director Board of Tuberculosis Hospital:**—Dr. Dunning S. Wilson. **Secretary Board of Tuberculosis Hospital:**—F. A. Sampson. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. Ed. Grant.

LOUISIANA

STATE LEGISLATION

1909.—The State Board of Health adopted a resolution forbidding children suffering from any sort of tuberculosis to attend the public schools, and forbidding teachers affected with tuberculosis to teach.

1910.—The legislature granted an appropriation of $5,000 a year for two years for the care of tuberculosis patients at one of the State Charity Hospitals.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. E. S. Kelley, New Orleans.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

NEW ORLEANS (339,075)

There are two ordinances which prohibit spitting in all public places. Notification was made compulsory on May 14, 1907. The city appropriated $1,500 to the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League in 1910, and $2,000 in 1911. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. T. O'Reilly.

MAINE

STATE LEGISLATION

1889.—The State Board of Health started a campaign against tuberculosis by issuing its Circular No. 54, entitled "The Prevention of Consumption."

1895.—The legislature passed a law requiring the reporting of cases of tuberculosis to local boards of health.

1900.—The Maine State Sanatorium Association was incorporated for the purpose of providing an institution for the treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis. The sanatorium, under the management of this association, was opened at Hebron in the fall of 1904.

1903.—The legislature of 1903 passed a law forbidding spitting in street cars.

1907.—The legislature made appropriations for the years 1907–1910 for aiding needy patients to take the cure at the sanatorium at Hebron, and in 1909 an appropriation partly for this purpose and partly to aid in the erection of new buildings was made.

1907.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the construction at Eastern Maine Insane Hospital of a building for the isolation of the tuberculous insane, and appropriating $30,000 therefore.

1909.—A comprehensive law relating to tuberculosis drawn up very nearly on the line of the New York law, with the exception that cases are to be reported to the State Board instead of the local boards, was enacted.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. A. G. Young, Augusta.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

PORTLAND (58,571)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1900. Premises are disinfected at death and removal and owners of premises ordered to repaint and repaper apartments occupied by patient. Circulars are also distributed to physicians and patients. The Board of Health employs a nurse, who devotes her time exclusively to tuberculosis cases among the poor. Considerable anti-tuberculosis agitation is carried on through the newspapers and by lectures. City furnishes free tents, etc., for outdoor treatment of tuberculous patients unable to pay for construction; also conducts a free general dispensary. **Secretary Board of Health:**—H. T. Waterhouse.

MARYLAND

STATE LEGISLATION

1902.—An act was passed authorizing the governor to appoint a Tuberculosis Commission to investigate the means of preventing tuberculosis in the State and the feasibility of establishing a State sanatorium. Four thousand dollars was appropriated for the expenses of this Commission.

1904.—An act was passed "protecting the public from the negligence of persons affected with certain communicable diseases, particularly tuberculosis of the lungs and larynx," by prohibiting promiscuous spitting; spitting was declared a nuisance and can be proceeded against on the same grounds as any other public nuisance. In 1902 the Legislature had passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to spit on railroad platforms or in passenger cars.

1904.—The State Board of Health was authorized to issue circulars, $5,000 being provided for this work.

1904.—In 1904 a law was passed providing for the reporting of tuberculous cases throughout the State, and registration by the State Board of Health.

1904.—A Tuberculosis Commission of five was appointed to investigate the causes of the disease and to present a detailed plan for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium, and to report to the Legislature of 1906; $2,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

1906.—An act was passed establishing the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium; $115,000 was appropriated by this act.

1906.—The name of the private corporation called the "Hospital for Consumptives of Baltimore" was changed to "Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland," and a subsidy of $15,000 for 1907, and $20,000 for 1908, was provided.

1908.—An additional appropriation of $275,000 was given to the State Sanatorium, and a grant of $25,000 to the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland, for the building of a pavilion for advanced cases.

1908.—The Legislature of 1908 also passed a law prohibiting the importation of cattle into the State unless tuberculin-tested.

1910.—$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the State Sanatorium and subsidies were granted to the Eudowood Sanatorium.

The State Board of Health carries on a vigorous campaign against tuberculosis, and under a provision of the Act of 1904, has a very complete registration regulation regarding tuberculosis. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. Marshall L. Price, Baltimore.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

BALTIMORE (558,485)

An anti-spitting law was passed February 21, 1905. By State law notification has been required since 1904. Disinfection in cases of death and removal is required by law. By an ordinance of May, 1910, a Municipal Tuberculosis Commission was created to "determine the best means of restricting and controlling human tuberculosis." The commission submitted a preliminary report in the fall of 1910. The Commissioner of Health has power to commit a patient suffering with tuberculosis, who, by his habits, endangers the public, to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Bay View, which is conducted by the city. The Health Department employs 15 tuberculosis nurses. **Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. James Bosley.

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE LEGISLATION

1895.—A hospital for consumptives was established by an act of the State Legislature. $150,000 was appropriated by this act.

1898.—An act was passed providing for a loan of $225,000 to complete the above institution.

1900.—The name of the State Hospital for Consumptives was changed to State Sanatorium for Consumptives.

1901.—The supervision of the Massachusetts State Sanatorium was given to the State Board of Charities.

1902.—An act was passed requiring that the State Board of Charities report to the Legislature of 1903 on the necessity of providing additional sanatoria for consumptives, the location most suitable for the same, and the charges for treatment.

1905.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the State Board of Health to give public exhibitions of the methods of treating and preventing tuberculosis.

1906.—A resolution was adopted providing for a commission to consider measures for the relief of consumptives in the advanced stages of the disease, and the advisability of establishing a State Hospital for the same. $5,000 was appropriated for this work.

1906.—An act was passed giving the trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital Department authority to hire beds in private hospitals pending the erection of their new hospital. This act was duplicated in the years 1907 and 1908.

1907.—An act was passed providing for the printing and distribution of three thousand copies of the report of the above mentioned commission.

1907.—An act was passed providing that the governor and council appoint a board of nine trustees to erect three sanatoria for tuberculous patients, and providing $300,000 for this work.

1907.—An act was passed providing for compulsory notification and registration of tuberculosis and other diseases dangerous to the public health.

1907.—Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1907 authorizes the State Board of Health "to define what diseases shall be deemed dangerous to the public health."

1907.—There is a State anti-spitting law, finally amended in 1907 to cover all public places, and providing for criminal process.

1907.—Chapter 386 of the Laws of 1907 provides that no person, whose care and maintenance has been incurred on account of tuberculosis, or other contagious and communicable diseases, shall be deemed a pauper thereby.

1907.—Chapter 445 of the Laws of 1907 provides that each city shall establish and maintain within its limits one or more isolation hospitals for the reception of persons having smallpox and other diseases dangerous to the public health. Since the State Board of Health has placed tuberculosis in this latter class, some cities have assumed it mandatory to make special provision for tuberculous patients.

1907.—Provision was made for State Medical Inspectors of Factories and Workshops. They may require changes to improve conditions affecting health. They are especially charged to take measures for preventing tuberculosis and to look after child employees in poor health.

1908.—$3,000 was appropriated for preparing an exhibit and otherwise representing the state at the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

1908.—Chapter 42 of the revised laws was amended so that it is now mandatory in public schools to give instruction on the prevention of tuberculosis.

1909.—$15,000 for the finishing of the three State Sanatoria and $30,000 for the maintenance of two of them was appropriated.

1910.—A commission to consider the division of hospital work between city and state was appointed in accordance with a joint resolution of the legislature.

1910.—An appropriation of $1,000 was made to carry on a special educational campaign in the schools.

The Board of Health, and the Trustees of the State Hospitals for Consumptives carry on a constant campaign against tuberculosis by means of literature and lectures. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. Mark W. Richardson, Boston. **Secretary Trustees of Hospitals for Consumptives:**—Dr. John B. Hawes, 2d, 3 Joy Street, Boston.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

BOSTON (670,385)

The Board of Health adopted an anti-spitting regulation on October 13, 1896. Tuberculosis was included in the list of diseases to be reported to the Board of Health in 1900. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to physicians and patients. The Board of Health does not devote particular attention to tuberculosis. Its inspectors visit all reported cases, however, and the Board co-operates with other agencies doing tuberculosis work. The real official anti-tuberculosis work of Boston is carried on through the trustees of the Boston Consumptives Hospital Department, which was established by an ordinance of 1906, and which expended up to February 1, 1911, $823,668.32. A permanent day camp and a hospital for advanced cases have been erected on a five-acre tract of land. The Board conducts a dispensary and does a large amount of investigating and educational work. A large number of advanced cases are being boarded in local hospitals until the new municipal hospital is completed. **Chief-of-Staff, Boston Consumptives Hospital:**—Dr. Edwin A. Locke, 117 Beacon Street. **Secretary Health Department:**—C. E. Davis, Jr.

BROCKTON (56,878)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed February 11, 1904. Tuberculosis was made reportable by an ordinance of February 28, 1907. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to patients. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Fred J. Ripley.

CAMBRIDGE (104,839)
An anti-spitting regulation was passed April 12, 1899. The local Board of Health enforces the State notification law. Premises are disinfected and circulars distributed to physicians and patients. The Board of Health opened a day camp on July 15, 1908, which has since been enlarged into a city hospital for consumptives. **Medical Inspector:**—Dr. Bradford H. Pierce.

CHELSEA (32,452)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1902. Literature is distributed and premises are disinfected at death and removal. The Board of Health conducts a tuberculosis clinic. **Health Officer:**—F. E. Winslow.

EVERETT (33,484)
An anti-spitting regulation of 1906 prohibits spitting in all public places. By a regulation of 1906, pulmonary tuberculosis is declared a communicable disease and is made reportable. Fifty-two cases and 35 deaths were reported in 1909. The Board of Health distributes literature and disinfects premises at death or removal. **Health Officer:**—John W. Seaver.

FALL RIVER (119,295)
An anti-spitting ordinance of 1901 was revised and enlarged in scope in 1906. Signs are posted in all factories and on the streets. Employers are obliged to furnish spittoons, which are of cheap material, so that they may be destroyed every week. Tuberculosis was made reportable on July 1, 1906, by a special regulation of the Board of Health. Premises are disinfected after death and removal. Literature is distributed to physicians, patients, and householders. The Board of Health conducts a hospital for tuberculosis. **Agent Board of Health:**—Samuel B. Morriss.

FITCHBURG (37,826)
In enforcing the State anti-spitting law, "No spitting" signs have been posted on all principal streets and in all factories. Compulsory notification of tuberculosis was begun in 1900. Premises are disinfected and circulars are distributed to physicians, who give them to their patients. The circulars are printed in English, French, and Finnish. **Agent Board of Health:**—Dr. Frederick R. Houghton.

HAVERHILL (44,115)
Public spitting was prohibited as early as 1902. Notification is required by Board of Health regulation of February, 1906. Premises are not disinfected, but circulars of information are distributed. **Agent Board of Health:**—Chester Bryant.

HOLYOKE (57,730)
An anti-spitting law was passed June 11, 1903. Notification has been compulsory since November 2, 1905. Premises are disinfected in case of death or removal. The Board of Health will build a tuberculosis pavilion in 1911. **Health Officer:**—J. J. Linnehan.

LAWRENCE (85,892)
An anti-spitting regulation was adopted in 1900. A local regulation and the State law on reporting of tuberculosis cases are in force, but in 1909 only 126 cases were reported with 154 deaths. A municipal tuberculosis sanatorium was opened in 1910. The Board also distributes literature. **Agent Board of Health:**—George W. Smith.

LOWELL (106,294)
Public spitting is prohibited by a regulation of the Board of Health of August 25, 1903. Notification has been compulsory since 1903 by a regulation of the Board of Health. 154 cases and 159 deaths were reported in 1909. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and the Board of Health also pays for treatment in state sanatoria for indigent residents of Lowell. Literature printed in English, Greek, French, Italian, and Polish is distributed by the Board of Health. **Agent Board of Health:**—F. A. Bates.

LYNN (89,336)
An anti-spitting law was passed in 1906. Notification of tuberculosis has been required by a Board of Health regulation since 1906. In 1909 there were 97 deaths and 186 living cases reported. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **City Physician**:—Dr. Joseph F. O'Shea.

MALDEN (44,404)
The state anti-spitting law is enforced. The state registration law is enforced, 78 cases and 44 deaths being reported in 1909. The Board of Health employs a visiting nurse and distributes also some literature on tuberculosis. **Clerk Board of Health**:—Charles Lincoln.

NEW BEDFORD (96,652)
A campaign against spitting has resulted in a marked improvement in the enforcement of the state law on this subject. The city cares for all indigent tuberculosis cases either at home or in institutions. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and a large number of circulars, cards, etc., are distributed. **Agent Board of Health**:—William G. Kirschbaum.

NEWTON (39,806)
Public spitting has been prohibited since 1901. There is a regulation of the Board of Health following the wording of the state registration law. Premises are disinfected, and literature is distributed to patients, unless physicians request otherwise. **Chairman Board of Health**:—Dr. Francis G. Curtis.

PITTSFIELD (32,121)
There is no anti-spitting ordinance. There is no registration ordinance, but 65 cases and 41 deaths were reported under the state law in 1909. **Health Officer**:—Dr. G. P. Hunt.

SALEM (43,697)
The anti-spitting law is not enforced. Metal signs were posted on the street corners and in factories in 1908. There is no local registration ordinance. The Board of Health disinfects in cases of death and removal. Literature is furnished to physicians and the Associated Charities for distribution. In 1910, the Board began a special campaign in the schools. The Board of Health has a ward in a city institution for a few advanced cases, and also pays for the treatment of a few patients in a private day camp. **Agent Board of Health**:—R. L. Newcomb.

SOMERVILLE (77,236)
A regulation against spitting was promulgated on October 6, 1904. By a Board of Health regulation, reporting of tuberculosis has been compulsory since October 6, 1904. The city appropriated $8,700 in 1910 for the erection of a municipal tuberculosis hospital. Premises are disinfected and circulars are distributed to patients and physicians. **Medical Inspector Board of Health**:—Dr. Frank L. Morse.

SPRINGFIELD (88,926)
Spitting was prohibited in public places by a Board of Health regulation in 1901. Notification of tuberculosis has been required by a regulation of the Board of Health since 1904. Premises must be disinfected at death or removal. The Health Department makes free examination of sputum and distributes sputum cups, placards, and circulars. They also co-operate with the local association. The Department also cares for its indigent cases in their homes and at the State Sanatoria. **Agent Board of Health**:—William L. Young.

TAUNTON (34,259)
There is no local anti-spitting ordinance. The state registration law is enforced, 45 cases being reported in 1909 with 67 deaths. **Chairman Board of Health**:—Dr. T. J. Robinson.

WORCESTER (145,986)

An anti-spitting regulation was adopted December 12, 1900. By a regulation of the Board of Health, tuberculosis was made reportable on December 1, 1902. Premises are disinfected at death and removal and literature is distributed to patients. **Health Officer:**—James C. Coffy.

MICHIGAN

STATE LEGISLATION

1893.—The State Board of Health has required the notification of tuberculosis since 1893.

1895.—Public Act 146 of the year 1895 requires that public schools shall teach the principal modes by which contagious diseases may be prevented and authorized the Board of Health to assist in this work by issuing bulletins to teachers. Tuberculosis is given special attention in these bulletins.

1905.—An act was passed establishing a State tuberculosis sanatorium. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the purpose of "purchasing site, of erecting, constructing and equipping" the sanatorium and buildings, and to pay the necessary current expenses for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1906 and 1907. This amount being found to be inadequate for construction purpose, an additional appropriation of $62,000 was made by the Legislature of 1907 for the purpose of completing the necessary buildings and equipment, and $8000 a year for maintenance of the sanatorium for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908 and 1909.

1909.—A comprehensive registration law was passed, amending the act of 1893.

1909.—The act of 1895 was amended compelling physiologies used in Michigan public schools to contain one-eighth of all material on contagious diseases.

1909.—Act 172, Public Acts of 1909, Section 25, provides that only tuberculin-tested cattle which show they are free from tuberculosis shall be imported into Michigan for dairy or breeding purposes.

1909.—Act 210, P. A. 1909, Section 1, provides that no person shall expectorate upon the floor, platform or the interior furnishings, except cuspidors, of a steam railroad, passenger car or street railway car, or upon floor, etc., of any passenger station. Public notices must be posted and cuspidors furnished.

The State Board of Health carries on a campaign against the disease by circulars, literature, discussions, etc. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. Frank W. Shumway, Lansing.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

DETROIT (465,766)

There is an anti-spitting regulation passed on January 9, 1906. Notification of living cases of tuberculosis was made compulsory by a state law of 1909. Premises are disinfected at death and on removal, when notified. The Board of Health conducts a dispensary for tuberculosis, and a sanatorium for 75 patients. Lectures are given to nurses and doctors and other educational work, such as distribution of circulars, is carried on. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Guy L. Kiefer.

GRAND RAPIDS (112,571)

The anti-spitting ordinance is well enforced. A regulation requiring the reporting of tuberculosis has been adopted. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and literature is distributed to patients and physicians. The Board of Health conducts a sanatorium. Two visiting nurses are also employed to look after tuberculous patients in their homes. **Health Officer:**—Dr. William De Lano.

KALAMAZOO (39,437)

An anti-spitting ordinance was adopted in 1904. The state registration law is enforced 74 cases and 48 deaths being reported in 1909. The city operates a tuberculosis colony in cooperation with the anti-tuberculosis society. The Board of Health gives lectures and distributes tuberculosis literature. **Health Officer:**—Dr. A. H. Rockwell.

MINNESOTA

STATE LEGISLATION

1901.—An act was passed providing that the governor appoint a commission of three to investigate the advisability of establishing a State sanatorium for consumptives.

1903.—An act was passed establishing the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives, and arranging for the control and administration of the same, and providing that only patients with incipient tuberculosis be received; $25,000 was appropriated.

1907.—The Sanatorium Act was amended so that the applicants for admission might be examined by an examining physician, as the act originally provided.

1907.—A section was added to the General Health Law making it mandatory upon local Boards of Health to employ the necessary assistance to enforce laws in regard to communicable diseases.

1909.—An act providing for the erection of county tuberculosis hospitals was passed.

Under a ruling of the Board of Health notification of tuberculosis is required. The State Board of Health is conducting an educational campaign along broad lines. **Secretary State Board of Health**:—Dr. H. M. Bracken, St. Paul.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

DULUTH (78,466)

An ordinance of 1905 prohibits spitting, but it is not enforced. An ordinance of 1905 includes tuberculosis in the list of contagious diseases to be reported. A county Sanatorium for tuberculosis is being erected. The County Sanatorium Commission conducts a tuberculosis dispensary. A special tuberculosis pavilion was erected at county farm in 1910. **Health Officer**:—Dr. H. C. Webster. **Secretary and Superintendent of County Sanatorium Commission**:—Dr. William M. Hart.

MINNEAPOLIS (301,408)

By ordinances passed in 1897, 1898, and 1904, spitting in all public places is prohibited. About four hundred arrests were made in 1909. A special ordinance of January 12, 1904, made tuberculosis reportable. In 1909 there were 356 deaths and 434 living cases reported. Premises are disinfected and literature is distributed to doctors and patients. Two visiting nurses are employed by the Health Department, their salaries paid by Mrs. George H. Christian. The city has a tuberculosis hospital, operates a tuberculosis dispensary and employs two tuberculosis nurses. **Commissioner of Health**:—Dr. P. M. Hall.

ST. PAUL (214,744)

An anti-spitting ordinance was adopted in 1899 and amended in 1900 and 1901. It is well enforced. An ordinance of 1904 requires the reporting of tuberculosis cases, 373 cases and 219 deaths being reported in 1909. The Board of Health distributes literature on tuberculosis. **Commissioner of Health**:—Dr. Gustav A. Renz.

MISSISSIPPI

STATE LEGISLATION

1910.—A registration law requiring the reporting of all tuberculosis cases was passed.

1910.—An appropriation of $8,000 was granted to the State Board of Health for educational work.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. S. H. McLean, Jackson.

MISSOURI

STATE LEGISLATION

1905.—An act was passed establishing a State Sanatorium for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. A commission was appointed to select a site, erect buildings, etc., and $50,000 was provided. The sanatorium was erected at Mount Vernon.

1907.—An act was passed providing that a person affected with consumption of the lungs, or with scrofula, or like communicable disease, is not to work in a bakery.

1907.—In 1907 an act was passed providing for the government and administration of the Missouri State Sanatorium for Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis by a board of five managers, appointed by the governor and senate for thirty years.

1909.—A vital statistics act, providing for the registration of all births and deaths has helped to give statistics for the tuberculosis campaign.

1909.—An act excluding children afflicted with any infectious diseases from the public schools was passed.

1909.—A section was inserted in the revised statutes of 1909 requiring that "special instruction as to tuberculosis, its nature, causes and prevention" be given in all public schools of the state.

1910.—A State Tuberculosis Commission was appointed by the Governor, but supported by private funds. The Commission's exhaustive report was the basis for legislation in 1911.

1911.—An act was passed providing for the establishment of hospital districts and providing for the erection of tuberculosis hospitals in such districts.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Frank S. Hiller, Jefferson City.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

KANSAS CITY (248,381)

A comprehensive anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1906. A special registration ordinance was passed in 1908, and in 1909 there were 360 deaths and 77 living cases reported. The city supports a pavilion at the city hospital and will build a $75,000 hospital at Leeds in 1911. A nurse is supported by the city and a tuberculosis dispensary also. **Health Commissioner:**—Dr. Walter S. Wheeler.

ST. JOSEPH (77,403)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1907. Tuberculosis has been reportable since 1907. Premises are disinfected at death and removal and literature is distributed to patients and the public. A special ward for tuberculous patients is set aside at the city hospital. **Assistant City Physician:**—Dr. J. T. Stamey.

ST. LOUIS (687,029)

An anti-spitting ordinance was adopted on February 18, 1903. It is rigidly enforced on street-cars and in public buildings by the sanitary officers of the Health Department. Since April 28, 1905, a complete notification ordinance has been in force. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Literature is distributed to physicians. A special tuberculosis commission served the city for over two years from 1908, and did much good in arousing public opinion and securing hospital and other provision for cases of tuberculosis. The commission was discontinued on February 1, 1911. In 1910 the hospital department of the city provided for 120 cases of tuberculosis in a hospital at Quarantine, Mo. The city also conducts a special dispensary. **Health Commissioner:**—Dr. H. Wheeler Bond.

MONTANA

STATE LEGISLATION

1911.—A bill for a state sanatorium was passed, appropriating $20,000 for construction and $10,000 for maintenance.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Thomas D. Tuttle, Helena.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

BUTTE (39,165)

An ordinance which went into effect January 12, 1908, created a Board of Health and revised the sanitary regulations of the city. Under this ordinance spitting in public places is prohibited and tuberculosis is declared one of the infectious diseases to be reported to the Board of Health. The Board disinfects in case of death and removal, and also distributes circulars furnished by the State Board of Health. **Health Officer:**—Dr. J. B. Sullivan.

NEBRASKA

STATE LEGISLATION

1907.—A bill for a State sanatorium for consumptives was introduced in 1907, but was defeated.

1909.—A law was passed providing that county authorities mignt treat indigent patients in institutions approved by the State Board of Health, but that such institutions must use the "modern method of vaccine therapy."

The State Board of Health in its quarantine regulations has a rule authorizing the isolation of tuberculous cases to a certain extent, and requires the reporting of this disease. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. E. Arthur Carr, Lincoln.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

LINCOLN (43,973)

An ordinance of January 14, 1905, makes it unlawful to spit in public places. Tuberculosis is officially recognized as a communicable disease and must be reported. Premises are disinfected if parties interested request it. **Health Officer:**—Dr. William C. Rohde.

OMAHA (124,096)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1898. Tuberculosis is included in the list of diseases to be reported to the Board of Health. Premises are not disinfected, except upon request. Some literature is distributed. The county opened a specially constructed ward in the County Hospital for tuberculosis in 1908. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Ralph W. Connell, City Hall.

NEVADA

STATE LEGISLATION

There is no State legislation affecting tuberculosis. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. S. L. Lee, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE LEGISLATION

1901.—The Legislature passed an act providing that the governor appoint a commission to report on the establishment of a State sanatorium for consumptives.

1903.—An act was passed giving the State Board of Charities power to send indigent consumptive patients to a sanatorium for treatment, paying the actual cost of maintenance, support, etc., of the patient, and providing that they make quarterly reports on such procedure to the governor.

1903.—Spitting in public places is prohibited by an act of 1903.

1905.—An act was passed providing that the deaths and removals of consumptives be reported by the parties interested, and that infected premises be cleansed and that the premises are not to be occupied until so cleansed; a penalty of $50 was provided for violation of this act.

1905.—An act was also passed for the establishment of a State sanatorium for consumptives, and an appropriation of $50,000 therefor. This act was to be void if suitable provisions were otherwise made, prior to May, 1907. A site was chosen in 1908 at Glencliffe and the sanatorium was opened in 1909.

1909.—$25,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the State Sanatorium.

1909.—A law was passed to encourage the establishment of local dispensaries for tuberculosis and appropriating $500.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

MANCHESTER (70,063)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1904. A notification ordinance was passed in 1906. Premises are disinfected only on request. **Clerk Board of Health:**—William K. Robbins.

NEW JERSEY

STATE LEGISLATION

1902.—An act was passed establishing a State Sanatorium for tuberculous diseases and providing for a managing board to select site, erect building, etc.; $50,000 was appropriated for this work.

1903.—This act was amended by restricting the admission of free patients to the State sanatorium to those affected with incipient tuberculosis of a curable nature.

1903.—The same act was further amended by giving the board of managers power to institute condemnation proceedings for a site.

1903.—An anti-spitting law, making it a misdemeanor to spit in railroad cars, was passed in 1903.

1904.—$200,000 additional appropriation was made for the State Sanatorium for tuberculous diseases.

1907.—The sanatorium act was amended so that the board of managers were given the power to determine the rate of pay, and authorizing municipalities to pay for their indigent patients sent at the request of the Overseers of the Poor. Other indigents were to be cared for at the expense of the State.

1907.—An act was passed providing that the consent of a municipality is necessary for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital within its limits, corporations not organized for profit and municipal corporations excepted.

1907.—An act was passed giving permission to cities of the first class to erect and maintain hospitals on unused land for the treatment of tuberculosis, the Board of Health of such cities to have control of such institutions.

1909.—A registration law was passed requiring the reporting of tuberculosis cases.

1909.—A comprehensive anti-spitting law was passed.

1909.—$1,500 was appropriated to a special commission appointed to hold a public meeting and to present a plan for the state control of tuberculosis.

1910.—A law was passed giving the State Board of Health sole authority to decide on the location of any new tuberculosis sanatorium or camp to be established.

1910.—By a special law, the legislature voted and the governor approved an appropriation of $10,000 to the State Board of Health for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign against tuberculosis. The State Appropriation Committee refused, however, to give the money, thus nullifying the action for the time being.

1910.—A law was passed providing for the erection and maintenance of county tuberculosis hospitals by Boards of Freeholders.

1910.—The incomplete registration law of 1909 was repealed and a more comprehensive law substituted, being Chapter 169, Laws of 1910.

The State Board of Health requires notification, and furnishes facilities for the examination of sputum. The Board also distributes pamphlets on the prevention of tuberculosis. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. Bruce S. Keator, Trenton.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

CAMDEN (94,538)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1897. There is no local notification ordinance. **Health Officer:**—Dr. John F. Leavitt.

EAST ORANGE (34,371)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed December 30, 1909. Tuberculosis was included in a list of communicable diseases to be reported on December 30, 1909, and in 1910 there were 43 living cases and 23 deaths registered. **Health Officer:**—Dr. William T. Bowman, 25 S. Walnut Street.

ELIZABETH (73,409)

Spitting in public conveyances and public buildings is prohibited by the Sanitary Code, promulgated in March, 1899. Pulmonary tuberculosis is declared a communicable and infectious disease by the Sanitary Code of March, 1899. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Union County is erecting a $75,000 sanatorium. **Health Officer:**—Louis J. Richards.

HOBOKEN (70,324)

An ordinance prohibiting spitting in public buildings and conveyances was passed on June 13, 1899. While tuberculosis is officially recognized as a communicable disease, there is no city ordinance compelling its notification or registration. **Health Inspector:**—Antonio Granelli.

NEWARK (347,469)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on February 7, 1899, and amended in 1909. The reporting of tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1909. Premises are disinfected at death or removal. Circulars are distributed to patients, physicians, and others. The city conducts a sanatorium at Verona, has a special tuberculosis clinic at the Municipal Dispensary, and also a pavilion for advanced cases in connection with City Hospital. Essex County is building a hospital for advanced cases at Belleville. **Health Officer:**—Dr. David D. Chandler.

ORANGE (29,630)

A local regulation prohibiting spitting was passed in 1900 and a city ordinance in 1909. The state registration law is enforced, 127 cases and 62 deaths being reported in 1909. By an ordinance of 1908, the Board fumigates after every case of tuberculosis. Considerable literature is also distributed. **Health Officer:**—J. Scott MacNutt.

PASSAIC (54,773)

An anti-spitting regulation has been embodied in the Sanitary Code since 1904. Tuberculosis was declared an infectious disease and made reportable in 1904. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. The Board of Health operates a tuberculosis pavilion at the City Hospital, and employs a visiting nurse. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Nelson Elliott.

PATERSON (125,600)

A comprehensive anti-spitting law was passed December 14, 1897. A section declaring tuberculosis an infectious disease, and requiring notification, was adopted into the Sanitary Code on January 24, 1905. 248 living cases and 197 deaths were reported in 1909. Circulars are distributed to both physicians and patients. Premises are disinfected on death or removal. The Board of Health operates a pavilion at the isolation hospital for the use of tuberculosis cases. **Health Officer:**—Dr. J. Alexander Browne.

PERTH AMBOY (32,121)

There is no anti-spitting ordinance. The state registration law is enforced, 29 cases and 46 deaths being reported in 1909. The Board of Health distributes literature to patients. **Health Officer:** Dr. John L. Lund.

TRENTON (96,815)

A regulation of the Board of Health of 1900 prohibits spitting. A regulation of the Board of Health of 1901 classes tuberculosis as an infectious disease. In 1909 there were 181 deaths and 288 cases reported. The board distributes literature to patients at request of physician. **Health Officer:**—Dr. A. S. Fell.

WEST HOBOKEN (35,403)

There is no local anti-spitting ordinance and the state law is not enforced. There is no local registration ordinance, but the Hudson County Board of Health, with offices in Jersey City, compels the reporting of tuberculosis cases under the state law. **Sanitary Inspector:** Frank A. Frederick.

NEW MEXICO

STATE LEGISLATION

[illegible] An act was passed providing that persons afflicted with tuberculosis were not to be employed as teachers in public schools, and providing for a certificate of good health, and fixing a penalty for the violation of this act.

[illegible] This law was amended so that teachers so discharged might have appeal to the Board of Health or Educational Institute.

[illegible] An act was passed entitled "An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Sanatoria in the Territory of New Mexico." This act provided that if a sanatorium spent [illegible] for an institution within two years, it should be exempt from all taxation for [illegible] years thereafter.

[illegible] An act was passed prohibiting spitting in public places, and having reference chiefly to consumptives.

Secretary State Board of Health: Dr. J. A. Massie, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK

STATE LEGISLATION

[illegible] [illegible] a population of [illegible] or over may [illegible] with the approval of the State Board of Health, [illegible]

1900.—$50,000 was appropriated to establish a tuberculosis hospital in the Adirondacks.

1901.—$100,000 was appropriated for the building and equipment of the State Tuberculosis Hospital, the State architect to submit plans and supervise directions, and the site to be selected by the governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly.

1902.—An act of 1900 was amended so that patients in the State Tuberculosis Hospital, if unable to pay for transportation and treatment, were to be maintained at the expense of the municipality where legally residing.

1903.—An act was passed providing that a hospital for consumptives may not be established in towns without the consent of the Board of Supervisors and the Town Board.

1906.—This act was further amended, authorizing that a list of patients be furnished by the hospital management to the localities from which the patients come, with the bill of charges, not exceeding $5.00 per week for each patient.

1907.—By a regulation of the State Department of Health, tuberculosis was added to the list of communicable diseases and was made reportable.

1908.—A general tuberculosis act was passed, providing for the registration of the disease, and protecting the public against its spread.

1908.—A complementary act was also passed reorganizing the Health Department and giving it more power, and also placing tuberculosis in the list of infectious diseases.

1909.—A county hospital law, giving power to supervisors to erect and maintain county hospitals, was passed.

1909.—The law of 1903 with reference to location of tuberculosis hospitals was amended, giving the State Commissioner of Health and the local health officer power to determine sites, and providing for a final board of appeal, consisting of State Commissioner of Health, Speaker of the Assembly, and the Lieutenant Governor.

1909.—The health laws of the state were consolidated into one chapter.

1909.—Acts enabling Buffalo and Elmira to maintain tuberculosis sanatoria were passed.

1909.—An appropriation of $307,000 was made for doubling the capacity of the State Sanatorium.

1909.—Permission was given to Rennsalaer County to treat in its county hospital other than indigent cases.

1909.—An appropriation of $10,000 was granted to the Commissioner of Agriculture to conduct experiments in bovine tuberculosis.

The State Department of Health carries on an active campaign against tuberculosis. During the year 1906, the Department planned and conducted at the annual Conference of Health Officers, the first tuberculosis exhibition held outside of the city of New York in any part of the state. In 1907, the Department undertook the preparation and construction of a large traveling tuberculosis exhibition, and has shown it in every city of the state in co-operation with the State Charities Aid Association. The Department co-operates also with local medical organizations in holding meetings devoted to the presentation of the medical aspects of tuberculosis work; and has in course of preparation a medical tuberculosis exhibition. **Commissioner State Department of Health:**—Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Albany. **Director of Tuberculosis Exhibit:**—Dr. E. G. Whipple.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

ALBANY (100,253)

Spitting in public places is prohibited by a regulation of the Board of Health of 1900 and by a city ordinance of 1908. Tuberculosis has been reportable since February 4, 1907. Premises are disinfected, and circulars, sputum cups, etc., are distributed by the Bureau of Health. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Joseph D. Craig.

AMSTERDAM (31,267)

There is a local anti-spitting ordinance. The state law is enforced with reference to registration, 46 cases and 26 deaths being reported in 1909. The Board of Health maintains a dispensary with a visiting nurse. The Board also distributes literature in several languages and disinfects after tuberculosis cases. The Supervisors of Montgomery county have authorized the erection of a county hospital. **Health Officer:**—Dr. James S. Walton.

AUBURN (34,668)
The anti-spitting ordinance was adopted in 1905 by the Board of Health. Tuberculosis was included with other infectious diseases in 1905, and was then made reportable. Premises are disinfected, and literature supplied by the State Department of Health is distributed. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Thomas C. Sawyer.

BINGHAMTON (48,443)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed February 1, 1907. There is no local ordinance requiring the registration of tuberculosis, but the state law is enforced. Premises are fumigated at death and removal. The Board of Health employs one visiting nurse. The city in 1908 reopened a private institution for tuberculosis, called the Mountain Sanatorium. The Supervisors of Broome County in December, 1911, authorized the erection of a county tuberculosis hospital. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Dan S. Burr.

BUFFALO (423,715)
A comprehensive anti-spitting ordinance was passed February 13, 1902. Notification of tuberculosis has been required since 1900. Premises are disinfected, and pamphlets are distributed to physicians and patients. Erie County, within which Buffalo is located, maintains a tuberculosis hospital at the County Poor Farm, and has set aside $200,000 for a tuberculosis building at the new county hospital to be begun in 1911. The City of Buffalo has appropriated $200,000 and is erecting a municipal tuberculosis sanatorium for incipient cases at Perrysburg. **Health Commissioner:**—Dr. F. E. Fronczak.

ELMIRA (37,176)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed April 28, 1903. Tuberculosis was declared a communicable disease in 1904, and was then made reportable. All premises are disinfected, when death has been reported from tuberculosis. Two circulars on consumption are distributed. The city established a sanatorium in 1909. **Health Officer:**—Dr. F. B. Parker.

MT. VERNON (30,919)
A regulation of the Board of Health of 1910 prohibits spitting. Under the state registration law, 16 cases and 34 deaths were reported in 1910. **Health Officer:**—Dr. John R. Hughes.

NEW YORK (Greater New York) (4,766,883)

The revised Sanitary Code of 1898 contains a complete prohibition of promiscuous spitting in public. The law is enforced by periodic raids. After a period of preliminary study and observation lasting seven years, the Board of Health passed a series of resolutions on February 13, 1894, designed to assist in the accomplishment of its aims for the suppression of this disease. One of these resolutions involved the reporting of tuberculosis. At the close of the year 1910, the Department was receiving annually reports of nearly 30,000 new cases. (In the present Sanitary Code, Sections 133 and 138, all forms of tuberculosis are considered to be infectious and communicable.) The activities of the Health Department and other departments engaged in tuberculosis work in Greater New York may be summarized along the following lines: (1) All cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the city of New York are registered at the Department of Health. (2) Every person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is furnished with instructions as to the measures to be taken to prevent its extension. When there is no private physician in attendance, these instructions are given by nurses of the Department of Health, who visit the patients at regular intervals. (3) All premises which have been occupied by persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are, when vacated by death or removal, disinfected either by fumigation, by formaldehyde or by renovation. (4) Charitable assistance is provided so far as is possible for all cases requiring such assistance. Hospital care in the most suitable institution for the individual case is provided through a Hospital Admission Bureau conducted by the Departments of Charities, Health, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. The Department of Health maintains a hospital for advanced cases on North Brother Island, a sanatorium for incipient cases at Otisville and two ferry boat day camps. Bellevue and Allied Hospitals also maintain two ferry boat camps. The Department of Charities conducts a large hospital on Blackwells Island and will complete in 1912 a hospital of 1000 beds on Staten Island. (5) Patients not under a

physician's care are furnished treatment and advice at the ten tuberculosis clinics of the Department of Health and the other municipal hospital clinics which are conducted in all the boroughs, and at the ferry boat day camps. (6) The general public is educated by the Department of Health as to the nature of the disease; the precautions to be taken against its spread; the advisability of institution and sanatorium treatment; by the distribution of large quantities of literature printed in all languages; and the holding of stereopticon exhibitions in the public parks and on the recreation piers. (7) Specimens of sputum from residents of New York City are examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli at the Health Department Laboratories. (8) Special medical inspectors investigate and examine all suspected cases, complaints, children to be excluded from school, etc. School children suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis are not allowed to attend school. **Commissioner of Health:**—Ernest J. Lederle, Ph.D. **General Medical Officer:**—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs. **Chief of Division of Communicable Diseases:**—Dr. John S. Billings, Jr. **Commissioner of Charities:**—Michael J. Drummond. **President Board of Trustees Bellevue and Allied Hospitals:**—Dr. John W. Brannan.

ROCHESTER (218,149)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1900. Tuberculosis was declared an infectious disease and made reportable in 1900. Premises are disinfected by the Board of Health. Circulars are distributed to patients and the public. One visiting nurse is employed by the Bureau. The city maintains a municipal sanatorium, and Monroe County is erecting a $75,000 sanatorium near Rochester. **Health Officer:**—Dr. G. W. Goler.

SCHENECTADY (72,826)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1906. A new Sanitary code adopted in 1908 makes tuberculosis a communicable disease to be reported to the Board of Health. Premises are disinfected at death or removal. A municipal tuberculosis dispensary was opened in 1908. A county hospital was authorized in 1910, and a temporary camp was started as a nucleus of the institution. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Charles F. Clowe.

SYRACUSE (137,249)
A comprehensive anti-spitting law was passed on February 4, 1908. Tuberculosis was declared to be an infectious disease on February 4, 1908, and has since been reportable. A considerable amount of literature is distributed to physicians and the public. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. The Board of Health opened a free tuberculosis dispensary in 1908. A county hospital will be erected in 1911. By co-operation with private organizations the Health Department carries on an educational campaign. **Health Officer:**—Dr. David M. Totman.

TROY (76,813)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed February 9, 1904. There is no local ordinance requiring registration of tuberculosis. Premises are disinfected. The distribution of circulars was begun in 1908. The city of Troy and county of Rensselaer in 1909 opened a hospital for tuberculosis at a cost of $25,000. **Health Officer:**—Dr. C. E. Nichols.

UTICA (74,419)
There is a local anti-spitting ordinance. There is no local notification ordinance. Premises are disinfected, and literature furnished by the State is distributed. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. D. Peckham.

YONKERS (79,803)
An anti-spitting ordinance, passed on April 9, 1897, was made more comprehensive by an ordinance of April 16, 1907. By a special ordinance tuberculosis was declared an infectious disease and made reportable on December 13, 1893. In 1909 there were 113 deaths and 247 living cases reported. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. The city is preparing to erect a municipal hospital. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. S. Coons.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LEGISLATION

1907.—An act was passed providing for separation in State prisons of prisoners afflicted with tuberculosis.

1907.—An act was passed establishing the North Carolina State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, twelve directors to be elected by the General Assembly for eight years, and providing for $15,000 appropriation, and an annual appropriation of $5,000. A site was chosen at Montrose, and the institution was opened in 1908.

1909.—An appropriation of $37,500 was made for the enlargement and maintenance of the State sanatorium. The State Text-Book Commission has inserted a chapter on consumption in all of the text-books on physiology.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Watson S. Rankin, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE LEGISLATION

1906.—A set of regulations "for the prevention and mitigation of infectious and contagious diseases" was adopted by the State Board of Health, having the force of law. These regulations provide that tuberculosis be reported; that premises and clothing be disinfected at death and removal of tuberculous patients; that school boards be forbidden to employ teachers having tuberculosis; and that tuberculous children be excluded from the schools.

1909.—$10,000 was appropriated for a site for a State Sanatorium, and for improvement thereof. The site chosen is at Dunseith.

1911.—$37,500 was appropriated for the erection of the State Sanatorium.

The Board of Health also carries on an active campaign through newspapers and by distributing circulars, and in co-operation with the State Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. J. Grassick, Grand Forks.

OHIO

STATE LEGISLATION

1902.—An act was passed creating a State Tuberculosis Commission, consisting of seven members, appointed by the governor, to investigate the feasibility of establishing sanatoria in the State, and to report to the governor by May, 1903. An appropriation of $500 was provided.

1904.—An act was passed providing for the creation of a commission, consisting of five members, to purchase lands and erect a State sanatorium for tuberculosis, and to make provision for the appointment of a managing board, etc. Thirty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for this work. The institution is located at Mount Vernon.

1908.—An act was passed which provided that "It shall be unlawful to keep any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in any county infirmary, except in separate buildings to be provided and used for that purpose only." The act provides for the erection by counties of suitable sanatoria, or for the boarding of tuberculous patients from one county in sanatoria in another.

1908.—The Legislature passed a bill providing for the government of, and regulating the admission of, patients to the State sanatorium, and arranging for pay patients.

1909.—The county hospital law of 1908 was amended so that it became mandatory upon county commissioners to provide separate hospitals for tuberculous cases before January 1, 1911. A further amendment provided that any two or more counties, not to exceed five, might combine and erect a district hospital to be maintained jointly by the several counties.

1910.—An act was passed giving permission to boards of education in any city schools to establish open air schools for tuberculous children and to exclude such children from the regular public schools.

The State Board of Health is active in anti-tuberculosis work, and carries on a constant campaign through the press and by other means. The State does not require compulsory notification of tuberculosis. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

AKRON (69,097)

There is an ordinance prohibiting spitting in public places. There is no notification or registration ordinance. Premises are sometimes disinfected at death or removal. A District Tuberculosis Hospital for five counties will be erected near Akron in 1911. **Health Officer:**—Dr. A. A. Kohler.

CANTON (50,217)

An ordinance was passed in 1907, prohibiting spitting in public places. An ordinance compelling the reporting of tuberculosis was passed in 1907. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. The Board of Health employs a visiting physician for all classes of sick poor. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Frank Dahinden.

CINCINNATI (364,463)

There is an anti-spitting ordinance. By a regulation of the Board of Health, tuberculosis has been reportable since 1898. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and pamphlets are distributed to physicians and patients. The city maintains a branch hospital for tuberculosis, accommodating 300 patients. The Board of Health employs two visiting nurses. **Health Officer:**—Dr. John H. Landis.

CLEVELAND (560,663)

An anti-spitting ordinance was adopted in the Health Regulations of 1905. Tuberculosis has been reportable since 1904. Premises have been disinfected at death and removal since 1901. The city of Cleveland has two sanatoria: one in the city, for advanced cases; and one ten miles outside of the city, for incipient cases. A new sanatorium costing $250,000 is being built. The Health Department conducts two special tuberculosis clinics. The sale of milk and the sweeping and cleaning of streets are also carefully regulated. In 1910 a Tuberculosis Division to have charge of all tuberculosis cases under the Health Department was established. By lectures and through the press the subject of tuberculosis is kept before the people. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Clyde E. Ford. **Chief of Division of Tuberculosis:**—Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr.

COLUMBUS (181,548)

A comprehensive anti-spitting ordinance was passed on January 16, 1906. Tuberculosis was made reportable by an ordinance of February, 1906. Premises are disinfected on death and removal. Franklin County erected a temporary sanatorium near Columbus on the Infirmary grounds in 1908, and enlarged it in 1910. **Health Officer:**—Dr. J. W. Clemmer.

DAYTON (116,577)

An ordinance prohibiting public spitting was passed November 23, 1900. Reporting of tuberculosis is required by a regulation of the Board of Health. Premises are disinfected when requested by parties interested. Montgomery and Preble counties established a District Hospital near Dayton in 1909. **Health Officer:**—Dr. C. L. Patterson.

HAMILTON (35,279)
There is a local ordinance against spitting. There is no registration ordinance. The Board of Health fumigates after cases of tuberculosis and distributes literature. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Mark Millikin.

SPRINGFIELD (46,921)
An anti-spitting ordinance was adopted December 14, 1906. The Health Code in 1908 made tuberculosis reportable as a disease "dangerous to the public health." Premises have been disinfected at death and removal since April, 1907. Circulars are distributed to patients and others. A District Tuberculosis Hospital for four counties was erected in 1910 near Springfield. **Health Officer**:—Dr. Ira E. Seward.

TOLEDO (168,497)
The city has an anti-spitting ordinance. Tuberculosis is not officially recognized as a communicable disease, and there is no notification ordinance or regulation. Premises are disinfected at request of a doctor or family. Literature is distributed to families when cases are reported to the Board of Health. A County Hospital for Lucas County costing $40,000 will be erected in 1911. **Health Officer**:—Dr. B. Becker.

YOUNGSTOWN (79,066)
An ordinance prohibiting spitting in public places was passed on January 6, 1902. An ordinance compelling the reporting of tuberculosis was passed on February 6, 1905. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and literature is distributed to patients and physicians. **Health Officer**:—Dr. H. E. Welch.

OKLAHOMA

STATE LEGISLATION

There is no legislation affecting tuberculosis. **State Commissioner of Health**:—Dr. J. C. Mahr, Oklahoma City.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

OKLAHOMA CITY (64,205)
An ordinance prohibiting spitting was passed in 1908. There is no ordinance requiring registration. The Board of Health conducts a tuberculosis hospital. **Health Officer**:—Dr. J. W. Riley.

OREGON

STATE LEGISLATION

1905.—Under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health promulgated in 1905, tuberculosis is made one of the diseases to be reported to the Health Officer within twenty-four hours after date of discovery.

1909.—An appropriation of $20,000 was made for the remodelling of buildings at Salem for a State Sanatorium, and $25,000 for maintenance. The sanatorium was opened in 1910.

State Health Officer:—Dr. Calvin S. White, Portland.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

PORTLAND (207,214)
Spitting in public places is forbidden by a local ordinance. Reporting of tuberculosis is not required by ordinance. Premises are disinfected and literature furnished by the State Board of Health is distributed. **Health Officer**:—Dr. C. H. Wheeler.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LEGISLATION

1903.—An act was passed authorizing the Commission of Forestry to erect and manage a State Sanatorium for Consumptives, same to be located in the State forestry reservation near Mt. Alto. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose.

1905.—A General Health Act of 1905 defines the duties of the State Department of Health, and gives them power to make rules and regulations governing the control of infectious diseases, tuberculosis being mentioned in this class.

1907.—An act was passed authorizing the Department of Health, with the approval of the governor, to establish sanatoria for indigent persons afflicted with incipient tuberculosis. These may be located in the forestry reservation. Six hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose.

1907.—The same legislature authorized the transfer of the sanatorium at Mt. Alto, established in accordance with the above mentioned act of 1903, from the Commissioner of Forestry, to the Department of Health, same to be used for a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

1907.—The same legislature, 1907, in the General Appropriations Act, passed a provision granting $400,000 to the State Department of Health to "establish and maintain at such places in the State as may be deemed necessary, dispensaries for free treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis."

1907.—Several acts at different times have been passed appropriating money to private institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. The earliest of these is one passed on June 2, 1903, making an appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases in Philadelphia. State appropriations have been made also to the Free Hospital for Consumptives at White Haven, and in 1907, $5000 was appropriated for two years to the West Mountain Sanatorium at Scranton.

1909.—Subsidies to private tuberculosis hospitals amounting to $94,500 were granted.

1909.—An anti-spitting law was passed.

1909.—The sum of $2,000,000 was granted to the State Department of Health for tuberculosis work.

1909.—A general Health Law was enacted for the control of communicable diseases and the prevention of infection therefrom.

The Department of Health is now building a second State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis on a tract of land at Cresson, Pa., given to the Commonwealth for that purpose by Andrew Carnegie. A site for a third sanatorium has been purchased at Hamburg, in the eastern end of the State.

The Department of Health by January 1, 1911, had established 115 dispensaries, one or more in each county of the State. From these as centers a large amount of educational work is done, in addition to the treatment afforded. **Commissioner State Board of Health:** —Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Harrisburg.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

ALLENTOWN (51,913)

An ordinance prohibiting spitting was passed May 14, 1908. The state registration law is not enforced, and there is no local ordinance. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. W. Eshbach.

ALTOONA (52,127)

By rule of the Board of Health, spitting was prohibited in 1904. Tuberculosis has been reportable since 1904, a rule of the Board of Health including it in the list of infectious diseases. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and during progress of disease. The Board of Health does a considerable amount of educational work. **Health Officer:** —Dr. T. G. Herbert.

ERIE (66,525)

A comprehensive anti-spitting regulation was adopted on July 5, 1901. Premises are dis-

infected at death and removal. **Secretary Board of Health:**—Miss Clare E. Welsh. **Health Officer:**—Dr. J. W. Wright.

HARRISBURG (64,186)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on February 27, 1905. Since January 1, 1908, the State law compelling notification of tuberculosis has been enforced. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. John C. Hutton.

JOHNSTOWN (55,482)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1903. There is a local ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis, passed in 1907. **Health Officer:**—Dr. George Hay, 444 Lincoln Street.

McKEESPORT (42,694)
A rule of the Board of Health of September 14, 1907, forbids spitting in public places. There is no local notification ordinance. **Health Officer:**—Dr. F. W. Hooper.

PHILADELPHIA (1,549,008)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on March 9, 1903. The State registration and notification law is enforced. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to patients. The Department of Public Health and Charities provides 400 beds for tuberculous patients at the Philadelphia General Hospital and its annex at Byberry. Fifty district physicians and 25 district druggists supply medical attention and medicine to poor patients. The Department of Health also employs a corps of fifty medical inspectors for schools and tenement-houses. **Director Department of Public Health and Charities:**—Dr. Joseph S. Neff.

PITTSBURG (533,905)
There is a city ordinance against spitting, passed July 19, 1906. Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is obligatory by State law, the enforcement of which was begun in a systematic way in Pittsburg in 1907. Disinfection of premises after death or removal of tuberculous patients is done by the Bureau of Health. In 1909, a municipal commission on tuberculosis was appointed, and this commission has studied the tuberculosis situation in the city and has formulated plans for the control of the disease. The city maintains a hospital for consumptives at the City Home in Marshalsea and has voted to erect a $200,000 sanatorium, work on which will be begun in 1911. The Bureau of Health also co-operates with the local Anti-Tuberculosis League and State Dispensary. **Superintendent Bureau of Health:**—Dr. F. R. Walters.

READING (96,071)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1900. A resolution of the Board of Health of September 1, 1904, declared tuberculosis an infectious disease, and made it reportable. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Secretary Board of Health:**—Dr. F. P. Heine.

SCRANTON (127,000)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in January, 1907. The State registration law has been enforced since 1908. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Superintendent Bureau of Health:**—Dr. W. E. Keller.

WILKES-BARRE (67,105)
There is a regulation against public spitting, and it is well enforced. There is a local ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis. Premises are disinfected only when requested by the family physician, or when the Health Officer deems it necessary. **Health Officer:**—Dr. F. M. Nichols.

WILLIAMSPORT (31,860)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1905. Reporting of tuberculosis cases has been required by the Board of Health since 1905. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Charles W. Youngman, 601 Pine Street.

YORK (44,750)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1907. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Literature, printed by the local Board of Health, is distributed. **Chairman Board of Health**:—Dr. J. H. Bennett.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATE LEGISLATION

1909.—An appropriation of $20,000 was made by the Legislature for a campaign against tuberculosis to be conducted by the Bureau of Health.

The health work of the Islands is largely under the direction of the Bureau of Health of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. This Bureau conducts a sanatorium, a night camp, a dispensary, and a hospital for advanced cases. Most of the work done thus far has been in Manila and neighboring towns. **Director of Health**:—Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Manila.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

MANILA (234,409)

The Sanitary Code, which went into effect January 1, 1907, contains a section forbidding public spitting. This Code contains also a section which requires the reporting of tuberculosis. The Sanitary Code requires that all dairy animals supplying milk to the city be tuberculin-tested. The Bureau of Health distributes pamphlets on tuberculosis and does effective work in enforcing the Sanitary Code. **Director of Health**:—Dr. Victor G. Heiser.

PORTO RICO

STATE LEGISLATION

1909.—The Director of Health, Charities and Correction was authorized by the Legislative Assembly to treat indigent tuberculosis patients in the hospitals of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, $13,800 being appropriated for this purpose. The same act authorized the establishment of dispensaries under the Anemia Dispensary Service in seven of the largest cities of the Island, $9,000 being appropriated for this purpose.

1909.—An act relating to the suppression of uncinariasis was amended so that the Commissioner of Education was required to provide bulletins in the language of the people for instruction on tuberculosis in all of the graded schools of the Island.

The Territorial Government works in close co-operation with the private anti-tuberculosis agencies in the Island. **Director of Health, Charities and Correction**:—Juan F. Vias, San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND

STATE LEGISLATION

1894.—Definite legislation in regard to tuberculosis in Rhode Island dates from 1894, when an act was passed authorizing the State Board of Health to investigate the causes and prevention of tuberculosis, and appropriating $1000 for this purpose.

1901.—One thousand dollars was appropriated for an investigation as to causes and prevention of tuberculosis.

1902.—An act was passed providing that the governor appoint five persons as a commission for a State sanatorium for consumptives, said commission to select site, to present specifications for a sanatorium, and to report to the Legislature within one year. Two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

1903.—The commission was continued and authorized at the same time to erect and equip a sanatorium for consumptives, and to report annually until the work was done. Seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose.

1904.—Twenty-four thousand dollars was added to complete the State Sanatorium for Consumptives.

1905.—An act was passed creating a board of trustees for the State Sanatorium for Consumptives, and providing for its organization and management.

1906.—A special appropriation was made to the Board of Health of $1,500 for the study and control of tuberculosis.

1907.—An act was passed changing the name of the State Sanitarium to the State Sanatorium.

1908.—A special appropriation was made to the Board of Health of $2,700 for the study and control of tuberculosis.

1909.—A registration law requiring the reporting of all open cases of tuberculosis was passed.

1910.—The Trustees of the State Sanatorium were authorized to serve as a State commission to investigate the need of hospitals for advanced cases. Action on this report will be taken in 1911.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, Providence.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

PAWTUCKET (51,622)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1906. There is no ordinance or regulation requiring the reporting of tuberculosis and it is not officially recognized as a communicable disease. **Superintendent of Health:**—Dr. B. U. Richards.

PROVIDENCE (224,326)

There is an anti-spitting ordinance, adopted in 1899. Tuberculosis was declared an infectious disease and made reportable in 1903. Premises are disinfected only on request of parties interested. Some literature is circulated by the local Board of Health in addition to that furnished by the State Board of Health. The Board of Education, in 1907, established the first open air school in this country. A ward for advanced cases was opened in May, 1910, at the city hospital. **Superintendent of Health:**—Dr. Charles V. Chapin.

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE LEGISLATION

1908.—The only legislation affecting tuberculosis in any way which South Carolina has passed is a bill passed in 1908, which re-organizes the Health Department of the State and provides for a Commissioner of Health, and gives the Health Board a small fund for fighting tuberculosis.

1909.—The State Board of Health in 1909 adopted a regulation making tuberculosis reportable.

The Board also assists in carrying on an educational campaign in the State. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. C. F. Williams, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE LEGISLATION

1909.—An appropriation of $10,000 was granted for the establishment of a state sanatorium at Custer. The sanatorium was opened in 1910.

Superintendent State Board of Health:—Dr. W. E. Moore, Tyndal.

TENNESSEE

STATE LEGISLATION

1905.—An act was passed providing for the registration of communicable diseases, not specifying tuberculosis.

1907.—An act was passed providing that proprietors of stores, factories, hotels, and theaters furnish cuspidors, and making it a misdemeanor to spit in public places.

The State Board of Health has been active, distributing literature, etc., to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. **State Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. J. A. Albright, Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA (44,604)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1904. An ordinance compelling the notification of tuberculosis was passed in 1905. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **City Physician:**—Dr. P. D. Sims.

KNOXVILLE (36,346)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1904. Pulmonary tuberculosis was listed as an infectious disease and made reportable in 1906. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to tuberculous patients. **Secretary Board of Health:**—Dr. J. L. Cochrane.

MEMPHIS (131,105)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1905. Reporting of tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1908. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Superintendent Health Department:**—Dr. M. Goltman.

NASHVILLE (110,364)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on April 12, 1898. Notification of tuberculosis cases is required by the Board of Health. The city in 1909 appropriated $10,000 to build a municipal hospital. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. E. Hibbett.

TEXAS

STATE LEGISLATION

1904.—A law passed by the Legislature of 1904 compels the disinfection of railroad passenger and sleeping-cars and public buildings.

1905.—Under regulations of the Board of Health of 1905, common carriers are required to keep cuspidors in the cars.

1907.—The State Board of Health, together with some of the municipal bodies, endeavored to enforce a regulation restraining railroads from bringing consumptives into the State, but this was unsuccessful and the regulation was rescinded.

1909.—An appropriation of $10,000 was made to the State Board of Health for the purpose of returning to their homes indigent consumptives coming to Texas.

1909.—$35,000 was appropriated for the erection of a tuberculosis pavilion at the State Hospital for Insane.

1909.—A law appropriating $200,000 for a State Sanatorium was passed, but was vetoed by the Governor.

1911.—A law was passed providing for the establishment of two tuberculosis sanatoria and appropriating $100,000 for construction and sites, and $40,000 for maintenance for two years.

State Health Officer:—Dr. Ralph Steiner, Austin.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

GALVESTON (36,981)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1903. Notification of living cases of tuberculosis is required by an ordinance of 1907. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. C. W. Trueheart.

HOUSTON (78,800)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1904. Tuberculosis is officially recognized as a communicable disease and is reportable. Premises are disinfected at request of householders and by order of Health Department. **City Health Officer:**—Dr. George W. Larendon.

SAN ANTONIO (96,614)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on January 15, 1900. Tuberculosis was officially recognized as a communicable disease and made reportable in October, 1908. In 1909 an ordinance was passed prohibiting the erection of any new hospital of tuberculosis within the city limits. **President Board of Health:**—Dr. H. D. Barnitz.

UTAH

STATE LEGISLATION

1905.—The laws of 1905 amend the former section of 1898 concerning dangerous and infectious diseases, now including tuberculosis in this class.

1905. In the same year a law was passed providing that attending physicians in public hospitals report cases of tuberculosis to the State Board of Health, fixing a penalty for the failure to do so.

1908. Following a recommendation of the Governor, the various State educational institutions devote some time each year to the study of the causes and means of prevention of tuberculosis.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. T. B. Beatty, Salt Lake City.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

SALT LAKE CITY (92,777)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1903. Tuberculosis is not included in the list of diseases to be reported to the Board of Health. Premises are sometimes disinfected at death and removal. Literature bearing especially on tuberculosis is distributed. **Health Commissioner:**—Dr. Samuel G. Paul.

VERMONT

STATE LEGISLATION

1902.—A commission of five was appointed by the governor to investigate the extent of tuberculosis, and the necessity of a sanatorium for the treatment of the same, to report in two years.

1902.—The same year an act was passed providing that physicians be required to notify the State Board of Health of tuberculous patients.

1902.—An act of 1902 prohibits spitting in railroad cars, street-cars, and railroad stations. In 1906 this act was extended to cover sidewalks and public buildings.

1904.—An act was passed creating a tuberculosis commission to serve two years to educate the people as to the nature and cause of tuberculosis, and to report to the Legislature of 1906. Four thousand dollars was appropriated for this work.

1906.—The governor was given the power to appoint a tuberculosis commission of three to continue the work of the commission created by the act of 1904.

1910.—The sum of $2000 was appropriated to the State Board of Health for an exhibit and an educational campaign, and the Board was authorized to take over the work of the commission appointed in 1906.

1911.—The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of three to report to the next legislature relative to the establishment of a hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA

STATE LEGISLATION

1901.—Chapter 333 of the Laws of 1901 makes it a misdemeanor to expectorate on church floors or aisles.

1902.—This law was further amended in 1902, and imposed a penalty from $1.00 to $10.00 for expectorating in electric cars.

1906.—The law was again amended by an act prohibiting spitting in all public places.

1908.—A new health law was passed. This law gives the State Board of Health increased powers, and also provides for better co-ordination of the local boards. This law also provides for a special investigation on the part of the State Board of Health with regard to tuberculosis.

1908.—Another act was passed, making it mandatory upon the sheriff, superintendent of the poor, or any other person in charge of the public institutions in a city, town or county in the State, to isolate all cases of tuberculosis from the rest of the inmates of such institutions.

1908.—The same act provided that apartments occupied by tuberculous patients must be disinfected before being occupied again.

1910.—An appropriation of $40,000 was made for the enlargement of the State Sanatorium, which had been opened by the State Board of Health in 1909.

The State Board of Health is engaged in an active campaign against tuberculosis.

Commissioner of Health:—Dr. Ennion G. Williams, Richmond.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

NORFOLK (67,452)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1899. An ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis was passed by the city council in 1908. Premises are disinfected at death and removal, and circulars are distributed to patients. The city in 1908 appropriated $1,000 to the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Norfolk toward the operation of a dispensary. Six hundred

dollars was also appropriated for the erection of tents and a small building at the almshouse. **Health Officer:**—Dr. P. S. Schenck.

RICHMOND (127,628)
There is a local anti-spitting ordinance, besides the comprehensive State law on this subject. Physicians have been required to report tuberculosis since August, 1906. In 1909 there were 334 cases reported, with 292 deaths. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Literature is distributed in large quantities to patients and physicians. The Board of Health conducts two special tuberculosis dispensaries, one for white and one for colored patients. The Board of Health also employs two visiting nurses. A large amount of educational work is also done by lectures and in other ways. **Chief Health Officer:**—Dr. E. C. Levy.

ROANOKE (34,874)
There is an anti-spitting ordinance. There is a registration ordinance. The city has a tuberculosis hospital with 20 beds. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. Brownley Foster.

WASHINGTON

STATE LEGISLATION

1899.—An act was passed requiring physicians in cities of the first class and second class to report all tuberculous patients to local Boards of Health, the State Board to furnish the patients printed instructions to prevent the spread of the disease.

1903.—An act was passed authorizing the State Board of Health to designate reportable diseases and requiring physicians to report all diseases so designated. Among others, the State Board has included pulmonary tuberculosis.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. Elmer E. Heg, Seattle.

SEATTLE (237,194)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed May 13, 1907. Tuberculosis was placed in the list of infectious diseases and was made reportable on May 10, 1907. Premises are disinfected at death and removal and literature is distributed. The city voted a bond issue of $10,000 in 1910 for a sanatorium to be built in 1911 by the Anti-tuberculosis League of King County. A tuberculosis hospital ward is also maintained by the county. **Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. J. E. Crichton.

SPOKANE (104,402)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed on October 18, 1901. Tuberculosis was included in the list of diseases to be reported in 1901. The city employs three visiting nurses, and distributes considerable literature to patients and others. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to patients and their families. **Health Officer:**—Dr. M. B. Grieve.

TACOMA (82,972)
An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1908. Tuberculosis was made reportable in 1906. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. E. M. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE LEGISLATION

1908.—A special session of the State Legislature adopted a resolution appointing a committee of five to make a study of the tuberculosis situation in West Virginia, and

to report on the methods, construction, and operation of a State sanatorium for consumptives. Such commission was also to locate a site for said sanatorium.

1909.—The report of the committee appointed in 1908 was presented, but the legislature refused to grant an appropriation.

1911.—In February, the Legislature voted $40,000 for a state sanatorium to be erected and maintained by the State Board of Control and Health.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. H. A. Barbee, Point Pleasant.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

WHEELING (41,641)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed November 11, 1902. A special ordinance passed April 14, 1908, made the reporting of tuberculosis compulsory. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Literature is distributed to patients and physicians. **Health Officer:**—Dr. W. H. McLain.

WISCONSIN

STATE LEGISLATION

1903.—An act was passed authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to investigate conditions relative to tuberculosis, and to report on the feasibility of a State sanatorium in 1904.

1905.—An act was passed authorizing that 2,000 copies of the report of the above commission be printed.

1905.—An act was passed providing for the establishment of a State sanatorium for tuberculosis. Ninety thousand dollars was appropriated by this act for construction and $25,000 for maintenance.

1907.—An additional amount of $30,000 was appropriated for construction purposes and $40,000 for maintenance for this institution.

1907.—Chapter 93 of the laws of 1907 amends the health laws so that tuberculosis is included in the list of diseases that must be reported by the attending physicians to the department of health in their own city. This act also provides for the disinfection and renovation of premises after death or removal of a tuberculous patient.

1909.—A permanent livestock board was created by the legislature.

1909.—The State Sanatorium law was amended, particularly with reference to the appointment of an advisory board.

1909.—The Legislature of 1909 appropriated the sum of $40,000 for the purpose of erecting an infirmary, two cottages for patients, a superintendent's residence, and two cottages for employees and a bakery at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Wales.

Secretary State Board of Health:—Dr. C. A. Harper, Madison.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

LA CROSSE (30,417)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1902. The State registration law is well enforced. An ordinance was passed in 1910 under which a physician will be employed to take charge of all tuberculosis work for the city. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. **Health Officer:**—Dr. A. M. Murphy.

MILWAUKEE (373,857)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1905. There is no local ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis. Premises are disinfected and renovated at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to the public from time to time. There is a pure milk ordinance. The county will open in 1911 a hospital for thirty-five advanced cases. **Commissioner of Health:**—Dr. F. A. Kraft. **Secretary Health Department:**—A. B. Cargill.

OSHKOSH (33,062)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in 1905. There is no local ordinance requiring the reporting of tuberculosis. Premises are disinfected at death. **Health Officer:**—Dr. A. H. Broche.

RACINE (38,002)

An anti-spitting ordinance was passed in November, 1906. Premises are disinfected at death and removal. Circulars are distributed to physicians. One visiting nurse is employed by the Health Department. **Health Officer:**—Dr. Henry C. Baker.

SUPERIOR (40,384)

There is a local anti-spitting ordinance. Tuberculosis was included in the list of infectious diseases to be reported in November 2, 1910. The county in 1910 appropriated $7,000 for a tuberculosis hospital. **Health Officer:**—Dr. P. G. McGill. **Secretary Board of Health:**—Dr. J. M. Morrison.

WYOMING

STATE LEGISLATION

There is no legislation affecting tuberculosis, but regulations of the State Board of Health require the reporting of tuberculosis with other communicable diseases. **Secretary State Board of Health:**—Dr. Amos W. Barber, Cheyenne.

Typical Laws

1. NOTIFICATION LAWS

The full texts of the notification and registration laws of New York, District of Columbia, and Wisconsin are herewith given. The New York law is the most comprehensive of the three and deals only with tuberculosis. This act is patterned largely after the Maryland law, but includes several new features of value. The District of Columbia law is a shorter act, but similar to the New York law. The Wisconsin law is of a different character from the other two. In this law tuberculosis is included in the list of diseases to be reported, but several sections deal specifically with this disease.

NEW YORK

AN ACT defining the powers and duties of local health officers and boards of health in the matter of the protection of the people of the State of New York from the disease known as tuberculosis.

[Became a law, May 19, 1908, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.]

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 320. *Reports by physicians and others.*—Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in the state of New York, to report in writing, on a form to be furnished as hereinafter provided, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address, of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis, to the health officer of the city, town or village in which said person resides, within twenty-four hours after such fact comes to the knowledge of said physician. It shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum or other similar private or public institution in said state of New York to report in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care or under his observation, within twenty-four hours thereafter.

SEC. 321. *Examination of sputum.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town or village, when so requested by any physician, or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary, to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum forwarded to him as that of a person having symptoms of tuberculosis, which shall be forwarded to such officer accompanied by a blank giving name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of said health officer promptly to make a report of the results of such examination, free of charge, to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

SEC. 322. *Protection of records.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town or village to cause all reports made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, and also all results of examinations, showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis, made in accordance with the provisions of second section of this act, to be recorded in a register, of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the state and of the said city, town or village, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged

so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 323. *Disinfection of premises.*—In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant, or other person having charge of the said apartments or premises, to notify the health officer of said city, town or village, of said death or removal within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly disinfected, cleansed or renovated as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 324. *Health officer to direct disinfection, cleansing or renovation.*—When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises as provided in section three hundred and twenty-three thereof, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies, shall within twenty-four hours thereafter visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said health officer shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at public expense, or, if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of the health authorities, provided, however, that in any locality which in the judgment of the State Commissioner of Health may be considered a resort for persons having tuberculosis, such disinfection may in the discretion of the health authorities be done by such health authorities at the expense of the owner of the premises. Should the health authorities determine that such apartments or premises are in need of thorough cleansing and renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said apartments or premises, and said owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instructions of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovation shall be done at the expense of the said owner or agent. In any case in which the owner is liable for the expense of such disinfection, cleansing or renovation by or pursuant to the provisions of this section, such expense if not paid shall be a first lien upon such property, real or personal, so disinfected, cleansed or renovated, having preference over all other liens and incumbrances whatever. If the lien is against real property, it may be foreclosed in the manner prescribed in section thirty-two of the public health law; if the lien is against personal property it may be foreclosed in the manner prescribed in sections two hundred and six to two hundred and nine, inclusive, of the lien law.

SEC. 325. *Prohibiting occupancy until order of health officer is complied with.*—In case the orders or directions of the local health officer requiring the disinfection, cleansing or renovation of any apartments or premises or any articles therein as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after such orders or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises:

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health officer directing their disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under the penalty of the law except by the health officer or other duly authorized official."

SEC. 326. *Prohibiting carelessness of a person having tuberculosis.*—Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house, or part of a house, shall on complaint of any person or persons subjected to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance and any persons subjected to such a nuisance may make complaint in person or writing to the health officer of any city, town or village where the nuisance complained of is committed. And it shall be the duty of the local health officer receiving such complaint to investigate, and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house or part of a house, he shall serve a notice upon the person so complained of, reciting the

alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger. Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the local health officer of any city, town or village, requiring him to cease to commit such nuisance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

SEC. 327. *Protection of patient's family.*—It shall be the duty of a physician attending a patient having tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment, and if no physician be attending such patient this duty shall devolve upon the local health officer, and all duties imposed upon physicians by any sections of this act shall be performed by the local health officer in all cases of tuberculosis not attended by a physician, or when the physician fails to perform the duties herein specified, and shall so report.

SEC. 328. *Providing that physicians shall make a complete statement of procedure and precautions on a blank to be furnished by the health officer, et cetera.*—It shall be the duty of the local health officer to transmit to a physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in section one of this act, a printed statement and report, in a form approved by the state commissioner of health, naming such procedures and precautions as in the opinion of the said commissioner are necessary or desirable to be taken on the premises of a tuberculosis patient. It shall be the duty of the local health authorities to print and keep on hand an ample supply of such statements and reports and to furnish the same in sufficient numbers to all local physicians. Upon receipt of such statement and report the physician shall either carry into effect all such procedures and precautions as are therein prescribed, and shall thereupon sign and date the same and return it to the local health officer without delay, or, if such attending physician be unwilling or unable to carry into effect the procedures and precautions specified, he shall so state upon this report and immediately return the same to the local health officer and the duties therein prescribed shall thereupon devolve upon said local health officer who shall receive the fee hereinafter provided as payment of the services of the physician if he comply with the duties herein prescribed. Upon receipt of this statement and report the local health officer shall carefully examine the same, and if satisfied that the attending physician has taken all necessary and desirable precautions to insure the safety of all persons living in the apartments or premises occupied by the person having tuberculosis, the said local health officer shall issue an order upon the treasurer of the city, town or village in favor of the attending physician for the sum of one dollar, thereupon to be paid out of a fund which shall be provided by said city, town or village. If the precautions taken or instructions given by the attending physician are, in the opinion of the local health officer, not such as will remove all reasonable danger or probability of danger to the persons occupying the said house or apartments or premises the local health officer shall return to the attending physician the report with a letter specifying the additional precautions or instructions which the health officer shall require him to take or give; and the said attending physician shall immediately take the additional precautions and give the additional instructions specified and shall record and return the same on the original report to the local health officer. It shall further be the duty of the local health officer to transmit to the physician reporting any case of tuberculosis a printed requisition, in a form approved by the State Commissioner of Health, and printed by the local health authorities and issued in sufficient number to supply local physicians. Upon this requisition blank, shall be named the materials kept on hand by the local health officer for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and it shall be the duty of the local health officer to supply such materials as may be specified in such requisition. Any physician may return a duly signed requisition to the local health officer for such of the specified materials and in such amount as he may deem necessary to aid him in preventing the spread of the disease, and all local health officers shall honor, as far as possible, a requisition signed by the attending physician in such case. It shall be the duty of every local health officer to transmit to every physician reporting any case of tuberculosis, or to the person reported as suffering from this disease, provided the latter has no attending physician, a circular of information approved by the State Commissioner of Health and which shall be provided in sufficient quantity by the local health authorities. This circular of information shall inform the consumptive of the best methods of treatment of his disease and of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

SEC. 329. *Penalty for failure of physician to perform duties or for making false reports.*—Any physician or person practising as a physician who shall knowingly report as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected, or who shall wilfully make any false statement concerning the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or who shall certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 330. *Reporting recovery of patient.*—Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to make a report of this fact to the local health officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this act.

SEC. 331. *General penalty.*—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, except as herein otherwise provided, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 332. *Repealing all acts, et cetera.*—All acts and parts of acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, except that no portion of this act shall apply to the city of New York, nor shall the passage of this act modify or repeal any of the provisions of the charter of the city of New York, or any rule or regulation issued by the department of health of said New York City.

SEC. 333. This act shall take effect immediately.

[Chapter 351, Laws of 1908, and Sections 330–33, of Public Health Law, constituting Chapter 45, as amended June 8, 1910.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of every physician in the District of Columbia to report in writing to the health officer of said District, within one week after the disease is recognized, on forms to be provided by said health officer, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and address of every person under his care in said District who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis. It shall also be the duty of the officer having charge for the time being of each and every hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar public or private institution in said District to report in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and last address of every person who is in his care or who has come under his observation within one week of such time who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That the health officer of said District shall promptly make, or cause to be made by a competent microscopist, a microscopical examination of the sputum of persons thus reported, and shall make a report thereof, free of charge, to the physician or officer upon whose application the examination was made. If the examination fails to show the existence of the disease that fact shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. That the health officer of said District shall cause all cases showing the presence of tubercle bacilli to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian, which register shall not be open to inspection by anyone except the health officer and the deputy health officer of said District, and neither said health officer nor said deputy health officer shall permit any such record to be divulged in such manner as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates except as it may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health department, in every case where a microscopical examination reveals the existence of tuberculosis, to supply to such person, or those

in charge of such person, unless otherwise requested by the attending physician, printed instructions as to the methods to be employed to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 5. That in case of death from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, or the removal from any apartment or premises of a person or persons so afflicted, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, if he has such knowledge, or, if there be no such physician or if such physician be absent, of the occupant, or other person in charge of said apartment or premises to notify the health officer, in writing, of such death, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartment or premises shall then be disinfected by the health department at public expense or, if the owner prefers, by the owner to the satisfaction of the health department, and shall not again be occupied until so disinfected.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, and of every person in attendance upon anyone afflicted therewith, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries in said District to observe and enforce all sanitary rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for preventing the spread of the disease.

SEC. 7. That upon the recovery of any person who has been found to be suffering from tuberculosis a report to that effect to the health department, made by the attending physician, shall be recorded in the register aforesaid, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this Act.

SEC. 8. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved May 13, 1908.

[Public Acts of 1908, No. 114.]

WISCONSIN

AN ACT prescribing the duties of physicians and others relative to infectious diseases.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the department of health in every town, incorporated village or city, in writing, the full name, age and address of every person suffering from any one of the infectious or contagious diseases following, to wit: Measles, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, tuberculosis (of any organ), rubella (rötheln), chickenpox, typhus fever, plague, erysipelas, Asiatic cholera, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis, yellow fever, and it shall be the duty of every person, owner, agent, manager, principal or superintendent of any public or private institution or dispensary, hotel, boarding or lodging house, in any such town, incorporated village or city, to make a report, in like manner and form, of any inmate, occupant or boarder suffering from any of the said infectious or contagious diseases.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every physician to report forthwith in writing to the said department of health, the death of any person who dies from, or while suffering with or from any infectious or contagious disease, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease, and in the absence of an attending physician, it shall be the duty of every keeper of any boarding house or lodging house, and the proprietor of every lodging house or hotel, to report forthwith to the department of health, all known facts in regard to any person who died in any such house or hotel under his charge suffering from any of the following infectious or contagious diseases: Measles, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, chickenpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rötheln), plague, whooping cough, within twenty-four hours after the death of such person.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every person having knowledge of the existence of any person afflicted with any one of the following infectious or contagious diseases, to wit: Measles, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rötheln), plague, and whooping cough, or has reason to believe that any person is so afflicted, to at once report to the health department of such town, incorporated village or city, all facts in regard to the case, and no person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance, inspection or examination of any building or house, or the occupants thereof, by the health officer, commissioner of health or his assistants, of such town, incorporated village or city, or any officers of such department, when investigating a reported case of one of the infectious or contagious diseases above specified, as existing in such house or dwelling, nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct, mutilate, or tear down any notices of such department posted in or on any premises within such municipality.

SEC. 4. 1. It shall be the duty of every physician or person, or owner, agent, manager, principal or superintendent of each and every public or private institution or dispensary, hotel, boarding or lodging house, in any such town, incorporated village or city, to report to the department of health thereof, in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation and latest address of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, who is in their care, or who has come under their observation, within one week of such time.

2. It shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease, and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public or private institutions, or dispensaries to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of such health department for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

SEC. 5. In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person or physician in charge, to notify the commissioner of health of such town, incorporated village or city, aforesaid, of said removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly renovated and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. In case of the vacation of any premises or apartments as set out in section 5 of this act, the commissioner of health, or health officer, shall immediately visit said premises, and shall order and direct that such premises or apartments and all infected articles therein be properly and suitably disinfected. In case there shall be no remaining occupants in such premises or apartments, and same shall be vacant, then the commissioner of health or health officer shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, or agent of the owner of such premises or apartments, ordering the renovation and disinfection of such premises or apartments, under the direction of and in conformity with the regulations of the local department of health.

SEC. 7. In case any orders or directions of the commissioner of health or health officer requiring the disinfection of any articles, premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within thirty-six hours after such orders or directions shall be given, then it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health or health officer to cause a placard in words and form as follows, to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments, or premises, to wit:

NOTICE

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health commissioner or health officer directing their renovation and disinfection has been complied with.

This notice must not be removed under a penalty of law, except by the commissioner of health, or an authorized officer.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and any person who, without written authority from the commissioner of health or health officer shall remove, or cause to be removed any placard placed upon premises or apartments which are or have been occupied by persons sick with any of the diseases mentioned in section 1, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as a limitation upon the officers of the common council of any city to pass such ordinances in aid of the officers of the commissioner of health as may tend to promote and secure the general health of the inhabitants of such city.

SEC. 10. All acts or parts of acts, including the provisions of any special charter, contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. There are added to the statutes of 1898 four new sections to read: Section 1416—5. Any person affected with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum or other secretions, shall not deposit his sputum, saliva or other infectious secretion, in such a place as to cause offense or danger of contracting the disease to any person or persons.

SEC. 1416—6. It shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum, saliva or other infectious secretions, to provide himself with a sputum flask or receptacle in which to deposit his sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretion, while traveling in any public conveyance or attending any public place, and the contents of said flask or receptacle shall be burned or otherwise thoroughly disinfected.

SEC. 1416—7. Upon the complaint of any responsible person the local board of health shall at once investigate the conditions complained of and if found dangerous or detrimental to the public health said board shall make and enforce such orders as may be necessary to abate the offense or dangers caused thereby.

SEC. 1416—11. For the purpose of this act railroad conductors or other persons in charge of common carriers may exercise the powers of sheriffs and constables.

[Chapter 93, Laws of 1907.]

II. SANATORIUM AND COUNTY HOSPITAL LAWS

The full text of the State sanatorium acts of Massachusetts and Michigan is herewith given. The former is of particular interest, as it is the first act of this kind to be passed in the United States. In addition to these two, the Ohio and New York laws, which provide for county hospitals, are also given.

MASSACHUSETTS

AN ACT to establish the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives and Tubercular Patients.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint five persons who shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives and Tubercular Patients, and who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, beginning with the first Monday of July in the present year, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified; and previous to the first Monday in July in each year thereafter the governor shall in like manner appoint one such trustee to hold office for the term of five years, beginning with the first Monday in July of the year of his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any such trustee may be removed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council for such cause as they may deem sufficient and as shall be assigned in the order of removal. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. The lands held by said trustees in trust for the Commonwealth for the use of said hospital, as hereinafter provided, shall not be taken for a street, highway or railroad without leave of the legislature specially obtained.

SEC. 3. Said trustees shall be a corporation for the same purposes for which the trustees of each of the state lunatic hospitals are made a corporation by section five of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

SEC. 4. Said trustees shall have authority to purchase in behalf of the Commonwealth suitable real estate as a site for said hospital, and to cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for said hospital which shall furnish suitable accommodations for not less than two hundred patients and for the officers, employees and attendants, and to provide for the equipment and furnishing of said buildings: provided, however, that the expenditure for carrying out the purposes of this act shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No expenditure shall be made for the erection of buildings except for plans therefor, until said plans have been approved by the governor and council, and no such approval shall be given unless the governor and council shall be satisfied that the cost of the real estate and the erection and completion of buildings and the equipment and furnishing of the same ready for occupancy will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Said trustees shall have the same powers and shall be required to perform the same duties in the management and control of said hospital as are vested in and required of the trustees of the various state lunatic hospitals under sections six, seven and nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes.

SEC. 6. When the buildings constructed under the provisions of this act are so far completed that in the opinion of said trustees they may be properly used for the purposes of said hospital, said trustees shall notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing said hospital.

SEC. 7. After the establishment of said hospital said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed from the treasury of the Commonwealth for all expenses actually incurred by them in the performance of their official duties. The governor and council shall fix the compensation to be paid to them for services rendered in the selection and purchase of real estate and the construction, equipment and furnishing of the hospital buildings.

SEC. 8. Said trustees may appoint the physicians, assistants and employees necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of said hospital and may incur all expenses necessary for the maintenance of the same. Said trustees shall provide homeopathic medical treatment for all patients who desire it and for that purpose shall appoint such number of homeopathic physicians as may be necessary.

SEC. 9. The charges for the support of the inmates of said hospitals as are of sufficient ability to pay for the same, or have persons or kindred bound by law to maintain them, shall be paid by such inmates, such persons, or such kindred at a rate to be determined by the trustees of said hospital. The board of such inmates as have a legal settlement in some city or town shall be paid by said city or town if such patients are received at said hospital on the request of the overseers of the poor of said city or town. The trustees may in their discretion receive other patients who have no means to pay for treatment; and the board of all such patients shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. There shall be a thorough visitation of said hospital by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole board semi-annually, at each of which a written report of the state of the institution shall be drawn up, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held between the first day of October and the first day of November. At the annual meeting the trustees shall make a detailed report in the same manner as is required of the trustees of the state lunatic hospitals, and shall audit the report of the treasurer, which shall be presented at said annual meeting, and transmit it with their annual report to the governor and council.

SEC. 11. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of meeting any expenses that may be incurred under the provisions of this act the treasurer and receiver-general is hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for a term not exceeding thirty years. Said scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds or with interest coupons attached, and shall bear interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be designated on the face thereof as the Hospital for Consumptives' Loan, shall be countersigned by the governor and shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth, and the principal and interest shall be paid at the times specified therein in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent; and said scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be sold and disposed of at public auction, or in such other mode, and at such time and prices, and in such amounts (the rate of interest not to exceed the rate above specified) as shall be deemed best. The sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the prison and hospital loan sinking fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under the authority of this act, and the treasurer and receiver-general shall apportion thereto from year to year an amount sufficient with the accumulations of said fund to extinguish at maturity the debt incurred by the issue of said bonds. The amount necessary to meet the annual sinking fund requirements and to pay the interest on said bonds shall be raised by taxation from year to year.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 5, 1895.

[Chapter 503, Laws of 1895.]

MICHIGAN

AN ACT to establish a State Sanatorium in some suitable locality in Michigan, for the care and treatment of persons having tuberculosis, and making appropriations therefor, and to provide a tax to meet the same.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

SECTION 1. That a State Sanatorium for the care and treatment of tuberculous persons, in some suitable locality in Michigan be and hereby is established.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint six citizens of this State, four of whom shall be legally registered physicians, who shall constitute the board of trustees of the State Sanatorium. The term of office of each trustee shall be six years, the terms of two members of such board expiring every two years. To effect such order of expiration of term of office, the first appointment shall be made for the respective terms of two, four and six years. Thereafter there shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, two members every two years. Any such trustee may be removed by the Governor for such cause as the Governor may deem sufficient, after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense has been granted him. Any vacancy arising in said board by reason of removal, accepted resignation, or by death, shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment in like manner as in the first instance. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, but no business shall be transacted except by the affirmative vote of at least three members of said board.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this act, the board of trustees and their successors in office shall be a body corporate, with all the powers necessary to carry into effect this act.

SEC. 4. Said board of trustees shall have the general control of the property and affairs of the Sanatorium, and shall take such action as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. The board of trustees shall appoint a medical superintendent, not a member of said board, who shall be a legally qualified physician, of at least six years' experience in the practice of his profession, and who shall be chosen with a special view to his professional and executive ability. Such medical superintendent shall, in all matters pertaining to the Sanatorium, be under the general supervision of the board of trustees, who may remove him at any time and appoint his successor.

SEC. 6. Said board of trustees shall elect from the members a president, and shall appoint a secretary, and a treasurer. The treasurer shall give a bond to the people of the State of Michigan for the faithful performance of his trust, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State. Said secretary or treasurer may at any time be removed, and his successor appointed, by the Governor on the recommendation of said board of trustees in its discretion.

SEC. 7. The medical superintendent, with the consent of the board of trustees, shall appoint such other officers, assistants and employees in and for the Sanatorium as may be, from time to time, necessary to carry into effect this act: *Provided, however,* That all medical officers shall be well educated physicians. All such officers, assistants and employees shall be under the direct supervision of the medical superintendent, and may be removed by him. In case of removal by the medical superintendent of any such officers, assistants or employees, said medical superintendent shall forthwith report the same to the said board of trustees.

SEC. 8. The board of trustees shall, from time to time, determine the salaries and allowances of the officers, assistants and employees of said Sanatorium: *Provided,* That the salary of said medical superintendent shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars annually.

SEC. 9. The board of trustees is hereby directed to establish such by-laws as it may deem necessary and expedient for defining the duties of officers, assistants and employees, for fixing the conditions of admission, support and discharge of patients, and for conducting in a proper manner the professional and business affairs, also to ordain and enforce a suitable system of rules and regulations for the internal government, discipline and management of the Sanatorium.

SEC. 10. The board of trustees shall have authority, and it is hereby made the duty of said board on behalf of the State to receive by gift or grant, real estate consisting of State tax homestead lands as a site for said Sanatorium: *Provided,* That said lands are situated in some county of this State where the conditions are most favorable for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. Said board shall have power to receive and hold property or money as endowment or otherwise for said Sanatorium, or to purchase a site and to cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for said Sanatorium and to provide for the equipment of said buildings. If the said board can find a suitable tract of State tax homestead land upon which to erect said institution, consisting of any number of acres, the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall withdraw and withhold from said entry and sale said tract of lands subject to control and disposition of his department and to convey the same by deed of the Commissioner of the Land Office to said board of trustees as a site for said Sanatorium. The trustees shall have power to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry into effect this act.

SEC. 11. Said board shall meet at the Sanatorium at least semi-annually, at which time a written report of the affairs and conditions of the Sanatorium and of the patients therein, to be prepared by the medical superintendent, shall be submitted to and carefully examined by the board. The board shall at such meetings personally inspect the Sanatorium, and shall examine and audit all bills and accounts. At the annual meeting, which shall be held in July, the board of trustees shall make a detailed report and shall examine the report and audit the accounts of the treasurer, which shall be presented at said annual meeting, and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor, for publication by the Board of State Auditors.

SEC. 12. The board of trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but expenses incurred in the performance of their duties shall be audited by the board of trustees, certified by the president and secretary, and paid by its treasurer.

SEC. 13. The medical superintendent shall be chief executive officer of the Sanatorium. He shall have general superintendence of the buildings, grounds, furniture, fixtures, and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the board of trustees. He or his representative shall daily ascertain the condition of each and all the patients, and prescribe or direct their treatment. He shall cause full and fair records of all his official acts and the entire business and operation of the Sanatorium to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose, in the manner and to the extent prescribed in the by-laws, and he shall see that all the accounts and records are fully made up to the last day of June and present the same to the board of trustees at

their annual meeting. It shall be the duty of the medical superintendent to admit any of the board of trustees into every part of the Sanatorium, and to exhibit to him or them, on demand, all the books, papers, accounts, and writings belonging to the Sanatorium, or pertaining to its business, management, discipline, or government; also to furnish copies, abstracts, and reports whenever required so to do by said board. The medical superintendent shall make, in a book kept for that purpose, at the time of reception, a record, with the date of the same, of the name, age, residence, occupation and such other statistics in regard to every patient admitted to the Sanatorium as the by-laws may require.

SEC. 14. The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, notes, mortgages, and other securities and obligations to the Sanatorium. Said moneys shall be disbursed only for the uses and purposes of the Sanatorium, and in the manner prescribed by the by-laws on itemized vouchers allowed by the board of trustees, and so certified by the president and secretary of the board. The treasurer shall keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and payments, in the manner directed in the by-laws, and such other accounts as the board of trustees shall prescribe. He shall render statements of accounts of the several books, and of the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required so to do by the board of trustees. He shall have all accounts and records pertaining to his office fully made to the last day of June and present the same to the board of trustees at their annual meeting.

SEC. 15. There shall be received into said Sanatorium, such persons as shall be proved by proper bacteriological or clinical examination to be suffering from tuberculosis. Such patients shall be of two classes, namely, first, persons resident of this State who on account of their poverty are unable to pay the necessary expenses for residence at said Sanatorium; and second, residents of this State who are able to pay such fees as shall be fixed by the board of trustees.

SEC. 16. In case of any person designated in section fifteen under the first class, after such persons shall have furnished a certificate of the superintendent of the poor of their county or township, approved by the judge of probate of said county, that such person belongs in said first class, the board of trustees shall have discretionary power to pay their necessary expenses, not less than five dollars nor more than seven dollars per week, and may issue a voucher properly itemized and sworn to the Auditor General that such amount has been expended for the benefit of such person, whereupon the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer therefor, and any such sums are hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, and the Auditor General shall charge all such money to the county of which such person is a resident or to which he or she belongs, to be collected quarterly and returned to the general fund in the State treasury.

SEC. 17. Any superintendent of the poor, in any county of this State, may send, or cause to be sent, with the approval of the judge of probate of said county, to the Sanatorium any person who, under the rules of the Sanatorium, is entitled to admission therein, who is a charge upon the county. Before sending any patient to the Sanatorium, under the provisions of this act, such superintendent of the poor shall correspond with the superintendent of the Sanatorium, and conform to the rules established by the board of trustees, and he shall cause the patient to be comfortably clothed, and shall provide the patient with suitable clothing while the patient remains at the Sanatorium, and shall defray the necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning therefrom, and provide the patient with such articles of necessity and convenience as are required by the rules of the Sanatorium.

SEC. 18. All persons entitled to admission to the Sanatorium who are not a charge upon the county, but who, on account of their poverty, are unable to provide themselves with suitable clothing or other necessary articles, shall receive the same aid from the superintendent of the poor of their respective counties while attending the Sanatorium as is provided in this act for those who are a county charge. All proper expenses incurred by the superintendents of the poor under this or the preceding section shall be a charge against their respective counties, and shall be defrayed out of the poor fund of such county.

SEC. 19. The charges for the support of the patients in said Sanatorium who are able to pay the same, or have persons or kindred bound by law to maintain them, shall be paid to the medical superintendent by such patients, persons, or kindred, at a rate to be determined by the board of trustees of said Sanatorium.

SEC. 20. All moneys collected by the medical superintendent shall be passed over to the treasurer of the Sanatorium and his receipt taken therefor, such moneys to be disbursed by the treasurer under the provisions of section fourteen of this act.

SEC. 21. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred six, for the purpose of purchasing a site, of erecting, constructing and equipping the Sanatorium and buildings herein provided for, and to pay the necessary expenses of the members of the board of trustees and for the maintenance of the Sanatorium provided for in this act. The Treasurer of the State shall, on the warrant of the Auditor General and on the statement of the architect and of the board of trustees, pay over to the treasurer of the said Sanatorium the above named sum in such amounts as may from time to time in the judgment of the architect and board of trustees be deemed necessary.

SEC. 22. The sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred seven, to pay the necessary expenses of the members of the board of trustees and for the maintenance of the Sanatorium provided for in this act. The Treasurer of the State shall, on the warrant of the Auditor General and of the board of trustees, pay over to the treasurer of the said Sanatorium the above named sum in such amounts as may, from time to time, in the judgment of the board of trustees, be deemed necessary.

SEC. 23. The Auditor General shall add to and incorporate in the State tax for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred five, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred six, the sum of ten thousand dollars, which, when collected, shall be credited to the general fund to reimburse the same for the money hereby appropriated.

This Act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved June 16, 1905.

[No. 254, Laws of 1905.]

NEW YORK

AN ACT to amend the county law, in relation to the establishment and maintenance of county hospitals for the care of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis.

[Became a law May 13, 1909, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.]

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to counties, constituting chapter eleven of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding thereto ten new sections after section forty-four thereof, to be known as sections forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, forty-nine-a, forty-nine-b, forty-nine-c, forty-nine-d, forty-nine-e, to read as follows:

SEC. 45. *Establishment of county hospital for tuberculosis.*—The board of supervisors of any county shall have power by a majority vote to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis. When the board of supervisors of any county shall have voted to establish such hospital, it shall have the following power:

1. To purchase and lease real property therefor, or acquire such real property, and easements therein, by condemnation proceedings, in the manner prescribed by the condemnation law, in any town, city or village in the county.

2. To erect all necessary buildings, make all necessary improvements and repairs and alter any existing buildings, for the use of said hospital, provided that the plans for such erection, alteration or repair shall first be approved by the state commissioner of health.

3. To cause to be assessed, levied and collected such sums of money as it shall deem necessary for suitable lands, buildings and improvements for said hospital, and for the maintenance thereof, and for all other necessary expenditures therefor; and to borrow money for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor on the credit of the county, and issue county obligations therefor, in such manner as it may do for other county purposes.

4. To appoint a board of managers for said hospital as hereinafter provided.

5. To accept and hold in trust for the county, any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property or any donation to be applied, principal or

income, or both, for the benefit of said hospital, and apply the same in accordance with the terms of the gift.

SEC. 46. *Appointment and terms of office of managers.*—When the board of supervisors shall have determined to establish a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and shall have acquired a site therefor, and shall have awarded contracts for the necessary buildings and improvements thereon, it shall appoint five citizens of the county, of whom at least two shall be practicing physicians, who shall constitute a board of managers of the said hospital. The term of office of each member of said board shall be five years, and the term of one of such managers shall expire annually; the first appointments shall be made for the respective terms of five, four, three, two and one years. Appointments of successors shall be for the full term of five years, except that appointment of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation or other cause shall be made for the unexpired term. Failure of any manager to attend three consecutive meetings of the board shall cause a vacancy in his office, unless said absence is excused by formal action of the board of managers. The managers shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling and other expenses, to be audited and paid, in the same manner as the other expenses of the hospital, by the board of supervisors. Any manager may at any time be removed from office by the board of supervisors of the county, for cause after an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 47. *General powers and duties of managers.*—The board of managers:

1. Shall elect from among its members, a president and one or more vice-presidents. It shall appoint a superintendent of the hospital who shall be also the treasurer and secretary of the board and shall hold office at the pleasure of said board. Said superintendent shall not be a member of the board of managers, and shall be a graduate of an incorporated medical college, with an experience of at least three years in the actual practice of his profession.

2. Shall fix the salaries of the superintendent and all other officers and employees within the limits of the appropriation made therefor by the board of supervisors, and such salaries shall be compensation in full for all services rendered. The board of managers shall determine the amount of time required to be spent at the hospital by said superintendent in the discharge of his duties.

3. Shall have the general superintendence, management and control of the said hospital, of the grounds, buildings, officers and employees thereof; of the inmates therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof; and make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purposes of such hospital.

4. Shall maintain an effective inspection of said hospital, and keep itself informed of the affairs and management thereof; shall meet at the hospital at least once in every month, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws; and shall hold its annual meeting at least three weeks prior to the meeting of the board of supervisors at which appropriations for the ensuing year are to be considered.

5. Shall keep in a book provided for that purpose, a proper record of its proceedings which shall be open at all times to the inspection of its members, to the members of the board of supervisors of the county, and to duly authorized representatives of the state board of charities.

6. Shall certify all bills and accounts including salaries and wages and transmit them to the board of supervisors of the county, who shall provide for their payment in the same manner as other charges against the county are paid.

7. Shall make to the board of supervisors of the county annually, at such time as said supervisors shall direct, a detailed report of the operations of the hospital during the year, the number of patients received, the methods and results of their treatment, together with suitable recommendations and such other matter as may be required of them, and full and detailed estimates of the appropriations required during the ensuing year for all purposes including maintenance, the erection ot buildings, repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments or other necessary purposes.

SEC. 48. *General powers and duties of superintendent.*—The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital and subject to the by-laws, rules and regulations thereof, and to the powers of the board of managers:

1. Shall equip the hospital with all necessary furniture, appliances, fixtures and other

needed facilities for the care and treatment of patients and for the use of officers and employees thereof and shall in counties where there is no purchasing agent purchase all necessary supplies.

2. Shall have general supervision and control of the records, accounts, and buildings of the hospital and all internal affairs, and maintain discipline therein, and enforce compliance with, and obedience to all rules, by-laws and regulations adopted by the board of managers for the government, discipline and management of said hospital, and the employees and inmates thereof. He shall make such further rules, regulations and orders as he may deem necessary, not inconsistent with law, or with the rules, regulations and directions of the board of managers.

3. Shall appoint such resident officers and such employees as he may think proper and necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the hospital, and prescribe their duties; and for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard, discharge any such officer or employee at his discretion.

4. Shall cause proper accounts and records of the business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly from day to day, in books and on records provided for that purpose; and see that such accounts and records are correctly made up for the annual report to the board of supervisors, as required by subdivision seven of section forty-seven of this chapter, and present the same to the board of managers, who shall incorporate them in their report to the said supervisors.

5. Shall receive into the hospital, under the general direction of the board of managers, in the order of application, any person found to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form who has been an actual resident and inhabitant of the county for a period of at least one year prior to his application for admission to said hospital; and shall also receive persons from other counties as hereinafter provided. Said superintendent shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the admission of all patients, their name, age, sex, color, marital condition, residence, occupation and place of last employment.

6. Shall cause a careful examination to be made of the physical condition of all persons admitted to the hospital and provide for the treatment of each such patient according to his need; and shall cause a record to be kept of the condition of each patient when admitted, and from time to time thereafter.

7. Shall discharge from said hospital any patient who shall wilfully or habitually violate the rules thereof; or who is found not to have tuberculosis; or who is found to have recovered therefrom; or who for any other reason is no longer a suitable patient for treatment therein; and shall make a full report thereof at the next meeting of the board of managers.

8. Shall collect and receive all moneys due the hospital, keep an accurate account of the same, report the same at the monthly meeting of the board of managers, and transmit the same to the treasurer of the county within ten days after such meeting.

9. Shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give a bond in such sum as the board of managers may determine, to secure the faithful performance of such duties.

SEC. 49. *Admission of patients from county in which hospital is situated.*—Any resident of the county in which the hospital is situated desiring treatment in such hospital, may apply in person to the superintendent or to any reputable physician for examination, and such physician, if he find that said person is suffering from tuberculosis in any form, may apply to the superintendent of the hospital for his admission. Blank forms for such applications shall be provided by the hospital, and shall be forwarded by the superintendent thereof gratuitously to any reputable physician in the county, upon request. So far as practicable, applications for admission to the hospital shall be made upon such forms. The superintendent of the hospital, upon the receipt of such application, if it appears therefrom that the patient is suffering from tuberculosis, and if there be a vacancy in the said hospital, shall notify the person named in such application to appear in person at the hospital. If, upon personal examination of such patient, or of any patient applying in person for admission, the superintendent is satisfied that such person is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital as a patient. All such applications shall state whether, in the judgment of the physician, the person is able to pay in whole or in part for his care and treatment while at the hospital; and every application shall be filed and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the order of their receipt. When said hospital is completed and ready for the treatment of patients, or whenever thereafter there are vacancies therein, admissions to said hospital shall be made in the order in which the names of applicants shall appear upon the application book to be kept as above provided, in so far as such applicants are certified to by the superintendent

to be suffering from tuberculosis. No discrimination shall be made in the accommodation, care or treatment of any patient because of the fact that the patient or his relatives contribute to the cost of his maintenance in whole or in part, and no patient shall be permitted to pay for his maintenance in such hospital a greater sum than the average per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for the interest on the cost of the hospital; and no officer or employee of such hospital shall accept from any patient thereof any fee, payment or gratuity whatsoever for his services.

SEC. 49-a. *Maintenance of patients in the county in which hospital is situated.*—Wherever a patient has been admitted to said hospital from the county in which the hospital is situated, the superintendent shall cause such inquiry to be made as he may deem necessary, as to his circumstances, and of the relatives of such patient legally liable for his support. If he find that such patient, or said relatives are able to pay for his care and treatment in whole or in part, an order shall be made directing such patient, or said relatives to pay to the treasurer of such hospital for the support of such patient a specified sum per week, in proportion to their financial ability, but such sum shall not exceed the actual per capita cost of maintenance. The superintendent shall have the same power and authority to collect such sum from the estate of the patient, or his relatives legally liable for his support, as is possessed by an overseer of the poor in like circumstances. If the superintendent find that such patient, or said relatives are not able to pay, either in whole or in part, for his care and treatment in such hospital, the same shall become a charge upon the county.

SEC. 49-b. *Admission of patients from counties not having a hospital.*—In any county not having a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, a county superintendent of the poor, upon the receipt of the application and certificate hereinafter provided for, may apply to the superintendent of any such hospital established by any other county, for the admission of such patient. Any person residing in a county in which there is no such hospital, who desires to receive treatment in such a hospital, may apply therefor in writing to the superintendent of the poor of the county in which he resides on a blank to be provided by said superintendent for that purpose, submitting with such application a written certificate signed by a reputable physician on a blank to be provided by the superintendent of the poor for such purpose, stating that such physician has, within the ten days then next preceding, examined such person, and that, in his judgment, such person is suffering from tuberculosis. The superintendent of the poor, on receipt of such application and certificate, shall forward the same to the superintendent of any hospital for the care and treatment of tuberculosis. If such patient be accepted by such hospital, the superintendent of the poor shall provide for his transportation thereto, and for his maintenance therein at a rate to be fixed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 49-c. *Maintenance of patients from counties not having a hospital.*—Whenever the superintendent of such a county hospital, shall receive from a superintendent of the poor of any other county an application for the admission of a patient, if it appear from such application that the person therein referred to is suffering from tuberculosis, the superintendent shall notify said person to appear in person at the hospital, provided there be a vacancy in such hospital and there be no pending application from a patient residing in the county in which the hospital is located. If, upon personal examination of the patient, the superintendent is satisfied that such patient is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital. Every patient so admitted shall be a charge against the county sending such patient, at a rate to be fixed by the board of managers, which shall not exceed the per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for interest on the costs of the hospital; and the bill therefor shall, when verified by the superintendent of the poor of the county from which said patient was sent, be audited and paid by the board of supervisors of the said county. The said superintendent of the poor shall cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of such patient, and of his relatives legally liable for his support, and shall have the same authority as an overseer of the poor in like circumstances to collect therefrom, in whole or in part, according to their financial ability, the cost of the maintenance of such person in said hospital.

SEC. 49-d. *Visitation and inspection.*—The resident officer of the hospital shall admit the managers into every part of the hospital and the premises and give them access on demand to all books, papers, accounts and records pertaining to the hospital and shall furnish copies, abstracts and reports whenever required by them. All hospitals established or maintained

under the provisions of sections forty-five to forty-nine-e, inclusive, of this chapter, shall be subject to inspection by any duly authorized representative of the state board of charities, of the state department of health, of the state charities aid association and of the board of supervisors of the county; and the resident officers shall admit such representatives into every part of the hospital and its buildings, and give them access on demand to all records, reports, books, papers and accounts pertaining to the hospital.

SEC. 49-e. *Hospitals at almshouses.*—Wherever a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis exists in connection with, or on the grounds of a county almshouse, the board of supervisors may, after sections forty-five to forty-nine-e of this chapter take effect, appoint a board of managers for such hospital, and such hospital, and its board of managers, shall thereafter be subject to all the provisions of this act, in like manner as if it had been originally established hereunder. Any hospital which may hereafter be established by any board of supervisors shall in like manner be subject to all the provisions of said section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.
[Chapter 341, Laws of 1909.]

OHIO

AN ACT to provide for county hospitals for the care and treatment of inmates of county infirmaries and other residents of the county suffering from tuberculosis.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That on and after January 1, 1911, it shall be unlawful to keep any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption, in any county infirmary except in separate buildings to be provided and used for that purpose only.

SEC. 2. The board of county commissioners are hereby authorized and may construct in each county a suitable building or buildings, which shall be separate and apart from the infirmary buildings, to be known as the county hospital for tuberculosis; and they shall also provide for the proper furnishing and equipment of said hospital; provided that there is not already established a hospital in the county for treatment and maintenance of tuberculosis patients; and whenever in any county funds are not available to carry out the provisions of this act, the county commissioners shall levy for that purpose, and set aside the sum necessary, which shall not be used for any other purpose, and the commissioners of the county may issue and sell the bonds of said county in anticipation of said levy, and the provisions of Section 2825 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the construction of public buildings and bridges, as amended May 9, 1908, shall not apply to county hospitals for tuberculosis provided for herein. The infirmary directors shall provide for the treatment, care and maintenance of patients received at said county hospital, and for necessary nurses and attendants, and all expenses so incurred shall be audited and paid as are other expenditures for county infirmary purposes. An accurate account shall be kept of all moneys received from patients or other sources, which shall be applied toward the payment of maintaining said county hospital; and the infirmary directors shall have authority to receive for the use of such hospital gifts, legacies, demises or conveyances of property, real or personal, that may be made, given or granted to for the use of said county hospital, or in its name, or in the name of said directors.

SEC. 3. The commissioners and infirmary directors of any county, in lieu of providing for the erection of a county hospital for tuberculosis, may contract with the infirmary directors of any other county or with the board of public service of any municipality where such hospital has been constructed for the care and treatment of the inmates of such infirmary or other residents of the county who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the infirmary directors of the county in which such patients reside shall pay into the poor fund of the county or into the proper fund of the city receiving such patients the actual cost incurred in their care and treatment and other necessaries; and shall also pay for their transportation. The probate judge of any county in which such hospital has not been provided may, upon a proper presentation of the facts and the recommendation of the state board of health, order any inmate of the infirmary who is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis removed to the county hospital for tuberculosis of some other county, and there confined, provided that such removal shall not be made without the consent of such inmate if a suitable place outside of the infirmary is provided for his or her care and treatment.

SEC. 4. The county hospital for tuberculosis shall be devoted to the care and treatment of those admitted to the county infirmary who are afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, and of other residents of the county who may be suffering from said disease and who are in need of proper care and treatment; and the board of infirmary directors shall investigate all applicants for admission to the county hospital for tuberculosis who are not inmates of the county infirmary and require satisfactory proof that they are in need of proper care, and have pulmonary tuberculosis; provided, that the infirmary directors may require from any such applicant admitted a payment of not to exceed $3.00 a week, or such less sum as they may determine, for hospital care and treatment. The physician to the county infirmary shall have the medical care of patients in the county hospital; provided, that any patient not an inmate of the county infirmary shall have the privilege of calling other medical attendance in consultation with the regular infirmary physician, but not at the expense of the county.

SEC. 5. The state board of health shall have general supervision of all county hospitals for tuberculosis, and shall prescribe, and is hereby authorized to enforce, such rules and regulations for their government, and for the protection from infection of other inmates of the county infirmary and of nurses and attendants in the county hospital for tuberculosis, and others, as they may deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of all persons in charge of or employed at such hospitals, or residents thereof, to faithfully obey and comply with any and all such rules and regulations; and said board, acting with the board of state charities, shall approve the location and plans for all county hospitals for tuberculosis.

SEC. 6. In accordance with the purposes, provisions, and regulations of the foregoing sections, except as herein provided, the commissioners of any two or more counties, not to exceed five, may form themselves into a joint board for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a district hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and may provide the necessary funds for the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth; provided that said joint board of county commissioners in the selection and acquirement of a site for said hospital shall have the same powers for the appropriation of lands as are conferred upon boards of trustees of benevolent institutions of the state by Section 623 of the Revised Statutes; and they are hereby authorized to receive and hold in trust for the use and benefit of any such institution, any grant or devise of land, and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property that may be made for the establishment or support thereof.

SEC. 7. Immediately upon the organization of the joint board, or as soon thereafter as possible, they shall appoint a board of trustees to consist of one member from each county represented. Said board of trustees shall hold their offices as follows: One for one year, one for two years, and, where three counties are represented, one for three years; and, where four counties are represented, one for four years, and, where five counties are represented, one for five years; and annually after said board is so constituted the joint board of commissioners shall appoint one trustee for a term of as many years as there are counties represented, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancy shall be filled by an appointment in like manner for the unexpired term of the original appointment. The joint board of commissioners shall have power to remove any trustee for good and sufficient cause after a hearing upon written charges.

SEC. 8. The board of trustees herein provided for shall prepare plans and specifications, subject to the provisions of this act, and proceed to erect the necessary buildings, and furnish the same, for a district hospital for tuberculosis. They shall appoint some suitable person who shall act as medical superintendent of such hospital and, upon the recommendation of the superintendent such nurses and other employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of such hospital, and the trustees shall fix the compensation of said medical superintendent and of the other employes. The superintendent shall have entire charge and control of said hospital, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of trustees. The trustees shall serve without compensation, but their necessary expenses when engaged in services of the board shall be paid.

SEC. 9. Such board of trustees shall meet monthly, and until said hospital is erected and equipped, at such other times as they may deem necessary; and said trustees shall on the first Monday in April of each year, file with the joint board of county commissioners a report of their proceedings with reference to said district hospital, and a statement of all receipts and

expenditures during the year; and shall at such time certify the amount necessary to maintain and improve said hospital for the ensuing year. (Passed March 12, 1909.)

SEC. 10. The first cost of the hospital, and the cost of all betterments and additions thereto, shall be paid by the counties comprising the district, in proportion to the taxable property of each county, as shown by their respective duplicates; a statement shall be prepared quarterly showing the per capita daily cost for the current expense of maintaining said hospital, including the cost of the ordinary repairs, and each county comprised in the district shall pay its share of such cost as determined by the number of days the total number of patients from such county have spent in such hospital during the quarter, but the sum paid by patients from such county for their treatment therein shall be deducted from this amount. The boards of commissioners of counties jointly maintaining a district hospital for tuberculosis shall make annual assessments of taxes sufficient to support and defray all necessary expenses of such hospital.

[Approved April 3, 1908; amended as above March 12, 1909.]

III. ANTI-SPITTING LAWS

VIRGINIA

AN ACT prohibiting expectorating or spitting in public places, buildings, theaters, steamboats, railways, and street cars, and other public conveyances, and requiring a sufficient number of spittoons or cuspidors to be provided in smoking compartments and smoking cars when so requested, and also requiring the posting of copies of this act.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia:

SECTION 1. That no person shall spit, expectorate, or deposit any sputum, saliva, mucus, or any form of saliva or sputum upon the floor, stairway, or upon any part of any theater, public hall, or building, or upon the floor or any part of any railroad car or street car or steamboat, or upon the floor or any part of any car of interurban or suburban railway, or of any other public conveyance in the State of Virginia, or upon any sidewalk abutting on any public street, alley or lane of any public town or city in the State of Virginia; and it is hereby made the duty of the owner or lessee of every theater, public hall, or building in the State of Virginia to provide every such theater, public hall, or building with a sufficient number of spittoons or cuspidors.

SEC. 2. It is further provided, That every railroad or steamboat company shall provide in each smoking compartment or smoking car, when so requested, as many cuspidors or spittoons as may be necessary for the convenience of passengers.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any provision of this law shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than one nor more than five dollars, and in default of payment, be imprisoned in the city or county jail for not more than five days.

SEC. 4. It is further provided that printed copies of this act shall be posted conspicuously in all public places, buildings, theaters, railway, and street cars.

[Approved March 17, 1906.]

IV. SCHOOL INSTRUCTION LAWS

The following laws and sections of laws relate to compulsory instruction on tuberculosis and kindred subjects in the public schools. While the Michigan law does not specify tuberculosis, this disease is given special prominence in the list of "dangerous communicable diseases" concerning which instruction is required.

MICHIGAN

AN ACT to provide for teaching in the public schools the modes by which the dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of such diseases.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

SECTION 1. There shall be taught in every year in every public school in Michigan the principal modes by which each of the dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of each such disease. Such instruction shall be given by the aid of text books on physiology, supplemented by oral and black-board instruction. From and after July first, nineteen hundred ten, no text book on physiology shall be adopted for use in the public schools of this State, unless it shall give at least one-eighth of its space to the causes and prevention of dangerous communicable diseases. Text books used in giving the foregoing instruction shall, before being adopted for use in the public schools, have that portion given to the instruction in communicable diseases approved by the state board of health.

[Approved May 16, 1895, and amended March, 1909.]

MASSACHUSETTS

Section one of Chapter forty-two, Revised Laws of 1908:

Every city and town shall maintain, for at least thirty-two weeks in each year, a sufficient number of schools for the instruction of all the children who may legally attend a public school therein, except that in towns whose assessed valuation is less than two hundred thousand dollars, the required period may, with the consent of the board of education, be reduced to twenty-eight weeks. Such schools shall be taught by teachers of competent ability and good morals, and shall give instruction in orthography, reading, writing, the English language and grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States, physiology and hygiene, and good behavior. In each of the subjects of physiology and hygiene, special instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drinks and of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, and as to tuberculosis and its prevention, shall be taught as a regular branch of study to all pupils in all schools which are supported wholly or partly by public money, except schools which are maintained solely for instruction in particular branches. Bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, one or more foreign languages, the elements of the natural sciences, kindergarten training, manual training, agriculture, sewing, cooking, vocal music, physical training, civil government, ethics and such other subjects as the school committee consider expedient may be taught in the public schools.

MISSOURI

Section 10,806, chapter 106, article 2 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909:

SEC. 65. *Instruction in physiology and hygiene.*—Physiology and hygiene, including their several branches, with special instruction as to tuberculosis, its nature, causes and prevention, and the effect of alcoholic drinks, narcotics and stimulants on the human system, shall constitute a part of the course of instruction, and be taught in all schools supported wholly or in part by public money or under state control.

V. MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

The full text of the notification and registration ordinances of San Francisco, Minneapolis and Peoria, Ill., is given, and also two anti-spitting ordinances from Wilmington, Del., and Indianapolis. Section 9 of the San Francisco ordinance provides for the compulsory removal

of tuberculous patients under certain conditions. These ordinances are given simply as types of the various forms of ordinances in successful operation.

SAN FRANCISCO

BILL NO. 1112. ORDINANCE NO. 975. (New Series.) Providing methods for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

SECTION 1. Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health.

It shall be the duty of every physician practicing in the City and County of San Francisco, and of every person in charge of any hospital, dispensary or other private or public institution in said City and County, to report in writing to the Board of Health the name, age, sex color, occupation, address and place where last employed, of every person having tuberculosis which comes under his care or observation. Said reports shall be made in writing on a form furnished as hereinafter provided, and shall be forwarded to said Department of Public Health within twenty-four hours after knowledge of the case comes to said physician or person.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer when so requested by any physician or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum sent him as that of a person having symptoms of tuberculosis, accompanied by a blank giving name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to promptly make a report of the results of such examinations free of charge to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to cause all reports and all results of examinations showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis made in accordance with provisions of Sections 1 and 2 respectively of this Ordinance to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said City and County, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. In case of vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant or other person having charge of said apartment or premises, to notify the Department of Public Health of said death or removal within twenty-four hours thereafter; and such apartment or premises so vacated shall not be occupied until duly disinfected, cleansed, or renovated, as hereinafter provided. Further, it shall be unlawful for any person suffering from tuberculosis to change his or her residence or to be removed therefrom until the Department of Public Health has been notified so that the vacated apartment or premises may be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated.

SEC. 5. When notified of the vacation of any apartment or premises as provided in Section 4 thereof, the Health Officer or one of his deputies shall thereafter visit said apartment or premises and shall order and direct that except for purposes of cleaning or disinfection no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said Health Officer or deputy shall determine the manner in which said apartment or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. After the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, said apartment or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall be immediately disinfected by the Department of Public Health; or if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Should the Health Officer determine that such apartment or premises are in need of thorough cleansing or renovating, a notice to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said premises, and said owner or agent shall proceed to the cleansing or renovating of said apartment or premises in accordance with the instructions of the Health Officer, and such cleansing and renovating shall be done at the expense of said owner or agent. Such

articles that cannot be disinfected or renovated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer shall be destroyed.

SEC. 6. In case the orders or directions of the Health Officer requiring the disinfecting, cleansing or renovating of any apartment or premises or any article therein as hereinbefore provided shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after said orders or directions shall be given, the Health Officer may cause a placard, in words and form substantially as follows, to be placed on the door of the infected apartment or premises:

" Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the Health Officer directing the disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under the penalty of the law except by the Health Officer or other duly authorized official."

SEC. 7. Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house or part of house, shall on complaint of any person subject to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance; and any person subject to such a nuisance may make complaint in writing to the Health Officer, and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer receiving such complaint to investigate and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house or part of a house, he shall serve a notice on the person so complained of reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of a physician attending a patient for tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment.

SEC. 9. In cases of tuberculosis proven by sputum analysis, or where the attending physician or inspector is willing to vouch for the diagnosis, when the necessary precautions cannot or will not be observed, or when others, especially children, are exposed to infection, a patient may be removed by force if necessary, even if consent of patient or family be not obtained, to such place as may be designated by the Department of Public Health.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to transmit to a physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance a printed statement and report naming such procedure and precautions as are necessary or desirable to be taken on the premises of a tubercular patient. Upon receipt of such statement or report, the physician shall either carry into effect all such procedures and precautions as are therein prescribed, and shall thereupon sign and date the same, and return to the Health Officer without delay; or if such attending physician be unwilling or unable to carry into effect the procedure and precautions so specified, he shall so state on this report, and immediately return the same to the Health Officer and the duties therein prescribed shall thereupon devolve upon said Health Officer. Upon the receipt of this statement and report, the Health Officer shall examine the same and satisfy himself that the attending physician has taken all necessary and desirable precautions to insure the safety of all persons living in the apartment or premises occupied by the person having tuberculosis. If the precautions taken or instructions given by the attending physician are, in the opinion of the Health Officer, not such as will remove all reasonable danger or probability of danger to the persons occupying the same house or apartment or premises, the Health Officer shall return to the attending physician the report with a letter specifying the additional precautions or instructions which the Health Officer shall require him to make or give; and the said attending physician shall immediately take the additional precautions and give the additional instructions specified and shall record and return the same on the original report to the Health Officer. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to transmit to every person reporting any case of tuberculosis, or if there be no attending physician, to the person reported as suffering from this disease, a circular of information which shall inform the consumptive of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any physician or person practicing as a physician to report knowingly as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected or wilfully make any false statement concerning the name, sex, color, occupation, place where last

[illegible] with tuberculosis, or certify [illegible] the spread of infection.

[illegible] with pulmonary tuberculosis shall [illegible] principal or teacher of any public, pri- [illegible] of the Health Officer.

[illegible] it shall be the duty of the [illegible] to the Health Officer, who shall record the [illegible] further liability to any require- [illegible]

[illegible] of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a [illegible] by a fine of not more than five [illegible] in the County jail for a period not exceeding [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS

[illegible] of health and the prevention and suppression [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to be an infectious and communicable disease [illegible]

[illegible] in the city to report to the Commissioner [illegible] occupation and address of every person [illegible] the care of such physician and every [illegible] case of tuberculosis within one week from [illegible] or under the observation of such physician.

[illegible] or managers or the principal, superin- [illegible] or private institution, dispensary or hospital [illegible] Commissioner of Health of said city in writing the [illegible] of every person infected with tuberculosis [illegible] report as to every person infected with tuber- [illegible] care or observation and within one week after [illegible] care or observation.

[illegible] any apartments or premises by death from tuberculosis [illegible] the person or persons infected with tuberculosis, it shall be [illegible] the physician in charge to notify the Commissioner of [illegible] twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments and [illegible] again be occupied until duly renovated and disinfected, as [illegible]

[illegible] the vacation of any premises or apartments as mentioned in Section 4 [illegible] Commissioner of Health or one of his health officers shall immediately visit said [illegible] that said apartments or premises and all infected articles [illegible] properly and suitably disinfected.

In case there shall be no remaining occupants in such premises or apartments and the [illegible] vacant, the Commissioner of Health shall cause a notice in writing to be served [illegible] the agent of the owner of such premises or apartments, directing the reno- [illegible] of such premises or apartments under the direction and in conformity [illegible] the regulations of the local department of health.

[illegible] In case any orders or directions of the Commissioner of Health requiring the disin- [illegible] premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied [illegible] hours after such orders or directions shall be given, then it shall be the [illegible] Commissioner of Health to cause a placard, in words and figures as follows, to be [illegible] the door of the infected apartments or premises, to wit:

NOTICE

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may have become infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the Health Commissioner directing their renovation and disinfection has been complied with.

This notice must not be removed, defaced, torn down or destroyed, under penalty of law, except by the Commissioner of Health or an authorized officer.

SEC. 7. In all cases where a nuisance shall be found in any building or upon any grounds or premises within the City of Minneapolis and such nuisance is not abated within thirty-six hours after a written notice from the Commissioner of Health to the owner or agent of such building or premises to abate such nuisance, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Health, when in his judgment a nuisance shall be such as to render the occupancy of such building or premises dangerous or unhealthy, to place upon such building or premises a placard warning the public that such building or premises are unhealthy and should not be occupied until placed in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance, or who, without written authority from the Commissioner of Health shall remove, tear down, deface or destroy, or induce or cause another to remove, tear down, deface or destroy any placard placed upon any grounds, premises or apartments as hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof before the municipal court, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars ($5.00), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or by imprisonment for not less than five (5) days nor more than ninety (90) days.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

[Passed August 26, 1905.]

PEORIA

AN ORDINANCE to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Peoria, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1. That tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to public health.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every physician in the city to report to the Commissioner of Health of this city, in writing, the name, age, sex, occupation and address of every person having tuberculosis, who is now under the care of such physician, and such physician shall likewise hereafter report upon each case of tuberculosis that shall come under the observation of such physician for the first time, within one week of such time.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners or Managers, or the Principal, Superintendent or Physician, in charge of every public or private institution, dispensary or hospital, in the City of Peoria, to report to the Commissioner of Health of said city, in writing, the name, age, sex, occupation and last previous address of every person infected with tuberculosis, who is now in their care, or who shall hereafter come under their observation for the first time, within one week of such time.

SEC. 4. In case of the vacation of any apartments or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons infected with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person in charge, or of the physician in charge, to notify the Commissioner of Health aforesaid, of such removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly renovated and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. In case of the vacation of any premises or apartments as set out in Section four (4) hereof, the Commissioner of Health or one of his health officers shall immediately visit said premises and shall order and direct that such premises or apartments and all infected articles therein be properly and suitably disinfected.

In case there shall be no remaining occupants in such premises or apartments and same shall be vacant, then the Commissioner of Health shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, or the agent of the owner of such premises or apartments, ordering the renovation and disinfection of such premises or apartments, under the direction and in conformity with the regulations of the local department of health.

SEC. 6. In case any orders or directions of the Commissioner of Health requiring the disinfection of any articles, premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within thirty-six (36) hours after such orders or directions shall be given, then it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Health to cause a placard, in words and form as follows, to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments, or premises, to wit:

NOTICE

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may have become infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the Health Commissioner directing their renovation and disinfection has been complied with.

This notice must not be removed under penalty of law, except by the Commissioner of Health or an authorized officer.

And such placard shall not be removed until such time as the order or directions of the Commissioner of Health shall have been complied with, and the removal of such placard authorized by the Commissioner of Health.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, and any person who, without written authority from the Commissioner of Health, shall remove, or induce another person to remove, any placard placed upon premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than Five Dollars ($5.00) nor more than One Hundred Dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the work house for not less than five (5) days nor more than ninety (90) days.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

[Approved in 1905.]

WILMINGTON, DEL.

AN ORDINANCE to prevent spitting in certain public places in the city of Wilmington.

Be it ordained by the Council of Wilmington:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful on and after the passage of this ordinance for any person to spit on the sidewalk, crossing or footway of any public streetway, park or square, or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel, apartment house, tenement or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or tenants thereof, or upon the floor, platform, steps or stairs of any public building, hall, church, theatre, railway station, store or factory, street car or other public conveyance.

SEC. 2. The term "spitting" as referred to in this ordinance shall be defined as follows: the act of expelling anything from the chest, throat, mouth or nose.

SEC. 3. Any violations of this ordinance shall be punishable with a fine of not less than One Dollar nor more than Five Dollars for the first offence, and not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars for each succeeding offence.

[Approved October 26, 1907.]

INDIANAPOLIS

AN ORDINANCE to further promote the public health and cleanliness of the City of Indianapolis by prohibiting the practice of spitting upon sidewalks, in street cars and other public places, fixing a penalty for the violation thereof, and providing when the same shall take effect.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon any sidewalk within the limits of the City of Indianapolis, or upon the floors or steps of any street car or other public conveyance of said city, or upon the floors, steps or entrances of any public building within said city, or upon the floors, steps or platform of any railroad station therein.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two dollars.

Supplementary Directory of Anti-Tuberculosis Institutions and Organizations in Canada

Supplementary Directory of Anti-Tuberculosis Institutions and Organizations in Canada

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Instead of listing the Canadian anti-tuberculosis agencies under their respective sections, following the United States agencies, as has been done in the two former editions of the Directory, these institutions and organizations have been grouped together in a special section. This section of the Directory has been compiled largely from material furnished by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The same general plan of arrangement has been followed as in the other sections of the Directory. The Provincial associations are placed first and the other organizations are arranged alphabetically according to location. A similar arrangement is followed for sanatoria and dispensaries. The figures in parentheses indicate the date of establishment or organization.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS

RIVERSIDE COTTAGE (1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity:**—15. **Rates:**—On application. **Attending Physician:**—Dr. R. W. Irving. **Application** should be made to the Attending Physician.

TRANQUILLE

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM (1908):
For incipient cases. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—For full-paying patients $15.00 per week for residents; non-residents, $18.00. No case from British Columbia refused because of inability to pay. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. C. H. Vrooman. **Secretary:**—Dr. C. J. Fagan, Victoria. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent or the Secretary.

MANITOBA

NINETTE

MANITOBA SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (May, 1910):
For early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—60. **Rates:**—$12.00 per week for those able to pay; indigent patients are treated without charge. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. David A. Stewart. **Application** should be made to the Medical Superintendent.

WINNIPEG

THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL (1908):
Receives moderately advanced and advanced cases. **Capacity for tuberculous patients:**—25. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. Fred Bell.

NOVA SCOTIA

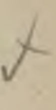
KENTVILLE

PROVINCIAL SANATORIUM (June, 1904):
For early cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—30. **Rates:**—$5.00 per week. **Physician:**—Dr. F. Miller. **Note:**—The Sanatorium is supported by the provincial government. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

ONTARIO

GRAVENHURST

THE MINNEWASKA (March 3, 1909):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—25. **Rates**:—$10.00 to $18.00 per week. **Medical Director**:—Dr. C. D. Parfitt. **Manager**:—Mrs. E. G. Fournier.



MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANATORIUM (1897):
Primarily for early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but moderately advanced cases are admitted if they have a fair chance for recovery. **Capacity**:—105. **Rates**:—$12.00 and $15.00 per week. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. W. B. Kendall. **Application** should be made to the Secretary, 347 King Street, W., Toronto.

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES (April, 1902):
For persons in the early stages of consumption who are unable to pay for sanatorium treatment. **Capacity**:—150. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. W. B. Kendall. **Application** should be made to the Secretary, 347 King Street, W., Toronto.

HAMILTON

THE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM (May 28, 1905):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—60. **Rates**:—No charges to $10.00 per week; twenty free beds are maintained. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. H. Holbrook. **Application** should be made to the Physician in Charge.

SOUTHAM HOME FOR ADVANCED CASES:
Capacity:—24.

LONDON (P. O. Byron)

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM (August 8, 1910):
For incipient and moderately advanced cases. **Capacity**:—50. **Rates**:—$.50, $.70 and $1.50 per day. **Medical Superintendent**:—Dr. C. S. Mahood. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

OTTAWA

THE "LADY GREY" HOSPITAL (February 15, 1910):
For advanced cases. **Capacity**:—45. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. J. K. M. Gordon.

ST. CATHARINES

ST. CATHARINES CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIUM (October 19, 1909):
For all classes of cases. **Capacity**:—20. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Secretary**:—A. W. Taylor. **Matron**:—Mrs. A. Gadsby. **Application** should be made to the City Physicians.

TORONTO

HEATHER CLUB PAVILION FOR TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN (1909):
Capacity:—14. **Rates**:—There are no charges. **Supported** by the Heather Club, an organization of graduate nurses.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (August, 1907):
For patients in the advanced stages of consumption who are in a position to pay for treatment. **Capacity**:—40. **Rates**:—$15.00 and $18.00 a week. **Physician in Charge**:—

Dr. W. J. Dobbie. **Applications** for admission should be made to the Secretary, 347 King Street, W., Toronto.

TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES (post-office, Weston) (September, 1904):

For persons in the advanced and far-advanced stages of consumption who are unable to pay for sanatorium treatment. **Capacity:**—115. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. W. J. Dobbie. **Application** for admission should be made to the Secretary, 347 King Street, W., Toronto.

QUEBEC

LAKE EDWARD

LAKE EDWARD SANATORIUM (Oct. 1, 1910):

For incipient cases. **Capacity:**—25. **Rates:**—$7.00 to $15.00 per week. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. D. A. Craig. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

MONTREAL

THE GRACE DART HOME, HOSPITAL FOR DESTITUTE INCURABLES, 418 St. Antoine Street (1909):

Receives advanced cases of tuberculosis. **Capacity:**—50. **Rates:**—There are no charges. **Managing Director:**—H. J. Dart. **Secretary:**—C. Withycomb. **Application** should be made at the office of the Hospital, 155 Craig Street, West.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS

BREHMER REST (1905):

For those predisposed to tuberculosis, and for convalescents from pneumonia, pleurisy, typhoid, etc. **Capacity:**—15. **Rates:**—$4.00 per week. Several free patients are supported by the institution. **Medical Superintendent:**—Dr. A. J. Richer. **Application** should be made to the Superintendent.

LAURENTIAN SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT TUBERCULOSIS (1911):

Capacity:—40. **Rates:**—$8.00 per week. **Physician in Charge:**—Dr. J. R. Byers.

Tuberculosis Clinics and Dispensaries

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY DISPENSARY (1910):

Physician in Charge:—Dr. T. Walker.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY OF HAMILTON HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1906):
Hours:—Twice a week.

OTTAWA

THE MAY COURT CLUB DISPENSARY, 248 Friel Street (June 17, 1908):
Hours:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Physicians in Charge**:—Drs. Gibson and Paterson.

TORONTO

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL (1906):
Hours:—Tuesdays and Fridays at 10.30. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. Harold C. Parsons.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AND CLINIC, ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL (January, 1909)
Hours:—Once a week. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. A. Adame.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN

DISPENSARY OF THE PROVINCIAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1909):
Physician in Charge:—Dr. MacLauchlan.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

ROYAL EDWARD INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL (Successor to the Montreal Tuberculosis League), 47 Belmont Park (November 7, 1904; reorganized under new name, October 21, 1909):
Hours:—Week days from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Physician in Charge**:—Dr. E. S. Harding.

QUEBEC

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY DISPENSARY (1910)

Anti-Tuberculosis Associations and Committees

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (March, 1901):

Executive Office:—102 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont. **President:**—Dr. J. George Adami, McGill University, Montreal. **Secretary:**—Dr. George D. Porter, 455 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont. **Note:**—The Canadian Association is supported by a grant from the Federal Government.

ALBERTA

CALGARY

CALGARY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY:

A committee composed of Dr. Lafferty, Dr. W. Graham, Dr. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Pratt with others are completing the organization.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1904):

President:—A. C. Flumerfelt. **Secretary:**—Dr. C. J. Fagan, Victoria. **Note:**—This association has twenty-nine branch societies throughout the cities and towns of British Columbia.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

THE WINNIPEG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1908):

President:—Dr. H. H. Chown. **Secretary:**—Dr. Fred A. Young, 334 Portage Avenue.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—Dr. Thomas Walker. **Corresponding Secretary:**—Rev. T. Hunter Boyd.

FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Judge Barry. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Dr. W. H. Irvine.

MONCTON

MONCTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. R. L. Botsford. **Secretary:**—Dr. L. C. Hains.

ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (May 31, 1909):
President:—Justice McKeown. **Secretary:**—Miss Helen Sidney Smith, 276 Rockland Road, St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST

AMHERST ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1908):
President:—I. C. Craig. **Secretary:**—Dr. R. H. Burrell.

ANTIGONISH

TRI-COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH AND PICTOU COUNTIES (November 18, 1909):
President:—Dr. John W. MacKay, New Glasgow. **Secretary:**—John W. MacLeod, Antigonish.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Rev. H. P. MacPherson, D.D., Rector of St. Francis Xavier College. **Secretary:**—J. W. McLeod.

BADDECK

BADDECK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1909):
President:—Dr. D. MacDonald.

CANSO

CANSO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Mayor Whitman. **Secretary:**—Dr. P. A. McGarry.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY

CAPE BRETON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS (January 20, 1910):
President:—Rev. D. M. MacAdam, Sydney. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Dr. R. J. MacDonald, Cape Breton.

COLCHESTER COUNTY

COLCHESTER COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (January, 1905):
President:—J. B. Calhin. **Secretary:**—Dr. Smith L. Walker, Truro.

GLACE BAY

GLACE BAY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Vice-President:—Neil J. Gillis.

GUYSBORO COUNTY

GUYSBORO COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. J. A. Mackenzie, Mulgrave. **Secretary:**—L. J. Shanahan, Mulgrave.

HALIFAX COUNTY

HALIFAX COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (June, 1909):
President:—Dr. John Stewart, 28 South Street, Halifax. **Secretary:**—Mrs. William Schon, 83 Morris Street, Halifax.

INVERNESS, C. B.

INVERNESS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Hon. D. H. McLeod. **Secretary:**—Dr. James A. Proudfoot.

LOUISBURG

LOUISBURG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Rev. T. A. Draper. **Secretary:**—Dr. D. A. Morrison.

NORTH SYDNEY

NORTH SYDNEY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Mayor Kelly. **Secretary:**—Dr. M. T. MacLean.

PICTOU COUNTY

PICTOU COUNTY LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Rev. Dr. McVicar. **Secretary:**—Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow.

STELLARTON

THE STELLARTON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—John Fellows. **Secretary:**—N. A. Osborne.

SYDNEY

SYDNEY LADIES' AUXILIARY (1910):
President:—Mrs. H. S. Ross. **Secretary:**—Mrs. E. J. Johnson.

SYDNEY MINES

SYDNEY MINES ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. L. Johnson. **Secretary:**—D. E. MacDonald.

WINDSOR

WINDSOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. J. P. Black. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—O. B. Keddy.

ONTARIO

ALMONTE

THE ALMONTE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1908):
President:—William Thorburn. **Secretary:**—Dr. J. F. Hanley.

ARNPRIOR

THE ARNPRIOR ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1908):
President:—Dr. J. G. Cranston. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Charles McNamara.

BERLIN

THE BERLIN ANTI-CONSUMPTION LEAGUE (1908):
President:—F. W. Sheppard. **Secretary:**—Dr. G. H. Bowlby.

BRANT

THE BRANT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—Dr. H. R. Frank. **Secretary:**—John T. Hewitt.

BROCKVILLE

THE BROCKVILLE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. J. C. Mitchell. **Secretary:**—William Shearer.

CHATHAM

CHATHAM ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—John Park. **Secretary:**—Charles Austin.

GALT

THE GALT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1908):
President:—Dr. J. H. Radford. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—John R. Blake.

GUELPH

THE GUELPH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1909):
President:—J. P. Downey. **Secretary:**—Dr. W. O. Stewart.

HAMILTON

THE HAMILTON HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1904):
President:—W. D. Long. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—W. J. Southam.

LONDON

THE LONDON HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—Hon. Adam Beck. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—H. E. Gates.

OTTAWA

THE OTTAWA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (September 28, 1904):
President:—James Manuel, 36 Vittoria Street. **Secretary**:—Walter Tucker, James Street.

OWEN SOUND

THE OWEN SOUND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (1910):
President:—James MacLauchlan. **Secretary**:—Dr. H. G. Murray.

PEMBROKE

THE PEMBROKE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President—S. E. Mitchell. **Secretary**:—A. J. Fortier.

RENFREW

RENFREW ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. James Mann. **Secretary**:—Hon. A. Gravelle.

SMITH'S FALLS

SMITH'S FALLS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION (1909):
President:—G. F. McKimm. **Secretary-Treasurer**:—Dr. C. L. B. Stammers.

TORONTO

THE TORONTO LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—P. C. Larkin. **Secretary**:—Dr. J. H. Elliott.

WATERLOO

THE WATERLOO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1908):
President:—Frank Haight. **Secretary**:—Dr. W. L. Hilliard.

WOODSTOCK

THE WOODSTOCK ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—D. W. Karn. **Secretary**:—Dr. Mackenzie McKay.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—Dr. D. McLachlan, Charlottetown. **Secretary-Treasurer**:—Miss D. E. Blois, Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN

CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—W. F. Tidmarsh. **Secretary**:—Mrs. W. E. Bentley.

QUEENS AND KING COUNTY

QUEENS AND KING COUNTY BRANCH OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1909):
President:—Dr. D. McLachlan. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Reuben MacDonald.

QUEBEC

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

THE QUEBEC ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Sir F. Langelier, Chief Justice, Province of Quebec. **Secretaries:**—Drs. Alphonse Lessard, W. H. Delaney, and O. Leclerc.

MONTREAL

THE MONTREAL LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1902):
See Royal Edward Institute Tuberculosis Dispensary.

QUEBEC

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF QUEBEC (February 19, 1909):
Executive Office:—133 Boulevard Langelier, Quebec. **President:**—Hon. Judge Chs. Langelier. **Secretary:**—Dr. Alphonse Lessard, 134 St. Francois Street.

SHERBROOKE

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (July, 1903):
President:—Hon. P. Pelletier. **Secretary-Treasurer:**—Dr. E. J. Williams.

THREE RIVERS

THREE RIVERS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Dr. L. P. Normand. **Secretary:**—Aug. Desilets.

SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

SASKATCHEWAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—P. McAra. **Secretary:**—Dr. M. M. Seymour, Regina.

ABERNETHY

ABERNETHY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Hon. Mr. Motherwell.

BATTLEFORD

BATTLEFORD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. Stanley Millar. **Secretary:**—W. R. Kingston.

CARNDRUFF

CARNDRUFF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. W. F. Lockhart.

DAVIDSON

DAVIDSON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—H. G. Craig. **Secretary:**—Dr. F. Hutchinson.

ESTEVAN

ESTEVAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Secretary:—L. A. Duncan.

FLEMING

FLEMING ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. D. D. Ellis.

GRENFELL

GRENFELL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
President:—Hugh Dobson. **Secretary:**—Harry Laver.

HANLEY

HANLEY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Secretary:—F. Kilpatrick.

INDIAN HEAD

INDIAN HEAD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—J. H. Francis. **Secretary:**—R. S. Campbell.

LUMSDEN

LUMSDEN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—F. Watson. **Secretary:**—W. R. Jamieson.

MILESTONE

MILESTONE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Secretary:—J. Murphy.

MOOSEJAW

MOOSEJAW ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—E. J. Chegivin.

MOOSOMIN

MOOSOMIN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Secretary:—A. Whyte.

PRINCE ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Secretary:—Dr. B. A. Hopkins.

REGINA

REGINA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1909):
Secretary:—A. L. Gordon.

SASKATOON

SASKATOON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
Secretary:—Professor George H. Ling.

WAPELLA

WAPELLA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. Donald MacDonald. **Secretary**:—Dr. D. P. Miller.

WEYBURN

WEYBURN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. S. M. Bowman. **Secretary**:—W. J. Bullis.

WHITEWOOD

WHITEWOOD ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—Dr. J. R. Bird.

WOLSELEY

WOLSELEY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (1910):
President:—R. J. Cooke. **Secretary**:—A. D. Ferguson.

APPENDIX

Tables Showing Growth of Anti-Tuberculosis Movement

TABLE SHOWING DISPENSARIES AND CLINICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1905 AND UP TO APRIL 1, 1911*

Name of State.	Opened Before 1905.	Opened During 1905.	Opened During 1906.	Opened During 1907.	Opened During 1908.	Opened During 1909.	Opened During 1910.	Opened During 1911 (April 1).	Totals to April 1, 1911.
Alabama	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	5
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Connecticut	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Delaware	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	8
District of Columbia	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	7
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Hawaii	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	4	12
Indiana	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kentucky	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Maine	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5
Maryland	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Massachusetts	4	3	2	4	8	7	2	..	30
Michigan	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	5
Minnesota	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	1	..	..	8	4	..	13
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
New Jersey	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	10
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	8	..	4	4	11	10	15	2	54
North Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	1	..	1	2	..	..	5	..	9
Oklahoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	2	1	1	25	82	9	4	..	124
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Porto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Rhode Island	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
West Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	6
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	18	6	14	45	118	59	62	20	342

* The figures for 1911 include only those dispensaries which have been opened, or will probably be opened before January 1, 1912.

TABLE SHOWING ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1905 AND UP TO APRIL 1, 1911

Name of State.	Founded Before 1905.	Founded During 1905.	Founded During 1906.	Founded During 1907.	Founded During 1908.	Founded During 1909.	Founded During 1910.	Founded During 1911. (April 1)	Totals to April 1, 1911.
Alabama	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
California	..	..	..	1	6	8	..	..	15
Colorado	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Connecticut	1	1	..	1	4	3	1	..	11
Delaware	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
District of Columbia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Georgia	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	6
Hawaii	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	3	1	..	1	1	4	..	10
Indiana	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	8
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Kansas	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Kentucky	..	2	..	..	1	4	3	..	10
Louisiana	..	..	1	..	5	7	2	..	15
Maine	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
Maryland	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	9
Massachusetts	4	..	3	14	9	5	2	1	38
Michigan	..	2	..	1	13	23	2	2	43
Minnesota	..	1	..	..	7	2	8	..	18
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	1	..	..	3	6	1	1	..	12
Montana	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nebraska	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	4
Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
New Jersey	1	..	3	11	7	6	4	1	33
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New York	2	2	..	5	10	46	30	9	104
North Carolina	..	..	1	..	1	6	4	.	12
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	..	13
Oklahoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Oregon	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Pennsylvania	3	1	1	..	8	3	3	..	19
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Porto Rico	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	2	19
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	10
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	6
Texas	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	..	..	1	1	2	4	2	..	10
Washington	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	7
West Virginia	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	..	11
Wisconsin	1	..	..	..	4	7	7	4	23
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	18	15	18	46	109	167	117	21	511

TABLE SHOWING HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND DAY CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1905 AND UP TO APRIL 1, 1911*

Number.	Name of State.	Before 1905.		During 1905.		During 1906.		During 1907.		During 1908.		During 1909.		During 1910.		During 1911 (April 1).		Totals to April 1, 1911.		Number.
		No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	
1	Alabama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	30	2	42	1
2	Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	2
3	Arizona	3	83	..	..	..	..	1	35	..	..	3	88	1	10	1	30	9	246	3
4	Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	74	..	..	1	74	4
5	California	8	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	74	7	185	3	85	3	76	23	998	5
6	Colorado	11	1013	2	58	1	25	2	284	1	30	1	180	1	60	2	45	21	1695	6
7	Connecticut	3	163	..	..	1	25	1	30	..	..	2	132	5	295	1	20	13	665	7
8	Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	8
9	District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150	9
10	Florida	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	10
11	Georgia	1	14	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	3	76	..	..	2	130	7	240	11
12	Hawaii	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	12
13	Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	..	..	1	45	13
14	Illinois	2	120	..	..	..	..	1	60	2	100	1	324	2	150	2	315	10	1069	14
15	Indiana	2	36	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	12	2	32	2	50	1	100	9	280	15
16	Iowa	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	1	14	..	..	3	44	6	203	16
17	Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	17	1	50	4	73	17
18	Kentucky	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	10	3	84	18
19	Louisiana	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	2	124	..	..	..	..	5	234	19
20	Maine	1	95	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	4	136	20
21	Maryland	3	327	1	35	..	..	..	..	3	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	653	21
22	Massachusetts	15	1,158	1	6	3	54	2	68	2	246	10	499	7	478	3	78	43	2,587	22
23	Michigan	1	24	..	..	..	..	2	64	1	75	1	10	1	12	6	136	12	321	23
24	Minnesota	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	4	288	..	..	3	70	1	40	9	438	24
25	Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
26	Missouri	1	75	..	..	..	..	1	155	..	..	1	22	3	132	1	50	7	434	26
27	Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	20	27
28	Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	40	2	70	28
29	Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

30	New Hampshire	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	1	40	3	109	30
31	New Jersey	..	..	..	..	1	26	2	195	1	60	7	270	2	40	2	146	15	737	31
32	New Mexico	6	835	1	80	2	85	1	25	2	40	1	35	2	50	..	..	15	1,150	32
33	New York	23	3,713	5	74	2	422	2	138	10	435	13	695	9	319	9	720	73	6,516	33
34	North Carolina	3	125	1	25	1	30	..	..	3	110	1	50	3	100	..	..	12	440	34
35	North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	30	35
36	Ohio	4	436	..	..	1	80	..	..	2	44	5	376	3	142	8	622	23	1,700	36
37	Oklahoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	20	37
38	Oregon	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	1	24	1	25	1	50	..	..	4	139	38
39	Pennsylvania	12	1,076	1	30	1	125	2	930	1	36	1	40	4	100	1	250	23	2,587	39
40	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	142	1	50	3	192	40
41	Porto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	41
42	Rhode Island	1	44	2	190	..	..	1	40	1	50	..	..	1	35	..	..	6	359	42
43	South Carolina	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	43
44	South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	1	14	2	64	44
45	Tennessee	1	45	1	85	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	3	106	6	252	45
46	Texas	2	100	..	..	2	60	..	..	2	65	..	..	..	..	2	120	8	345	46
47	Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
48	Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2	50	48
49	Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	2	140	1	62	1	20	5	234	49
50	Washington	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42	1	40	4	122	50
51	West Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	90	3	90	51
52	Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	1	40	3	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	6	288	52
53	Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	Totals	111	10,312	18	673	16	972	30	2,471	45	2,336	67	3,401	68	2,673	67	3,482	422	26,360	

* The figures for 1911 include only those institutions which have been opened, or will probably be opened before January 1, 1912.

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The various forms of anti-tuberculosis activity are arranged in the Index under the several cities and states, which are in turn arranged alphabetically. The figures immediately following any form of activity indicate the number of that form of activity in the city or state mentioned. A star following the word "associations" indicates a state organization.

INDEX

TABLE SHOWING HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND DAY CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1905 AND UP TO APRIL 1, 1911*

Number.	Name of State.	Before 1905.		During 1905.		During 1906.		During 1907.		During 1908.		During 1909.		During 1910.		During 1911 (April 1).		Totals to April 1, 1911.		Number.
		No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	No. of Sanatoria.	No. of Beds.	
1	Alabama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	30	2	42	1
2	Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	2
3	Arizona	3	83	..	..	..	..	1	35	..	..	3	88	1	10	1	30	9	246	3
4	Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	74	..	..	1	74	4
5	California	8	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	74	7	185	3	85	3	76	23	998	5
6	Colorado	11	1013	2	58	1	25	2	284	1	30	1	180	1	60	2	45	21	1695	6
7	Connecticut	3	163	..	..	1	25	1	30	..	..	2	132	5	295	1	20	13	665	7
8	Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	8
9	District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150	9
10	Florida	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	10
11	Georgia	1	14	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	3	76	..	..	2	130	7	240	11
12	Hawaii	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	12
13	Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	..	..	1	45	13
14	Illinois	2	120	..	..	..	..	1	60	2	100	1	324	2	150	2	315	10	1069	14
15	Indiana	2	36	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	12	2	32	2	50	1	100	9	280	15
16	Iowa	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	1	14	..	..	3	44	6	203	16
17	Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	17	1	50	4	73	17
18	Kentucky	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	10	3	84	18
19	Louisiana	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	2	124	..	..	..	..	5	234	19
20	Maine	1	95	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	4	136	20
21	Maryland	3	327	1	35	..	..	..	..	3	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	653	21
22	Massachusetts	15	1,158	1	6	3	54	2	68	2	246	10	499	7	478	3	78	43	2,587	22
23	Michigan	1	24	..	..	..	..	2	64	1	75	1	10	1	12	6	136	12	321	23
24	Minnesota	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	4	288	..	..	3	70	1	40	9	438	24
25	Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
26	Missouri	1	75	..	..	..	..	1	155	..	..	1	22	3	132	1	50	7	434	26
27	Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	20	27
28	Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	40	2	70	28
29	Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

30	New Hampshire	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	1	40	3	109	30
31	New Jersey	..	..	..	..	1	26	2	195	1	60	7	270	2	40	2	146	15	737	31
32	New Mexico	6	835	1	80	2	85	1	25	2	40	1	35	2	50	..	..	15	1,150	32
33	New York	23	3,713	5	74	2	422	2	138	10	435	13	695	9	319	9	720	73	6,516	33
34	North Carolina	3	125	1	25	1	30	..	..	3	110	1	50	3	100	..	..	12	440	34
35	North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	30	35
36	Ohio	4	436	..	..	1	80	..	..	2	44	5	376	3	142	8	622	23	1,700	36
37	Oklahoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	20	37
38	Oregon	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	1	24	1	25	1	50	..	..	4	139	38
39	Pennsylvania	12	1,076	1	30	1	125	2	930	1	36	1	40	4	100	1	250	23	2,587	39
40	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	142	1	50	3	192	40
41	Porto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	41
42	Rhode Island	1	44	2	190	..	..	1	40	1	50	..	..	1	35	..	..	6	359	42
43	South Carolina	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	43
44	South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	1	14	2	64	44
45	Tennessee	1	45	1	85	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	3	106	6	252	45
46	Texas	2	100	..	..	2	60	..	..	2	65	..	..	..	..	2	120	8	345	46
47	Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
48	Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2	50	48
49	Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	2	140	1	62	1	20	5	234	49
50	Washington	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42	1	40	4	122	50
51	West Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	90	3	90	51
52	Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	1	40	3	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	6	288	52
53	Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	Totals	111	10,312	18	673	16	972	30	2,471	45	2,336	67	3,401	68	2,673	67	3,482	422	26,360	

* The figures for 1911 include only those institutions which have been opened, or will probably be opened before January 1, 1912.

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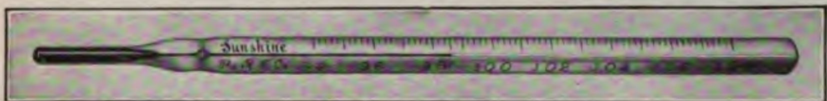
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INDEX




EDUCATIONAL
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The Best Clinical Thermometer ever produced for Tuberculosis Work.

It is vastly superior to the "non-magnifying" style of thermometer, as it presents a wider and clearer mercury column than the latter—yet is as easy to find, and any one can read it instantly.

Harvard "Sunshine" scales start at 94 or 96 degrees and do not run above 108 degrees. The results are long and open divisions on the scale; and a mercury column easily shaken down, without in any way impairing the reliability or dependability of the Thermometer.

Prices of Harvard "Sunshine" Pyretometers to the Physician:

No. 72—2 minute	each	$0.75
No. 74—1½ minute	"	1.00
No. 75—1 minute	"	1.25

Usually supplied in Acme (patented) easily sterilized Hard Rubber or Metal Chain Cases

Special Discounts to Institutions Ordering in Quantities

THE TUBERCULIN SUB-Q



The Approved Instrument for Administering Tuberculins

(Sold only for Professional Use)

Tube is of glass with heavy walls and small bore. Black metal piston, gold-plated tip, fitted with McElroy's Improved Mineral Packing, which is smooth, firm and elastic, and which may be sterilized in alcohol flame, bichloride solution, or boiling water without injury.

For Opsonic Work, it is superior to any other style because minute quantities can be given with accuracy, as the exact capacity of each instrument is verified and the graduations of the scale show divisions of one hundredth of a Cc.

Syringes are supplied with screw threads only; ground slip points will be made to order.

No. 2020, ½ Cc. in leatherette case, complete with two R&B Polished Razor-Edge Needles $1.50

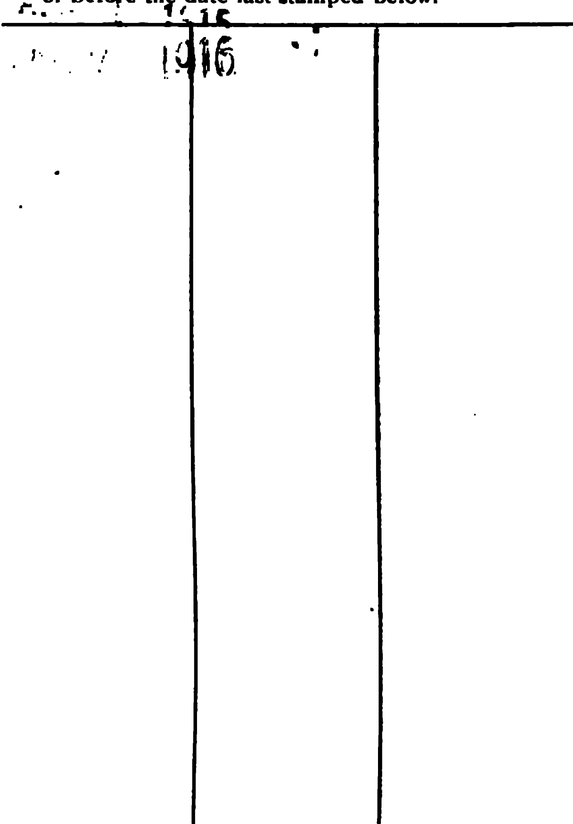
No. 2021, 1 Cc. in leatherette case, complete with two R&B Polished Razor-Edge Needles 1.50

Either size, complete, in fine morocco case 2.50

THE RANDALL-FAICHNEY COMPANY

INSTRUMENT MAKERS **BOSTON, U. S. A.**




1916

NAME	DATE DUE
Tilley ret. April 7, 1915	1 1915
Dr. Williams ret. Mar. 2, 1916	1916

